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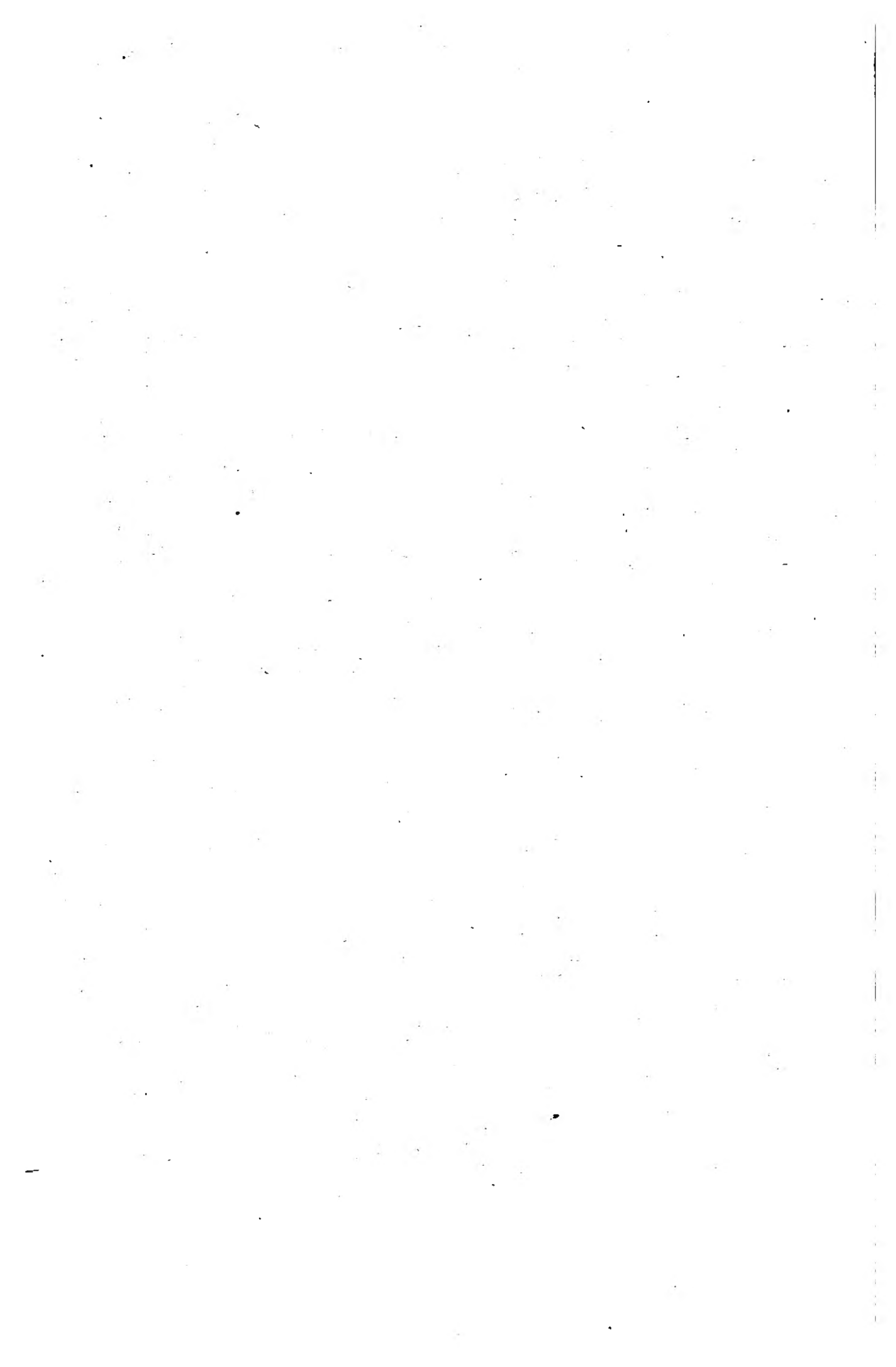
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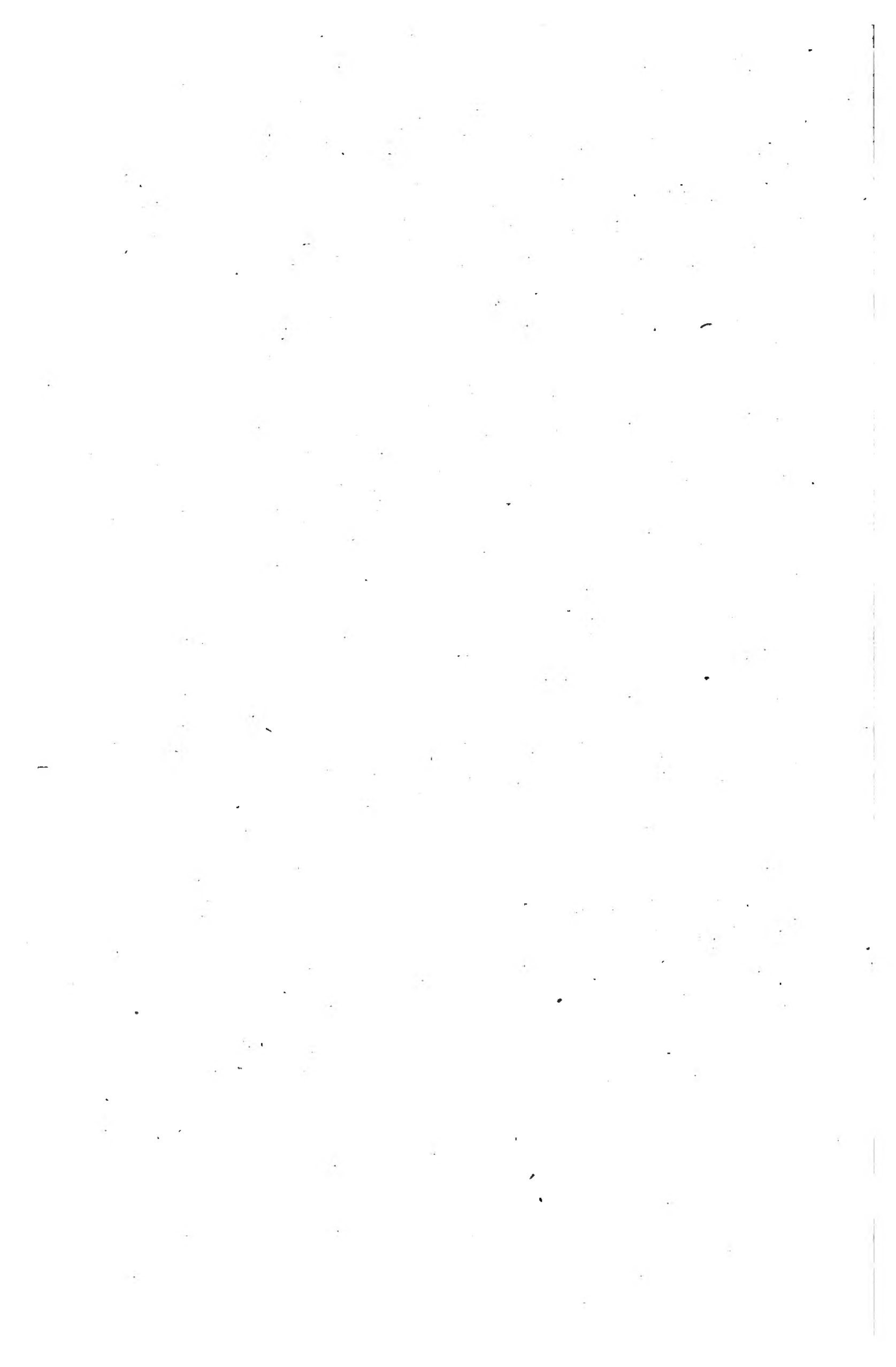
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REPORTS
FROM
COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,
AND OTHERS:
FORTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

— (44.) —

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS—(*continued*).

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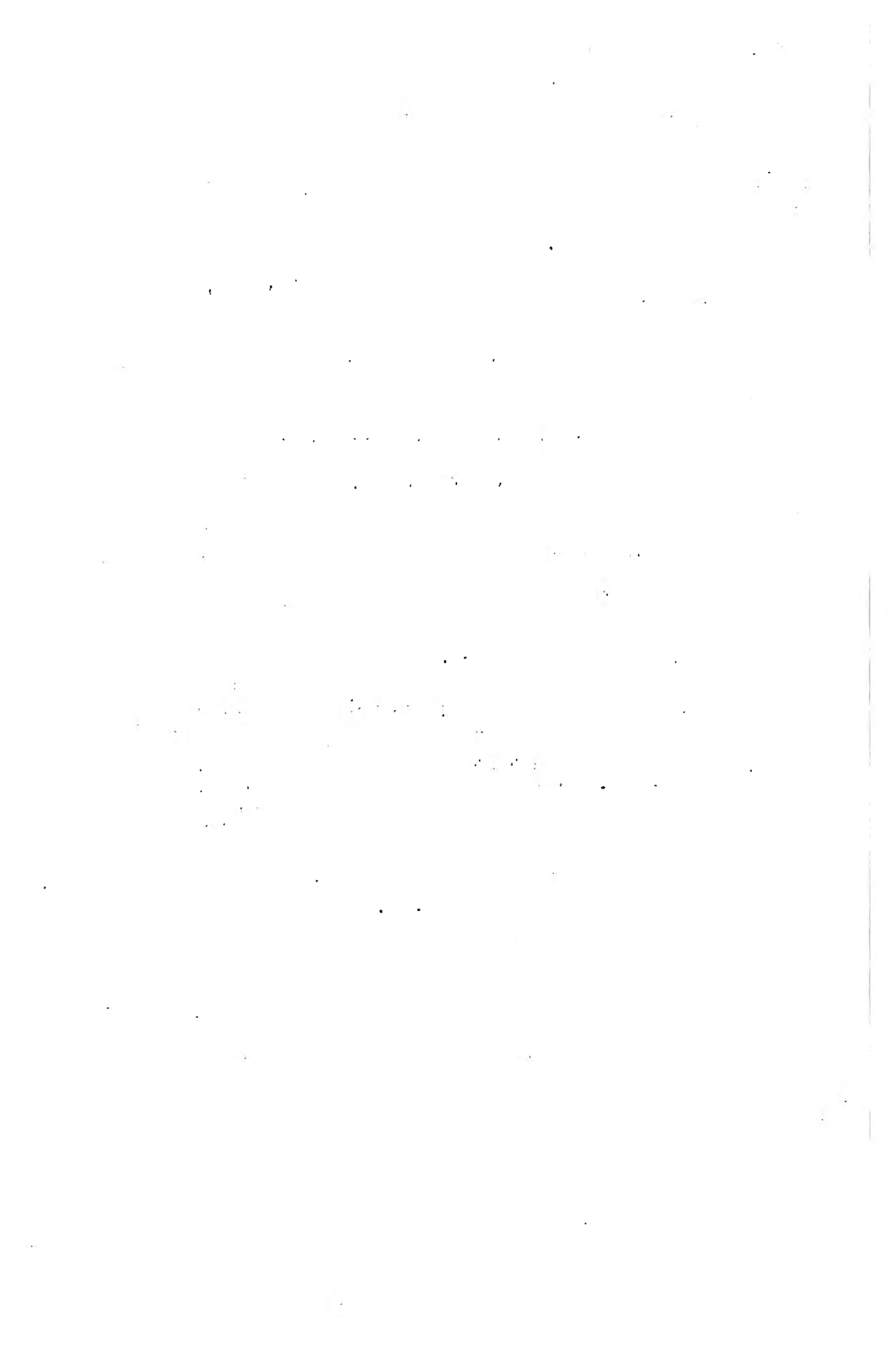
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FROM
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FORTY-FIVE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE
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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS (ROYAL COMMISSION) :

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORT
ON THE
MANUSCRIPTS
OF
COLONEL DAVID MILNE HOME
OF
WEDDERBURN CASTLE, N.B.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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THE MANUSCRIPTS
OF
COL. DAVID MILNE HOME OF WEDDERBURN.

THE muniments of the family of Home of Wedderburn are very numerous and relate to lands in almost every part of Berwickshire, though a few affect lands in the county of Haddington. Some of them date from the time of King William the Lion. They chiefly illustrate the history and vicissitudes of the family of which Colonel Milne Home is now the lineal representative; but they are also full of interest as throwing light on the fortunes of many old families in the Merse, as well as other branches of the name and race of Home. The collection from which the following selection has been made is preserved partly at Paxton House, partly at Caldra, and partly at the chambers of the law-agents of the family in Edinburgh; and every facility and assistance have been afforded for making the inspection thorough and complete.

For convenience of dealing with the Manuscripts here reported upon it has been judged expedient to classify them as follows:—

- i. Charters and other documents relating to the family of Home of Wedderburn.
- ii. Writs affecting lands originally belonging to the Priory of Coldingham.
- iii. Writs relating to various lands and families.
- iv. Miscellaneous Writs and Manuscripts.

Even this classification, however, does not strictly hold, for most of the papers and documents in the three last sections relate to the family of Home of Wedderburn also. But some such arrangement is necessary even though it relegates several of the most interesting discoveries, as the early Lamberton Charters (Nos. 495-500), to a somewhat remote part of this report.

To ensure a better grasp of the documents reported upon in Section I, those more particularly relating to the family of Home of Wedderburn, it may be permissible here to give a brief sketch of the history of the family itself; and therewithall for convenience of reference to subdivide the section into periods corresponding to the duration of the successive Lairdships.

For centuries the Homes of Wedderburn were one of the most predominant families of the Merse. Scions of a warlike house and posted on the Borders as if for the very purpose of guarding the "in country" against the incursions of the "auld inimeis of England" (which were so frequent that, as will be seen from some of the charters recorded, the payment of rent was a conditional matter affected by them), they were ever ready to adventure their lives in the fray, and indeed they had their full share of the fights and forays of the Border strife of old. Few of the older Laids are known to have had any other deathbed than the battlefield, and their first funereal shroud was generally the banner under which they led their retainers to the fight, and which has come down to their descendants stained with their blood.

The family of Home is supposed to have sprung from the old Saxon Earls of Dunbar and Northumbria. One of the Earls of Dunbar had a son to whom for some deed of prowess he gave the lands of Home in Berwickshire, and he with his descendants were known as "De Home," and adopted the surname. Home Castle is one of the most conspicuous of the fortalices in the Merse. This ancient stronghold, erected on an eminence which overlooks all the surrounding country, kept its eye, as it were, not only over the neighbouring lands but also on the sea-coast and across the Tweed into England for a long distance, and seemed to indicate that it was sentinel for interests far wider than its own. Here for long was the residence of the main line of the Home family, which early rose to eminence in the political life of Scotland, being enobled as Lords, and afterwards Earls, of Home; and it is still represented in the male line by the present Earl of Home.

The Homes of Wedderburn are the oldest cadets of the family of Home. They may also be said to be the most prolific, more so even than the parent stem, both in offshoots and honours. Though the Laids of Wedderburn themselves never attained higher than knightly rank, yet among their descendants are to be enumerated the Humes of Polwarth, enobled first as Lords Polwarth in 1690 and as Earls of Marchmont in 1697; the Homes of Manderston also, of whom a younger son, George Home of Spot, sometime Treasurer of Scotland, was enobled as Lord of Berwick, and afterwards as Earl of Dunbar; while of his two daughters and heiresses, the elder, Anne, was mother of the third Earl of Home, and the younger, Elizabeth, was wife of Theophilus Howard, Lord Walden, afterwards second Earl of Suffolk. From Wedderburn also descended the Homes of Blackadder, baronets of Nova Scotia, from whom Sir David Home, Lord Crossrig is derived; also Sir John Home of Renton, Lord Justice Clerk in the reign of King Charles the Second; the Homes of Castle Hume in Ireland, and other families and personages of distinction and note.

The History of the House of Wedderburn written in Latin in 1611 by a son of the family, as he calls himself, David Hume of Godscroft, the brother of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, Comptroller to King James the Sixth, traces the fortunes of the family

to the date mentioned. David Hume is better known by his monumental History of the House of Douglas and Angus, with which powerful family the Homes of Wedderburn were connected, both through Alison Douglas, the grandmother of David Hume, who was a sister of the Earl of Angus, and through earlier inter-matrimonial relationships, and service. His history of his own family was printed, as it was written, in Latin, for the Abbotsford Club in 1839, the manuscript in the possession of the family being lent for that purpose. There are several translations of it known to exist in manuscript, but no English edition of this work has yet been given to the world.

The first of the Homes of Wedderburn was David de Hum who in 1418 obtained the lands of Wedderburn from Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas. They formed part of the estates of the Earl of March which on that Earl's forfeiture had been conferred on Douglas, to whom David de Hum had proved himself a faithful and devoted follower. The lands of Wedderburn were given to him in recognition of this, and so were also the lands of Bayardslands or Bardlands (*see* Nos. 1 and 2). When George Dunbar, Earl of March, was restored, he seems very willingly to have acquiesced in and confirmed these grants (No. 4). David de Hum was younger brother of Alexander Home of that Ilk, and the mutual attachment between them and the Earl of Douglas is illustrated by a story related by Godscroft. In 1424 when Douglas, who had been created Duke of Touraine in France, was about to sail for France with his retainers, among whom was David Home of Wedderburn, Alexander Home came to see him away. Douglas could not restrain his sorrow at parting and, embracing Home, said he had not thought that anything would have parted them. "Well, then," said Home, reciprocating the like emotion, "nothing ever shall." He then sent back his brother David, lest in the event of a reverse both should fall, and no competent person be left to look after the affairs of their families; and himself accompanied Douglas to France, where at the battle of Verneuil both Douglas and he were slain. There does not appear to be any direct statement in charter evidence that Alexander Home of that Ilk and David Home of Wedderburn were brothers, but there seems no reason to doubt the fact, especially as in a crown charter by King James the Second in 1452 of the lands and barony of Home, in form of entail, David Home of Wedderburn is called to the succession immediately after the main line. The charter is granted to Alexander Home, son and heir apparent of Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk, with remainder to George, Patrick and Nicolas, the other sons of Sir Alexander, failing them to Thomas and George, brothers german of the said Sir Alexander, and their heirs male successively, failing them to David Home of Wedderburn and his heirs male, and finally to Patrick Home of Rethburn and his heirs. Sir David Home of Wedderburn is said to have tended carefully the interests of his brother who took his place in the French expedition; but he had a dispute with his son about the bailiary of Coldingham (No. 8). This office, however, the Laird of Wedderburn retained, with evident appreciation of his services

therein (No. 7). He married Alice . . . , and had two sons, (1) David, who predeceased his father before 1450, but, having married Elizabeth Carmichael, who survived until 1495, had by her two sons George and Patrick; (2) Alexander, who by a crown charter, dated 16th May, 1460, is called to the succession of Wedderburn in the event of the failure of his brother's two sons.

George Home, the elder son of David Home the younger, succeeded his grandfather, as second Laird of Wedderburn. His brother Patrick became progenitor of the Humes of Polwarth. They married sisters, George choosing Mariota, and Patrick, Margaret, the two daughters of John Sinclair of Herdmanston by Catherine Home, sister of Alexander, Lord Home, who were also heiresses of their grandfather, John Sinclair of Herdmanston, in the lands of Polwarth and Kimmerghame. It is related that the uncle of the maidens, as heir male of the family and guardian to them, wishing to prevent these lands from being carried out of the family by their marriage, carried the maidens off from Polwarth to his castle of Herdmanston on the other side of the Lammermuir Hills. The young ladies, however, succeeded in conveying tidings of their whereabouts to their lovers, who lost no time in summoning their retainers and riding across the hills to their rescue. Investing the castle of Herdmanston they demanded their lady loves, who after some parley on the part of their uncle, were surrendered, and with no unwillingness on their part were carried back to Polwarth, where the brothers married them, and divided their lands between them. This Laird of Wedderburn was killed in an encounter with the English in 1497. He had two sons, David, his successor, and Mr. John Home.

David, afterwards Sir David Home of Wedderburn, married Isabella Hoppringle, and had, it is said, eight sons, of whom seven were old enough to accompany him to the ill-fated field of Flodden, in 1513, where he and his eldest son, George, were slain. Sir Walter Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel" calls them the Seven Spears of Wedderburn. Part of the old banner which is said to have waved over the Wedderburn contingent of the Scottish army on this occasion was discovered in a tattered and fragmentary and bloodstained condition in an old strong chest at Wedderburn Castle in 1822. It is said to have been wrapped round the bodies of the Lairds of Wedderburn, elder and younger, when their surviving retainers bore them home from the field of battle for burial; and not improbably, as tradition goes, it was similarly employed when the like catastrophe again overtook the house of Wedderburn at the Drove of Dunbar on 3rd September, 1650, when again father and son, in this case an only son, and curiously bearing the same names of Sir David and George, fell on the battlefield. It is matter of satisfaction that the present Laird of Wedderburn has taken steps to preserve what remains of the old banner by having it stretched out upon fresh silk and framed and placed among other trophies and emblems of the military life of the family upon the walls of one of their ancestral homes. Of the other sons of this Sir David, the second, David,

succeeded as Laird of Wedderburn; the third, Alexander, founded the house of Home of Manderston, and was father of George, Earl of Dunbar; the fourth and fifth, John and Robert, married the two daughters and heiresses of Blackadder of that Ilk (whose mother their brother David married, *see* No. 580), divided the lands between them and founded the house of Home of Blackadder; the sixth, Patrick, was progenitor of the Homes of Broomhouse; the seventh, Andrew, became a churchman; and the eighth, Bartholomew, is said to have been ancestor of the Homes of Simprin.

David Home of Wedderburn, the second son, who succeeded, had, if a short, a somewhat stirring career. Besides frequent encounters with the English and feuds with neighbours, he was involved with Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, in his efforts to retain possession of the young King James the Fifth. He had married this Earl's sister, Alison Douglas,¹ the widow of Robert Blackadder, younger of that Ilk, who had been slain at Flodden. On Angus being worsted and forced to take refuge in England much trouble ensued to the Homes, and great turmoil in the Merse. Lord Home was decoyed to Edinburgh and executed for treason, and his younger brother, William, prior of Coldingham, was assassinated by the Hepburns. In revenge Wedderburn slew De la Bastie, the Frenchman whom the Regent Albany had installed at Home Castle as governor of the district and warden of the Eastern Marches, and placed his head on the top of the castle. He also slew Robert Blackadder, the new prior of Coldingham. For these deeds and others he was indicted for treason and forfeited. He, however, managed to make his peace with Albany; and from him in 1517 he obtained a grant of half of the lands of Manderston, which had belonged to his chief, Lord Home. These he probably gave to his brother Alexander. He assisted the Regent, it is said, at the siege of Wark, and so signally distinguished himself in this affair that King James the Fifth presented him with a gold chain from off his own person, and granted him permission to carry as his family crest a unicorn's head gorged with an imperial crown, as part of the royal armorial bearings, with the word REMEMBER as a motto. It must here be observed, however, that the oldest preserved seal of the Wedderburn family, which appears at a document of 1444 (*see* No. 8) bears what appears to be a unicorn's head as a crest. This Laird of Wedderburn was killed in an encounter with the English in 1524. He left three sons and three daughters.

George, the eldest son, being but nine years of age when his father died, Alexander Home of Manderston, his uncle, acted as Tutor of Wedderburn for a time. When he became of age this Laird of Wedderburn is said to have been warded in Blackness Castle for some years for the purpose solely of securing the peace of the Merse, and while there that he had one or more children

¹ By their connection with the Douglasses the Homes of Wedderburn claim touch with the Royal family of Scotland. It may also be incidentally noted that the present Lady of Wedderburn traces her lineage from King Edward the First of England.

by the daughter of the Captain of the castle. At all events there are two of his natural sons, David and George, legitimated on 22nd April, 1548 (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*). He married Joan Hepburn, of the family of Waughton, and by her had a son John, who predeceased him, and two daughters who also died young. George Home of Wedderburn was slain at the battle of Pinkie in 1547.

David Home, next brother of George, succeeded as Laird of Wedderburn, but having been taken by the English at the surrender of Dalkeith, had to endure two years' captivity in England. In the troublous times of Queen Mary's reign he gave his allegiance at first to her and supported Bothwell; but after her abdication he loyally adhered to the administration in support of the young King James the Sixth. He married, first, Mariota Johnstone, daughter of the Laird of Elphinstone, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, and she dying in 1564, he married, secondly, Margaret Ker, daughter of the Laird of Linton, and widow of Pringle of Whitebank. His sons were (1) George, his successor; (2) Mr. David Hume of Godscroft, the historian of the family and of the Houses of Douglas and Angus, who was also distinguished in other branches of literature. He married Barbara Johnstone, also of the Elphinstone family, widow of Mr. John Haldane of Gleneagles, by whom he had several children. A number of papers particularly relating to him are collected in a section of this Report (Nos. 173-192). (3) Mr. James Home, who was parson of Hilton, and (4) Mr. John Home, who also applied himself to literature, but died young from the effects of overstudy. Of the daughters, the eldest Isobel, married Mr. John Haldane of Gleneagles; the second, Margaret, married David Home of the Law; the third, Julian, married Sir John Ker of the Hirsel; and the fourth, Janet, married William Cockburn of Langton. Besides these children this Laird of Wedderburn had a natural son, Patrick. He died in 1574 in his bed, and is reputed to have been the first Laird of Wedderburn who had that privilege.

George, afterwards Sir George Home of Wedderburn, who succeeded, was born at Elphinstone, and it is said was so weak and sickly a child that he had to be wrapped in black wool. After his childhood, however, he grew so rapidly that when he was twelve years of age he was shown to the Queen Dowager as a prodigy. At sixteen years of age he ceased to grow, having attained his full stature and then his beard grew just as if he had attained to manhood. He was as phenomenally distinct in his career. He was much at Court, where sometimes he was in favour and sometimes not. For a time he was Warden of the Eastern Marches, and later he was Collector, and Comptroller of the Household to both King James and his Queen. Portions of his account books in this last mentioned office are still preserved, and are chiefly valuable for the glimpses they yield of the movements of the King and Queen from day to day. They tell of visits made from time to time by the King to Dumfries, Stirling, Falkland, Dundee,

Glasgow, Dalkeith, and other places, of the visit of the Duke of Holstein, and the banquets made by the King and Queen to him and others, on which occasions there were generally large contributions of cattle, deer, fowls, etc. made by the nobles and lairds; of how the King drank all night with the Duke of Holstein, supped with the Duke of Lennox or some one else, and that one morning at 4 o'clock he left the Queen at Dalkeith and rode off to Fife, returning two days later. The Queen's movements are also recorded in her special household accounts. But it is to be feared that Sir George's connection with the honours of Courtly office only brought to him, as it did to so many others, trouble and loss, and he seems to have found it expedient, either from this or from some other cause, precipitately to quit it (*see* No. 251). Among his charters there is one which shews that with certain lands he had the custody of the Castle of Berwick, and others show transactions with Robert Logan of Restalrig and Fast-Castle, noted for his connection with the Gowrie Conspiracy. There are also several letters on Border affairs. This Laird married Jean Haldane, daughter of the Laird of Gleneagles, and had one son and six daughters. The daughters were (1) Anna, who married James Stirling, younger of Keir; (2) Isabel, who married George Home of Manderston; (3) Elizabeth, who married William Ker, son of the Laird of Fawdonside; (4) Margaret, who married first Hugh, Lord Loudoun, and secondly, Archibald Stewart of Ardgowan; (5) Mary, who married James Dundas of Arniston; and (6) Beatrice, who married Mr. John Dickson, minister at Kells. Sir George Home of Wedderburn died in 1616.

David, his only son, who succeeded, was knighted before 1619, and was Sheriff of Berwick in 1625. In his time the affairs of the Earl of Home became so involved that he and his mother found it convenient to leave Scotland, and they intrusted the management of their estates to their kinsman of Wedderburn, who had also drawn still closer their connection by marrying Margaret, daughter of Sir John Home of Coldenknowes and widow of Sir Mark Ker of Littledean. In the Covenanted struggle he and his only son George took an active share. They raised a regiment in the Merse of which Sir David was Colonel and his son Lieutenant-Colonel. No. 229 gives a list of the names of the soldiers in Wedderburn's Company. An interesting letter (No. 233) from a son of the Laird of Manderston, who had been in the service of King Charles the First and was now with Charles the Second at Breda, gives information of the attitude of the latter towards the expected Commissioners from Scotland, and his hopes that his Scottish subjects would aid him to rescue England from the hands of those who had put his father to death. Both Sir David and his son George fell fighting at the head of their regiment at Dunbar on 8th September, 1650. George Home, younger of Wedderburn, was married to Katherine, daughter of Alexander Morrison of Prestongrange, and had a son and two daughters by her. Sir David Home had also a daughter, Isabel, who married Anlay McAulay, younger of Ardencaple (*see* No. 240).

The new Laird of Wedderburn, George Home, was only born in 1641 (No. 227) and during his minority his estates were managed by his mother, assisted by some of the friends of the family. Her accounts show this; and are interesting on another than family grounds, viz., that they indicate the movements of some of the Cromwellian troops after the tide of their fortunes turned at Dunbar. Katherine Morrison afterwards married James Bethune, younger of Balfour; and George Home of Wedderburn married Isabel Liddle, daughter of Sir Francis Liddle of Reedhouse, then Mayor of Newcastle. By her he had two sons, George and Francis. During his Lairdship the affairs of the family became much involved and their lands were adjudged from them by their creditors. But succour seems to have been brought to them by Sir Patrick Home of Lumsden, a descendant of Alexander Home of Manderston, who bought up the debts, and when Wedderburn's elder son, George, married his elder daughter, Margaret Home, he placed his son-in-law and daughter in possession of the estates of Wedderburn and others (No. 256), at the same time retaining so much hold of them as that further relief at a later period became necessary. Sir Patrick Home of Lumsden had a younger daughter, Elizabeth, who appears to have been in love with the younger son of George Home of Wedderburn, but whom her father seems to have had no inclination to receive as a son-in-law (*see* No. 262). This, however, did not deter them from marrying.

George Home of Wedderburn and Margaret Home had a family of six sons and three daughters, (No. 261). Both he and his brother Francis, however, took part in the rising of 1715, and were taken prisoners after the engagement at Preston in Lancashire, and after being a considerable time in prison were convicted and sentenced to transportation to be sold as slaves. George, the second son of George, was also involved, but no proceedings were taken against him. Interest being made on his behalf, George Home of Wedderburn was pardoned, but his brother was shipped off to Virginia; though upon his arrival he found that his liberty had been purchased for him by Mr. Ninian Home, minister of Sprouston, and that he was again a free man. Several letters relating to them in connection with the rebellion of 1715 are reported upon (Nos. 264-270), the last being from the pen of the celebrated Lady Grizel Baillie to Lady Wedderburn, elder, commiserating the untoward fortunes of the family and assuring her that no efforts would be wanting either on her part or on the part of her husband to obtain clemency for her sons.

In this juncture of affairs Mr. Ninian Home, then minister of Sprouston, but afterwards Laird of Billie, cordially and generously befriended the family of Wedderburn. Descended from William Home of St. Leonards, who flourished in the 16th century, and was his grandfather's grandfather, Mr. Ninian Home was born in 1670, and as he was intended for the Church he had a liberal education. He also for some time served in the office of Mr. Daes of Coldingknowes, writer, whose daughter, Margaret, he married in

1700, having previously been appointed minister of the parish of Preston in Berwickshire. He was afterwards translated to Sprouston in Roxburghshire, but was deposed from this charge for alleged disaffection to the Government. By transactions in money he is said to have amassed a considerable fortune, and investing this in land he gradually acquired a very considerable property interest in Berwickshire. Evidently grieved to see the declining fortunes of so ancient and distinguished a family of his own race, he appears to have early formed the design of rehabilitating the Homes of Wedderburn, if at all possible. In a letter, dated Sprouston, 4th November, 1713, written by him to Commissary Home, in which he reflects somewhat severely upon some legal proceedings which had been taken by Sir Patrick Home of Lumsden against his son-in-law, as being contrary not only to strict equity but also, considering their relationship and Wedderburn's numerous small family, to charity, he justifies his interference in the matter thus:—"It is not easy to me to be modest upon the subject when I reflect upon the pains and trouble, not without some expense, I have been at in prosecuting a design very deliberately formed of having the honour in being instrumental to preserve the family, not by pleading and disputing the payment of his just debts, but by frugality, a due application of his funds, and the parting with some of the now laughed-at plumes and indeed useless feathers of the family." The apparent impending ruin of the family, owing to their being involved in the rebellion, did not alter this resolution. On the contrary, it only seems to have increased his sympathy and desire to be of service. He gave his ready counsel and more substantial succour to the ladies and younger members of the family in their perplexity and distress; he took means to convey comfort and support to the brothers in their captivity, obtaining a pass to go to Lancashire for this purpose; and, as has already been mentioned, he purchased the freedom of the younger brother Francis. When the Laird of Wedderburn, having been pardoned and allowed to return home, died in 1720, he watched over the interests of his children, and with the design of continuing them in the ancestral possessions, bought up the claims against them, and made over the lands of Wedderburn and others to the sons of the deceased Laird in succession, excluding the second son, George, who had grievously displeased him. In terms of this entail two of these sons accordingly enjoyed the paternal estates in succession, by which time all of them had died without leaving issue. David, the eldest, to whom there are some letters from Hugh, third Earl of Marchmont (Nos. 278-280, one referring to his appointment as Treasurer to the Police, another to the death of his brother James, who was in the Navy, and the third to his marriage), died in 1764; and his brother Patrick, next in the entail, and then the only survivor, except George,¹ succeeded, but died unmarried in 1766.

¹ George Home, the second son, went to America, and settled at Culpepper in Virginia. He followed the profession of a land surveyor, and was employed by the Government and associated with George Washington in several pieces of service. He acquired considerable land himself, and as the Governor's Order Book of Spotsylvania County shows, he married, on October 16th, 1727, Elizabeth Proctor, by

Mr. Ninian Home acquired for himself the estates of Billie, Jardinefield and others; and having two sons by his wife Margaret Daes, Alexander and George, he wished his elder son to marry the eldest daughter of George Home of Wedderburn, and so consolidate more the interests of his own family with those of the family he had so assisted. Alexander, however, refused to fall in with his father's wishes, as apparently he had set his affections upon her younger sister, Isabel, and her he married; whereupon his father in high displeasure, gave him the estate of Jardinefield as his paternal portion and dismissed him from his presence. His own wife being dead Mr. Ninian Home made up the possible disappointment of the lady by marrying Margaret Home himself in 1726 and she bore to him, some say sixteen children, but we have only the names of nine, six sons and three daughters, viz.: Ninian, Patrick, Abraham, David, Andrew and Thomas, and Isabel, Jean and Margaret. The second son of his first marriage, George, appears to have died comparatively young, as though he is named in the Wedderburn entail as successor after the children of the Laird of Wedderburn and their issue and also in that of Billie in 1742 in which he is designated as "of Billie" no further trace of him has been found. Mr. Ninian entailed his lands of Billie and others upon his children by Margaret Home.¹ With her he had a written agreement respecting the keeping of the house (*see* No. 274, etc.), but this was only in accordance with his constant and methodical practice of noting everything. He must have been a man of no mean ability, however, to have commanded, as he did, the respect of Lord Justice Clerk Fletcher of Milton, who in a letter (No. 278) promises him a bottle of the best at meeting. He died in 1744.

Of the sons of his second marriage, the eldest, Ninian, predeceased his father (*see* No. 275), and Patrick, the next son, is

whom he had six sons. From information supplied by the Hon. Frank Home of Washington, D.C., himself a direct descendant, it appears that from these sons have sprung a numerous progeny, some of whom are still in Virginia; so that the male line of the Homes of Wedderburn still extant is by so many more augmented. Among them, by right of blood, there may be the preferential heir to the peerage of Marchmont which has lain dormant since 1794. It was claimed, and indeed assumed by one of the descendants of the before-mentioned Francis Home on the supposition that this George had also died without leaving issue. But as this could not be established the claim was not sustained. A considerable amount of correspondence exists in the family repositories showing the interest the Laids of Paxton and Wedderburn both took in furthering the claim of their relatives of Paddockmire to this peerage, assisting them with the loan of many documents; but the return they experienced was so disagreeable that at last Mr. George Home of Paxton wrote to the claimant that he had resolved to take no further concern in his affairs, and that any further communications would be returned unopened. In a letter intimating this decision to Mr. Patrick Home of Wedderburn he says—"I think I shall adhere to [it]; but that will not hinder me from doing them any real service when it is in my power." In his letter to the claimant he says—"Be assured that if ever you succeed in your claim you will owe that success to the assistance you have already received from Mr. Home of Wedderburn and me. I here conclude our correspondence."

¹ This lady survived her husband and had her residence at Linthill House where she was found one morning in October, 1871, barbarously murdered in bed, her throat having been cut with a table knife. The perpetrator was her own servant Norman Ross, who had only designed robbing his mistress, but finding her awake, took this means to silence her. She had only made her testament in the previous month of August (*see* No. 276).

Laird of Billie in 1754. He also succeeded to Wedderburn, as heir of his mother on the death of Patrick Home of Wedderburn in 1766. He was a great traveller on the Continent and in Italy, and has left numerous note books and diaries of his peregrinations. He was for some time M.P. for Berwickshire and he is said to have built the present houses of Wedderburn and Paxton. He died in 1808 without issue, and was succeeded by his next surviving brother, General David Home, formerly known as of Caldra. He served as an officer with the regiment of the Scots Greys during the seven years' war and wrote the letters Nos. 281-284, which detail some of the events of that campaign. General David Home died in 1809, and having no issue was succeeded by his sister Jean, by this time the only surviving member of Mr. Ninian Home's second family.¹ On her death in 1820, the succession opened to the children of Alexander Home of Jardinefield, the eldest son of Mr. Ninian Home's first marriage, as heirs of their mother, the younger sister of Margaret Home, Lady Billie. His sons were three, Ninian, Francis and George, but the two first had died abroad without issue, and the third, Mr. George Home of Paxton, was therefore now Laird of Wedderburn. He was a friend of Henry Mackenzie, the author of 'The Man of Feeling' etc., and was associated with him as a prominent member of the "Mirror Club." Several letters by Mackenzie to him are given Nos. 287-295. He was also a friend of Sir Walter Scott (*see* No. 297), and of Admiral Sir David Milne, K.C.B., who wrote to him as his bosom friend and confided to him in his letters all his views upon the enterprises in which he was engaged and the political aspects of affairs at the time (*see* Nos. 304-353). His opinions on the Anglo-American, American-Cuban, and American-Canadian questions of that day are interesting from the subsequent trend of events, and it is curious to read in his letters (of which but a selection of extracts are given) under date 1815, not only of the desire of this country to cultivate friendly relations with America, and of a spirit of antipathy on the part of America, but also that their designs on Cuba, fostered by the degraded state of the Spanish Government were already clearly defined and known, and that the issue of their success would be their becoming a great naval power (*see* No. 334). In another letter he takes notice of the introduction of gaslighting into London, noting that the cost for *each* light is *only four guineas a year* (*see* No. 336). The engagements in which the gallant Admiral was engaged during the period of his correspondence with Mr. George Home are generally vividly sketched. The Admiral's portrait was painted by Sir Henry Raeburn, and a desire on the part of Mr. George Home to possess a copy from the same hand, led to some correspondence with that eminent painter (*see* Nos. 289-303).

The Admiral was destined to have a still closer connection with the Homes of Wedderburn. His first wife Grace Purves, by

¹ One of the younger sons, Thomas, went to England and lived near Exeter, where he died in 1802. He was married and had a daughter who married a French prisoner of war Captain Blleloch, but left no issue.

whom he had two sons, David and Alexander, having died, he married Miss Agnes Stephens, daughter of George Stephens of the Island of Grenada, and having by Mr. George Home's advice purchased the estate of Graden, now Milne-Graden on the banks of the Tweed, he settled down on his retirement from the Navy as a Berwickshire laird. Miss Agnes Stephens had been brought up at Paxton, and was considered as a daughter of the house, and upon Mr. George Home in view of his death making a new entail of the estates, Miss Stephens was included. Before, however, she could inherit, the descendants of Jean Home, the third and youngest sister of Mr. Ninian Home's second wife had the right. She had married John Todd, minister of the gospel at Ladykirk, leaving (1) a son James Todd, who succeeded Mr. George Home of Paxton, assuming the surname of Home, but surviving him only one year; and (2) a daughter, Margaret, who married John Foreman. The two sons of John Foreman, John and William, each succeeded in turn, the former dying without issue, and the latter, having married Jean Home, third daughter of the Rev. George Home, minister of Ayton, had by her four daughters, the eldest of whom, named Jean, inherited the estates and married David Milne, the eldest son of Admiral Sir David Milne. Their son, Colonel David Milne-Home is present Laird of Wedderburn.

Section II. deals with writs affecting lands which originally belonged to the Priory of Coldingham. A goodly number of the writs in this collection emanated from the Monastery of Coldingham; and of the successive priors and commendators of that religious house, whose signatures are frequently accompanied by those of their Convent, we have mention of the following:—

William Drakis, 1441; No. 7.

John Oll, 1466, 1495; Nos. 378, 381.

David Home, 1516; No. 39.

Adam Blackadder, 1585, 1587; Nos. 441, 581.

John Stewart, 1548-1558; Nos. 57, 420, 423, 443-449, 502, 509.

Alexander Home, 1575, 1581; Nos. 451, 458.

Francis, Earl of Bothwell, 1587, 1588; Nos. 461, 504, 536.

Upon this Earl's forfeiture the lands of the priory were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of his younger son John, and Lord Home was afterwards in possession of it for a time.

Subdividing this section by an alphabetical arrangement of the lands to be noticed, we have

(1) AUCHINCRAW, a possession chiefly of the Rentons of Billie, but noting transactions with old families of Craw or Auldincraw, Nisbet, Paxton, Ellem and others. Attention may be specially directed to the Will of Alexander, Bishop of Raphoe (No. 375), to a Bond of Thirlage (No. 376), and to two documents relating to the College of Dunblane (Nos. 367 and 377).

(2.) AYTON, the town on the river Eye, (just as Eyemouth is called Aymouth or Heymouth), originally giving origin to the family of De Ayton, and of whose lands part are granted (No. 378) to George Home, son of Sir Alexander Home of that ilk, and first of the Homes of Ayton. To him (No. 380) King James the Third

grants a licence to build a castle at Ayton, and some of the following documents show his descendants and successors in these lands. From No. 381 we learn that part of Ayton belonged to the Laird of Wedderburn in 1495; and from Nos. 385 and 387 that Nether Ayton had formed part of the possessions of George, Earl of Dunbar, and was disposed of by his daughters.

(3.) **BILLIE**, another early possession of the Renton family. From charters noted in one of Mr. Ninian Homes' Inventories (No. 631) it appears that the Rentons, originally burgesses of Berwick, acquired Billie in 1344-1346 from Sir William Sinclair of Roslin and John Graham of Abercorn, and held it then and afterwards from Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus, and his successors the Douglasses as Lords of Boncle. Among other lands the Rentons had were Nunmeadow, Nunbutts and Nunflat, which they acquired in 1508 from the Prioress and Nuns of St. Bothans, (Nos. 631, 400, 401, 410); and Fastfurland or Fosterland, or more properly still, Forestersland (Nos. 388, 391) connected with which they had some curious privileges and emoluments (*see* No. 434); in connection with which should be noted the petition presented by the merchants and inhabitants of Eyemouth (No. 489). Attention may here be specially directed to the Papal dispensation (No. 392) for the marriage of David Renton and Janet Home in 1510; and to the fact that the wife of the famous General Alexander Leslie, afterwards Earl of Leven, was Agnes Renton, a daughter of the house of Billie.

(4.) **BLACKHILL**, a property which for some time was in possession of a branch of the Homes, is dealt with in Nos. 414-419; but these call for no special remark.

(5.) **COLDINGHAM** and various lands in its immediate proximity are dealt with in the succeeding papers. These show grants by the priors and others to families of the name of Home, Sleigh, Lumaden, Anchincraw and others, and negotiations between the Earl of Home, and the Stewarts for the Earl's acquisition of the priory lands (Nos. 430-433) which apparently failed through the Earl's inability to provide the purchase price. No. 436 is an interesting document as showing how the vassals of the erected lordships (that is the old Church and Monastic properties converted into temporal baronies), valued the change effected by the policy of King Charles the First in annexing the superiorities of these lands to the Crown by purchasing them from or otherwise arranging with their owners. These, indeed, looked upon the measure with no favour, but the vassals, if those of Coldingham may be taken as a sample of the rest, felt it so great a relief that they crave protection against efforts which they feared were being made to reduce them to what they call their former slavery. In Cromwell's time the Homes of Renton seem to have apprised the priory lands from the Stewarts (sons and grandsons of Francis, Earl of Bothwell,) for debt.

(6.) **EYEMOUTH** with the lands in and about it, and the mills, are dealt with in Nos. 441-490. These note grants by the Commendators of Coldingham and others to the Homes of

Prendergast and others of the name, as also to families of the names of Gray, Brown, Dunlop, Hulde, Pringle, Lindsay, Donaldson, Nisbet, Yeaman and others; and give signs of the frequent friction between the superiors and vassals on the question of the thirlage to the mills of Eyemouth and Coldingham (Nos. 450, 452, 460, 468). The acquisition of some of the lands of Eyemouth by Sir George Home of Wedderburn No. 467 and others attest. No. 485 is a copy of the valuation of the parish made in 1635 for the purposes of the Commission of King Charles the First respecting the teinds, but the register having been among those lost in Cromwell's time, the valuation of the parish then made, found in private custody, was placed in the hands of the Authorities for registration to supply what had been lost. Nos. 487 and 488 are interesting rentals, giving the names and designations of many of the surrounding pieces of land.

(7.) FASTCASTLE was a possession of Patrick Home of Fastcastle, a brother of George Home of Ayton, who in 1504 was Sheriff depute of Berwick (No. 594). His lands were divided between his two daughters, Elizabeth, who married Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, and Isabel, who married George Ogilvy of Dunlugus (*see* No. 491). This accounts for many charters of the same lands being granted by both Ogilvie and Logan (*see* Nos. 453, 454, 473, 491, 524, 525, etc.). The son of Sir Robert Logan and Elizabeth Home was the Robert Logan of Restalrig and Fastcastle of Gowrie-conspiracy fame (No. 492), and there are a number of charters by him reported upon, as Nos. 424, 464, 528 and 535. James Bour of Auchincraw, alias Laird Bour, his messenger, is mentioned as witness in Nos. 457 and 459; and the ill-fated George Sprott appears in the like capacity, first as schoolmaster in Eyemouth in 1594-5 (Nos. 465 and 466) and in 1599 and 1605 as notary there. The lands were afterwards acquired by George, Earl of Dunbar (*see* No. 494).

(8.) LAMBERTON, another early possession of the family of Renton. Nos. 495-500 form an interesting series or part of a series of early charters relating to these lands, dating from about 1190 to 1407. The first is a charter by Adam de Lamberton to his grandson, Galfrid de Haswell, and shows that at that date (c. 1190) these lands were held both of the crown and the priory of Coldingham. The second is by Sir Peter de Mordington to Simon de Baddeby; the third by Adam, son of Simon de Baddeby to his brother Richard; the fourth by Roger de Baddeby to Simon de Murehouse of certain lands held by the granter of John de Renton; the fifth is a charter of confirmation by King Robert the Bruce to Henry called Coceur of some land sold by William de Lamberton to Roger de Goswick (and is one of those charters listed in Robertson's Index of Missing Charters); and the sixth is by Robert de Renton, lord of Lamberton, to his son James of a tenement in the town of "Brug." All these Charters are beautifully written and in excellent preservation save that most of the seals are gone. Other charters of apparently the same series are in the possession of Mr. Robert C. Campbell Renton of

Mordington, and when some of his were reproduced in facsimile for the Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Colonel Milne Home, being then President of the Club, kindly consented to three of the above charters being similarly reproduced, viz. Nos. 496, 498 and 499. The long continued possession of Lamberton by the Renton family is shown in Nos. 501-508.

(9.) PAXTON with its fishings on the Tweed was (No. 509) a possession partly of the Ramsays, and partly of the heiresses of Fastcastle (Nos. 511, 512). That Sir George Home of Wedderburn and his son, as Baron of Horndean, had the superiority after 1600 Nos. 513-518 attest, and that it continued so later, a precept by Richard Cromwell (No. 520) proves.

(10.) RESTON Easter and Wester were occupied (Nos. 521-528) by families of the name of Craw, Renton and Ellem, who held their lands from the Hepburns of Hailes and the heiresses of Fastcastle.

(11.) SCHEILLUPDYKES Nos. 529 and 530 show to have been a possession of the Paxton family.

(12.) SWYNSWOOD, a possession of the Homes of Prendergust was occupied by some of the family of Craw (Nos. 531-538).

Section III is composed of Writs relating to various lands and families, and among these may be considered (1) Nos. 529-546, relating to the parent stem of the family, the Lords and Earls of Home. The first is a presentation of the prebend of Upsettlington to Sir Hugh Hudson, by Agnes Stewart, natural daughter of James, Earl of Buchan, who had been married, first, to Adam Hepburn, second Earl of Bothwell, who was killed at Flodden; secondly, to Alexander, Lord Home, who was executed in 1516, and she was now living with her third husband, Cuthbert Ramsay. No. 540 is the Testament of Alexander, fifth Lord Home, who died in 1575, in which he speaks highly of his kinsman, the Laird of Wedderburn, and others, and also of his brother-in-law, Ker of Cessford. Others of his kinsmen he all but curses as the instruments by whom his house had been brought to decay. He counsels his eldest daughter not to marry without the consent and approval of the Regent Morton, whose protection he craves for his wife and children against their oppressors, especially as his eldest son is in his minority. This son, Alexander, became the first Earl of Home, and No. 541 is a letter to him from King James the Sixth on Border matters; while No. 542 is his testament, made in 1616. The following deed is a Rental of the lands of Home evidently about 1622, as there is reference in it to the marriage contract of James, second Earl of Home, with Dame Katherine Carr on 10th August of that year. In 1634 the dispute which fell out upon his death as to the succession called forth a letter from King Charles the First (No. 544), and the third Earl's life-rent provision to his lady in the Hirsell and other lands is noticed in No. 545. Finally a letter from Secretary Mar in 1714 to the seventh Earl of Home, asking for a correct list of the parish churches within Berwickshire and

their respective stipends, etc., has evidently to do with the Patronage Acts of Queen Anne's reign.

(2.) Nos. 547-554 give some incidental side lights upon the family of Home of Manderston. Among these will be found a contract with two brothers of the name of Fa, masons in Duns, and several documents concerning Sir Alexander Home, gentleman of his Majesty's household. No. 550 is a letter to him from Lady Jean Hay, Countess of Mar, desiring him to use his influence in reference to her husband's business at Court, especially as she fears his facility in yielding more than he ought; and No. 551 relates to the proceedings against the Homes of Manderston by John Home of Renton, the efforts of Sir Alexander to remedy matters, and his petition that as some recognition of his services the King would bestow the lands of Thriepearth upon George, his brother, to which No. 552 shows the King acceded. No. 553 is a letter from King Charles the First in the case referred to.

(3.) Nos. 555 and 556 are two documents of an early date relating to the town of Berwick upon Tweed. The first is a contract or indenture between two burgesses, John of Wallace and Peter of Berwick, in 1324; and the other is a charter by Roger of Stirling to John of Renton, also burgesses of Berwick, of lands in the Snook in 1424. Both are beautiful specimens of the charters of that date.

(4.) Nos. 557-559 relate to the acquisition and possession of the lands of Caldra by a branch of the Cockburn family, from whom they were afterwards purchased by the Homes of Wedderburn.

(5.) Nos. 560-563 treat of Duns lands, including the Kirklands once possessed by Mr. Peter Danielston, parson of Duns, who was son of a burghess of Linlithgow.

(6.) Nos. 564-569 deal with the lands of Graden and Darnchester.

(7.) Nos. 570-576 present a few writs relating to lands in Haddingtonshire, some of them of early date. The lands are Pencaitland, Kidlaw, Woodfoot and Oldhamstocks.

(8.) Nos. 577-581, show that the lands of Hilton were originally the property of the Earls of Glencairn who parted with them to Blackadder of that ilk; and that the two daughters of Andrew Blackadder who married the two sons of the Laird of Wedderburn, slain at Flodden, brought them to their husbands.

(9.) Nos. 582-588 treat of Kimmerghame, the first being a transumpt made at the instance of the two heiresses already referred to and their husbands, the Laids of Wedderburn and Polwarth, in 1468, of a royal confirmation in 1429 of a charter granted in 1378 by Margaret Stewart, Countess of Mar, daughter of Thomas Earl of Angus, to her brother, John Sinclair of Herdmanston, of the lands of Kimmerghame. One of the witnesses to her charter was William, Earl of Douglas and Mar, who married her husband's sister and heir to the earldom of Mar, and who was father of her son George, the first Douglas Earl of Angus. His son, William, second Earl of Angus, granted the precept No. 583. The service of Mariota Sinclair as one of her grandfather's heirs is given in No. 586.

(10.) Nos. 589-595 refer to some lands in Lauderdale chiefly in the time when it was owned by the Douglasses, and show grants by them to the Sinclairs and others. Some respect the lands of Carfrae and Herdmanston; another the lands of Thirlstane, and the two last lands in Earlstoun.

(11.) Nos. 596-600 show that the lands of Whitsome were a possession of the Hepburns of Hailes in the fifteenth century and that after the forfeiture of Bothwell in 1568 they came to the Homes of Manderston and were afterwards acquired through the Cockburns by the Homes of Wedderburn.

Section IV comprises some miscellaneous writs and manuscripts. Of these No. 601 shows the possession of Polwarth by John Sinclair of Herdmanston and his wife in 1444, and No. 603, his acquisition of a lodging in the Canongate in 1462. No. 602 is a grant of the lands of Moriston in 1445 to a son of Austruther of that ilk, a Fifeshire laird. In No. 604 there is the record of the refusal by Archibald, Earl of Angus (Bell the Cat) to obey certain instructions sent to him by the King, at least until he had consulted the Lords of Council. No. 606 is an interesting document, being a letter to the Pope craving the removal of a process of excommunication which had fallen upon the adherents of Prince, afterwards King James the Fourth in his insurrection against his father. The refusal of John, Bishop of Brechin, in 1548 to give effect to the royal presentation in favour of a base son of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton to the Chancery of his diocese is narrated in No. 608. Nos. 607 and 610 refer to the Houses of Prendergast; and No. 611 to George, Earl of Dunbar, while known as Sir George Home of Greenlaw. Nos. 612, 618, 623 and 624 relate to the Homes of Blackadder, and Nos. 615 and 617 to the Homes of Ninewells; while No. 626 sketches the line of the Homes of Polwarth in the form of a birth-brief granted in 1668 to Mr. Alexander Home, the brother of Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, baronet. No. 629 gives a survey of the Scottish offices of State and their emoluments, etc., in or about 1696; and in Nos. 631-645 are noted some of the manuscript volumes preserved in the Collections of Colonel Milne Home of Wedderburn. It may also here be added that finding several volumes of the Kirk-Session Minutes of the parishes of Duns and of Sprouston among his manuscripts, Col. Milne Home has restored them to their respective Churches.

I. CHARTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF HOME OF WEDDERBURN.

(1). DAVID HOME OF WEDDERBURN, Knight; 1418-1448.

1. Charter by Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, to David of Home, his esquire, of the lands of Wedderburn, undated—but granted at Edinburgh, *circa* 1418:—

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, Archibaldus, Comes de Douglas, Dominus Galwidie, Vallis Anandie et de Wedirburne,

salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noveritis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto scutifero nostro, David de Hume, pro suo servicio multipliciter nobis impenso et impendendo, omnes et singulas terras nostras de Weddirburne infrascriptas cum suis pertinenciis, jacentes infra vicecomitatum de Berwik et comitatum Marchiarum : Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas terras nostras predictas de Weddirburne cum pertinenciis predicto David de Hume et heredibus suis quibuscunque de nobis quamdiu viximus in humanis et post decessum nostrum de nobile et potente domino, Domino Georgio de Dunbar, Comite Marchiarum, et heredibus suis quibuscunque, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, in boscis, planis, moris, maresiis, aquis, stagnis, viis, semitis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, turbariis, petariis et carbonariis, lapide et calce, brueriis et genestis, molendinis, multuris et eorum sequelis, fabrilibus et brasinis, aucupacionibus, venacionibus, et piscacionibus, curiis et curiarum exitibus, bludewitis, merchetis et waitht et aliis eschaetis quibuscunque, ac cum tenentibus et tenandriis ac serviciis liberetenencium earundem, et cum libero introitu et exitu ad pasturam communem, necnon cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus et aisiamenis et justis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis et tam procul quam prope et tam sub terra quam supra terram ad easdem terras de Weddirburne cum pertenenciis spectantibus seu juste spectare valentibus infuturum : Faciendo inde dictus David et heredes sui nobis pro tempore vite nostre ut prefertur, apud curiam nostram capitalem regalitatis de Lawedyre singulis annis proximo post Pascha ibidem tenendam unam sectam tantum, et post decessum nostrum prefato domino, Comite Marchie, et suis heredibus quibuscunque servicia per nos sibi fieri debita et consueta. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi, apud Edinburgh, hiis testibus, Dominis Willelmo de Haya de Louchorwort, Willelmo de Borthwik de eodem, militibus, consanguineis nostris dilectis, Roberto de Hoppringill, Georgio de Rutherford, Willelmo de Sancto Claro, scutiferis, cum aliis multis.

2. Charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, Annandale and of Hutoun within the sheriffdom of Berwick, to his beloved esquire, David of Hume, for his services rendered and to be rendered, of the lands called Bayherdlands with their pertinents, lying in the granter's lordship of Hutoun in Berwick, which lands formerly belonged to Marjorie Harcarae and were resigned by her in the granter's hands at Edinburgh ; to be held by the foresaid David of Hume and his heirs and assignees whomsoever, of the granter and his heirs, lords of Hutoun, in fee and heritage, for payment of one penny silver in name of blench within the parish church of Hutoun, if asked only, for the ward, relief and marriage and the rest of the secular services which can be required from the said lands. Dated at Edinburgh, 28 March 1415. There are no witnesses.

3. Agreement between Alexander Home of that Ilk, and David of Home of Wedderburn, about the bailiary of Coldingham :—

This Indentour made at Dungleas the xiiij day of the moneth of Apryle the yair of our Lorde j^mcccc twenty and fyfe, proportis and beris witnes that it is acordyt betuix worschipful men, that is for to say, Alexander of Hume, Larde of that Ilk of the ta part, and Davy of Hume, Larde of Wethirburne of the tother part, in the maner and forme at folowys, that is for to say, that the sayd Davy sal do his besines lely but fraude to purches the balyhery of the hous of Coldyngham to hym selfe alsweil at the pryor and the convent of the hous of Durham as at the pryor and the monkis of the house of Coldyngham, and at ony uthir way qwhar the sayde balzery may be purchest and qwhar the sayd Davy may at ony hand recover it. The sayd Davy beand in that office of balzeri of the sayd hous of Coldyngham, than he oblysis hym to the sayd Alexander but fraude or gyl that he sal hafe the tane halfe fullye of [the prof]itis that may be raysit or recoverit of the sayde balzeri and of the office of it, alsweil of the [service] of the men as [of . . . pro]fitis of it. And the sayd Davy oblysis hym in qwhat time the sayde Alexander [thynkis it] spedeful he sal do [his bus]ines to purches the office of the hale balzery of the sayde hous to the sayde Alexander for al the terme of his lyfe, and the sayd Alexander beand balze, browkand the sayde office, than he oblysis hym to gife to the sayde Davy half of al the forsayde profits that may be raysit of the forsayde office of balzeri, but fraude and gyl. And at al thir thyngis, cunandis and condicionis befor wryttyne lely and trewly to be kepit as before is sayde, but fraude and gyl of ony part or ony exceptione to take in tyme to cum bath the sayde partis, the Haly Evangelis twychit, has giffyn bodili athys. In witnes of the qwhilk thyng bath the sayd partis thair selis enterchangeably to this indentour has to set the day, moneth, yher and place beforsayde.

4. Charter of confirmation by King James the First whereby he confirms a charter of confirmation by George of Dunbar, Earl of March, of the charter granted by "his beloved brother, Archibald, Earl of Douglas," to his esquire, David of Hume, of the lands of Wedirburne (No. 1 *supra*), and promising that he and his heirs will immediately upon the death of the said Earl of Douglas, receive and admit the said David of Hume and his heirs among their tenants of the foresaid lands. The Earl of March's charter is dated at the Castle of Dunbare, 29th February 1413, no witnesses being named; and the King's charter, confirming both, is dated at Perth, 19th April, in the 26th year of his reign (1481); witnesses, John, Bishop of Glasgow, Chancellor; Sir John Forrester, Chamberlain; Sir Walter of Ogilvy, Master of the King's Household; Mr. William of Fowlis, provost of Bothvile, Keeper of the Privy Seal; and Mr. Thomas of Myrtoun, Dean of Glasgow, Lord Treasurer.

5. Precept of Sasine by William of Douglas, Earl of Angus and Lord of the Regality of Jedwood Forest, and of the lands of Wollee and Wolhoplee, directed to Nicolas of Ruthirfurde and Henry Wilson, as his bailies, to infeft his beloved esquire, David of Hume, in the lands of Lee, Wollee and Wolhoplee, with their pertinents, lying in the granter's regality of Jedwood Forest and sheriffdom of Roxburgh, which he has bestowed upon him for his services done and to be done to him. Dated at Edinburgh, 24th July 1486.

6. Declaration as to the giving of Sasine to David of Home in the lands of Wolle and Wolhoplee, 1486 :—

Universis ad quorum notitias presentes litere pervenerint, Nicolaus de Rutherford de Zhetam, ballivus, et Henricus Willelmi, serjandus magnifici et potentis domini, Domini Willelmi de Dowglas, militis, Comitis de Anguse, specialiter in hac parte deputati, salutem in Domino: Cum pium sit et meritorium omnique rationi consonam testimonium perhibere veritati, hinc est quod universitati vestre tenore presencium veraciter notificamus et testimonialiter declaramus quod ultimo die mensis Julij anno Domini M^o cccc^o xxxvj^o de mandato dicti domini Comitis domini nostri nobis per literam suam ballivatus directam, tradidimus sasinam hereditariam nobili viro, David de Howme, de omnibus terris cum pertinenciis de Wolle et de Wolhoplee, jacentibus infra regalitatem nostram de Jedwood Forest infra vicecomitatum de Roxburgh, super fundo dictarum terrarum per terre et lapidis tradicionem, ut est moris, secundum formam et tenorem carte dicti domini nostri Comitis quam idem David de Home habet inde confectam, juris solemnitatem in hujusmodi fieri consueta mediante, in presenciam testium subscriptorum, viz.—Thome de Cranstoun de Denum, Johannis de Rutherford, filii et heredis dicti Nicolai de Rutherford, Jacobi de Rutherford, Johannis de Rutherford de Hundwelle, Georgiei de Cranstoun, Jacobi de Cranstoun, Patricii Robson, Johannis de Hall, Willelmi de Lee, Roberti de Lee, Thome Olyver de Swyne, Thome de Hall, Willelmi Johannis, Johannis Elwald, Jacobi Crosare et Patricii Bylhope et aliorum quam plurimorum ibidem existentium; et hoc omnibus quorum interest vel interesse poterit notum facimus presencium per tenorem veritati testimonium in hac parte perhibendo. In quorum fidem et testimonium sigillum predicti Nicolai presentibus est appensum anno, die, mense et loco prenotatis.

7. Notarial Instrument narrating that on 23rd April 1442 Sir David of Hwm, Lord of Wederburn, knight, appeared before the subscribing notary and witnesses and produced an indenture written on parchment, and sealed with the common seal of the Cathedral Church of Durham in green wax, bearing on one side the head of St. Oswald and on the other the beads which are called the arms of St. Cuthbert, which indenture bears date at Durham 16th September 1441, and is made between John, Prior, and the Convent of the Cathedral Kirk of Durham, and William,

Prior of Coldingham, on the one part, and Sir Davy Home of Wedderburne, knight, on the other part, whereby they, considering the "trew, profitabill and gud service the quhilk the said Schir Davy has don and sall doo in tyme comyng to the Kyrke of Durhame, thair cell and the priory of Coldynghame," grant to him the office of Bailie of the "said celle and the baronry of Coldynghame" for forty years after the date hereof. For his fee he is to receive the sum of ten pounds yearly so long as he keeps the office in his own person, and over and above this, other ten pounds yearly in the name of reward for his above-mentioned services. Should he die within the term stated, viz. forty years, this agreement is thereby terminated. He is not to lease the lands of Coldynghame without the consent of the Prior and his successors, and he is to "supporte, mayntene, and defende the rhyctis, fredomis and possessionis of the said Prioure and the Kyrke of Coldynghame" and not to interfere with the Prior in dealing with his own servants or disposing of his goods "as othire abbace dois within realme of Scottlande to the mast profite of the place." He is to deal with transgressors within the barony and to do all other things that belong to the office of bailie. For the faithful discharge of his office "the same Schir Davy befor the said Priour and his Consell has bodely schorne (sic) apon a buk." Both parties interchangeably appended their seals. On the production of this document Sir David asked instruments, there being present, Hugh of Spens, William of Aldyncraw, James of Hum, Alexander of Nesbet, Thomas of Lumysden, William of Aldyncraw John of Partoun, Patrick Kellow, Adam Cousour, Brice of Hume and James of Aldyncraw; Thomas Thorycht, chaplain of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

8. Discharge by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, to Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk:—

Be it kend till all men be thir present letters me David of Hwme of Wedderburn, knyght, till half rasawit fra Sir Alexander of Hwme of that Ilk, knyght, all and hall the somys of nowit and schep the quhilkis he had of myn, and quhar the nowit and schep lakit, the somys of silver for thame, the quhilkis wes jugit to me be a decret gifin be a mychti Lord and his consail, James, Erl of Angouss; of the quhilk somys of nowit and 'schep and silver I hald me fully content: And attour I haf rasawit fra the said Sir Alexander v *lib.* of the wsuall monee of Scotland of the terme of Martymess bygayne, the quhilk wes ordanyt me to haff be the said decret, of half the profit of the balyery, off Coldyngayne; off the quhilkis somys I hald me fully content and weil paid. And I the said David for me and myn ayris quhitclams and dischargis the said Sir Alexander and his airis of the said catail and the said monee for evirmar be thir present letters. In witness of the quhilk thyng to thir said letters I set my seill at Cowbrandispeth the xvj day of the moneth of Januer, the yeir of our Lord M^ccccc^{xliij}.

The discharge is written on parchment, and the discharger's seal, somewhat broken and hard to decipher, is still affixed. It bears a shield couché on which is a lion rampart, having for a crest on a helmet the head of a unicorn or bird, and for supporters two birds, which may be eagles, *regardant*.

(2). GEORGE HOME OF WEDDERBURN; 1469-1497.

9. Instrument of Sasine in favour of George of Hume in the lands of Wolle with pertinents, lying in the lordship of Jedvorth Forest, as heir to his grandfather, David of Hume, knight, who died last infest therein; proceeding upon a precept by Archibald, Earl of Angus, lord of Jedvorth Forest, of whom the lands are held in blench farm for payment of a red rose, dated at Edinburgh, 14th May 1469. Sasine was taken on 19th May following; witnesses, Gilbert Schell, Robert Hall, Gilbert Halle, William Wode, William Tode and Richard Henrison; William Bell, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

10. Charter by Archibald, Earl of Angus, and Lord of Douglas, whereby he freely gives and confirms to George of Home of Wethirburn, all and whole the half of the lands of Kimmerghame with the superiority and services of the free tenants thereof, lying within the granter's regality of Boncle and sheriffdom of Berwic. These lands formerly belonged heretabably to the deceased John Synclare of Hyrdmanstane, but through his death had fallen into the hands of the granter as superior; to be held by the said George of Home and his heirs and assignees, of the granter and his heirs, in fee and heritage for payment annually of one silver penny at Whitsunday in name of blench farm, if asked; dated at Edinburgh 15th May 1470; witnesses, John Malevyn, James of Carmichel, John Hamilton, Robert Inglis, David Home, David Anguse, Gilbert Geddes, John Clerk, Alexander Couper, and George Wynter. Signed, ARCHIBALDE, EARL OF ANGUSE. The granter's seal is appended.

11. Instrument of Resignation of the lands of Wolle made by George Home of Wedderburn in the hands of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and Lord of Dowglas, his superior thereof, in favour of David Hom, his son and apparent heir, but reserving his own liferent, and also the reasonable terce of these lands to his wife, Mariota, if she survived him. Mr. George Cayrmichell, treasurer of Glasgow, acted as attorney for David Hom. This took place in the monastery of Holyrood near Edinburgh on 29th November 1474; witnesses, William of Cayrmichel, James Balze, Robert Pringyl, Robert Gudhose, Alexander Malvyn, and David Fyrsaille; William Bell, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

12. Instrument of Sasine in favour of David Hom, son and apparent heir of George Hom of Vodderburn, in all the lands of Vodderburn, given by George Ker of Samelstoune as bailie appointed in a precept from Chancery, to Alexander Chernside

of Qubitsumlawis as attorney of David Hom; dated 9th November 1474; witnesses, John Chernside, David Chernside, James Hom, Alexander Hom, William Ker, Thomas Broun, John Clerk and John Ellom, William Bel, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

18. Precept of Sasine by Archibald, Earl of Angus, and Lord of Douglas and of the regality of Jedworth Forest, directed to Archibald of Douglas, Adam Ker and John Atkinson, as his bailies, to give sasine to his beloved cousin, David Hume, son and heir apparent of his beloved cousin, George Hume of Wedderburn, in the lands of Over Wolle, Nether Wolle and Wolfhope with their pertinents, lying in the said regality and sheriffdom of Roxburgh, which had been resigned by the said George Hume at Edinburgh; dated at Edinburgh 12th January 1474-5. The Earl's seal is appended. Sasine was taken hereon by David Rantoun as attorney of the said David Hume on 24th May 1479, John Atkinson acting as bailie; witnesses, David Schevile, Alexander Schevil, George Turnbull, George Dow, Richard Henrisone, Robert Hall, and Herman Turnbull. Patrick Atzensone, M.A., clerk of the diocese of Glasgow, is notary.

14. Charter by John Jardin of Appilgarth, whereby he sells to George Hume of Wedderburn all his lands of Jardinfeld, with the exception of the messuage and three acres of land adjacent thereto, to be held of the granter in blench farm; dated at Edinburgh 5th July 1476; witnesses, Alexander Jardin, son and heir apparent of the granter; Mr. George Carmychel, treasurer of Glasgow; Mr. Archibald Jardin, rector of Hertsaid; Sir William Jardin, rector of Appilgarth; John of Carmychel, Thomas Fodringhame of Poury, and William of Audincraw. In a Bond dated the previous day and witnessed by the same persons, John Jarding promises that if he shall happen to redeem the lands above granted, he will at the time of redemption, give a ten years' tack of them to the said George Hume and his heirs for the yearly payment of six merks.

15. Precept of Sasine (on paper) by Alexander, Duke of Albany, Earl of March, Lord of Annandale and Man, directing his steward of the March to infeft George Home of Wedderburn in the fifteen acres of land with pertinents on the south side of the town of Duns which Alexander Chernside had resigned in the hands of the Duke, and the Duke had granted to the said George Home; dated at Dunbar, 24th September, 1476.

16. Instrument of Sasine in favour of George Home of Wedderburn in fifteen acres of land with their pertinents lying in the lordship of Dunse and earldom of March, given on 7th of October 1476 by John of Murrafe, steward of Alexander, Duke of Albany, Earl of March and Lord of Annandale; witnesses, Thomas of Chernesyde, Thomas of Johaldstoun, William Dicson, indweller in Duns, Andrew Hume, Patrick of Wod and others.

17. Instrument of Sasine of George Home of Wedderburn in five merks worth of the Plewland; 1478:—

Till all and sundry to quhais knowlage thir present letters sall to cum, Johne Trottar of Fluriswall, gretying. Wot ye me as balze till ane nobill man, Alexander Hwme of that Ilk, be his patent letters under his sele giffand me tharto speciale powar with all clausis nedfull in deu forme and that in speciale commandment chargiand me thairto of his behalf, till haff gevyn till George Hwme of Weddirburn heretable state, seissing and possession of fif markis worth of land with the pertinentis of the plew of land lyand within the schirafdome of Berwic be tradicione of erd and stane and all thing doying thairto requisite be law and consuetude of the realme of Scotland, and herthrow hym till haf introduct in reale, actuale and corporale possessione heretabill of all and hale the saidis landis with thair pertinentis efter the tenor of his charter thairto to hym maide be the said Alexander; in the witnessing of the quhilk cessing I haf set to my sele at the samyn plew of land the ferd day of the moneth of November the yer of God a thowsand four hundreth sevynti and sucht yeris, befor thir witnes at the sessing beand present, Richard of Edington, Andrew Hwme, David Rantone, Robert of Edington, Thom Hasti, David Chernsid, and otheres. John Trotter's seal is still appended, displaying a shield with three cinquefolles, two and one, and at fess point a crescent, enclosing a mullet.

18. Notarial Instrument, narrating a contract of marriage, dated at Samelstoun, 1st February 1478, between Alexander Home of that Ilk, George Home of Weddyrburn, and Sibill of Home, sister of the said George, on the one part, and Henry Hatly of Mellorstanis on the other part. The said Henry is to marry the said Sibel before Fastern's even next, and binds himself to infett her in his lands of Mellorstanis and Fawnys, with the mill thereof and all other lands he holds of the Lord of Albany and Earl of March, in liferent, and the "eldest mail ilk male efter other gre be gre descendand to be gottin heretabelie betuix tham," whom failing, the nearest and lawful heirs of the said Henry in fee. With her he is to receive a tocher of two hundred merks Scots, for payment of which George Ker of Samelston, Mr. George Carmichael, treasurer of Glasgow, and the said George Home become sureties, and of this sum forty merks are to be paid within twenty days after the marriage, and twenty more at each succeeding term of Whitsunday and Martinmas until payment is completed. The said Henry binds himself to fulfil the contract under a penalty of four hundred merks to be paid on the high altar in the Collegiate Kirk of Dunglass; witnesses, John of Ellem of Buttirden, William of Mandirstoun of that Ilk, Sandiris of Lawdyr, Schir Gilbert Merschaell, Schir Thomas Pollo, and Schir Thomas Anderson, priests, and Schir Thomas Aytoun, priest and notary.

19. Charter by Alexander Hwme of Susterpeth to George Hume of Wedderburn of a carucate of land, with pertinents,

presently occupied by Richard of Edyntoun, reserving a manse and a merk of the same on the east side ; to be held in blench farm of the granter ; dated at Polwart, 1st November 1478 ; witnesses, George Ker of Samelston, William of Mawndirstoun of that ilk, David Rentoun, Mr. Patrick of Cunyngham, rector of Hilton, and Sir William Hall, priest. The seal of the granter is appended.

20. Declaration by John of Roule, steward of Alexander, Duke of Albany, etc., specially constituted in that part, that in terms of letters granted by the said Duke to him under his great seal, he had given sasine to David Hwme, son and apparent heir of George Hwme of Wedderburne, in half of the lands of Polworth with the chief chemys, and the advocation of the kirk at alternate turns. For testification whereof, having no seal of his own he has procured those of Henri of . . . stanyis and of John of Spense of Haidence to be appended. Done at Polwart . . . April 1479 ; witnesses, Sanderis Trottar, George Trottar, William of Leurmonth, Thom of Wod, David Ranton, Andrew Hwme, Thom of Nesbet and others.

21. Precept of Sasine, by Alexander, Duke of Albany, for infesting David Home, younger, of Wedderburn, in half of the lands of Polwarth and others, resigned by Mariota Sinclair, his mother, dated at the Castle of Dunbar, 25th April 1479 :— Alexander, Dux Albanie, Comes Marchie, Dominus Vallis, Anandie et Mannie, etc, dilectis nostris Alexandro Home de eodem, David Rantoun de Bille, Johanni Roule et Patricio Smetoun, senescallis irrevocabilibus conjunctim et divisim in hac parte specialiter constitutis, salutem : Quia dedimus et concessimus hereditarie dilecto nostro David Home, filio et heredi apparenti dilecti nostri familiaris armigeri, Georgei Home de Wedderburne, totam et integram dimedietatem omnium terrarum de Polword, cum capitali messuagio earundem et advocationem ecclesie eiusdem vicibus alternatis, prout in carta nostra dicto David desuper confecta plenius continetur, quamquidem dimedietatem terrarum de Polword, cum capitali messuagio et advocatione predictis, jacentem infra vicescomitatum Berwici et comitatum Marchie, egregia mulier, Mariota Sinclare, sponsa prefati Georgei Home, in ejus absencia non vi aut metu ducta nec errore lapsa sed sua pura voluntate, apud castrum nostrum de Dunbare in manibus nostrisaurum reddidit, pureque simpliciter per fustem et baculum resignavit ; vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet conjunctim et divisim senescallis nostris antedictis firmiter precipimus et mandamus ac damus in mandatis, quatenus prefato David vel suo certo actornato, latori presencium, de predicta dimedietate terrarum de Polword cum capitali messuagio et advocacione predictis statum, possessionem corporalem et saisinam hereditariam juste haberi faciatis et deliberetis, seu alter vestrum haberi faciat et deliberet, visis presentibus, indilate secundum tenorem carte nostre quam dictus David inde habet ; ad quod faciendum vobis Alexandro, David, Johanni, et Patricio, senescallis nostris irrevocabilibus

antedictis et vestrum cuilibet, conjunctim et divisim, nostram plenariam liberam, legittimam et irrevocabilem presencium per tenorem committimus potestatem. Datum sub sigillo nostro apud castrum nostrum de Dumbar, vicesimo quinto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domino millesimo iij^{to} lxxix^o. The seal of the Duke, somewhat broken, is still affixed.

22. Instrument of Resignation dated 19th May 1490, bearing that on that day Sir Alexander Hume of that Ilk, Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, as procurator of Andrew Anstrothir of that Ilk, appeared in presence of King James the Fourth of Scotland, and made resignation in the King's hands of the said Andrew's lands of Moricetone, with pertinents, lying in the bailiary of Lawdirdale and sheriffdom of Berwick, and that for new infeftment therein to be given to George Home of Wedderburn, who, being present, received the same in due form. Done in the king's chamber within the monastery of Holyrood of Edinburgh, about six p.m.; witnesses, Colin, Earl of Argyle, Chancellor of Scotland; William, Lord St. John, Master of the Household; Mr. Richard Murhede, Dean of Glasgow; Patrick Hume of Pollwart, Patrick Nesbit of Wyneschelis; Andrew Wood, usher; and others. Umphray Clerk, priest of St. Andrews, is notary. In another notarial instrument, dated 18th May 1490, and executed in the chamber of Simon Campion, notary, it is stated that George Home of Wedderburn paid to the said Andrew Anstruther of that Ilk 200 merks, and that thereupon Anstruther made over the lands of Moricetone to him; witnesses, David Monipenni of Kynkell, and others. To this instrument the seal of Andrew Anstruther is appended.

23. Charter under the great seal to George Home of Wedderburn of the said lands of Moricetone, following upon the above resignation, dated at Edinburgh 20th May 1493. [Printed in the Register of the Great Seal *sub dato*]. Sasine was taken thereupon on the 24th May following by George Home in person, Philip of Nesbit of that Ilk acting as sheriff on the occasion.

24. Instrument of Sasine in favour of George Home of Wedderburn in his lands in Coldingham and also in certain lands in Eyemouth, proceeding upon a precept by John, Prior of Coldingham, taken on 9th November 1495; witnesses, George Sinclair, David Galbrath, John Aldynceaw, David Wod, George Pollwart, John Kyng, and Alexander Makson; Patrick of Cunynghame, M.A., clerk of Glasgow diocese, being notary.

25. Retour of the special service of George Hume of Wedderburn as heir of his father, the deceased David Hume of Wedderburn, in ten husband lands and one cottage land with pertinents in the town of Aytoune, two husband lands with pertinents in the town of Coldingham, one husband land and one onset in the town of Aymouth, and three husband lands in the town of Ranetoune, within the barony of Coldingham and shire of Berwick. He is of lawful age. The service was exped

at West Reston before John, Prior of Coldingham, on 8th October 1495, before the following jury of inquest:—John Hume of Dunse, Thomas Hume of Langschew, Alexander Chernsid of Est Nesbit, Patrick Sleich of Cumleith, Thomas Atkinsoun of Sleichishouse, John Lummisden in Coldinghame, Nicholas Paxtoun, Philip Neisbit of Paxtoun, George Edwardsoun, Robert Andirsoun, David Ellem in Rantoun, John Liddale dwelling near Dunse, John Aldineraw, David Hume in Swynwod and Robert Blakberd. The values of the above mentioned lands are stated as follows:—those in Aytoun 10 merks annually, those in Coldingham 2 merks, those in Aymouth 1 merk, and those in Rantoun 3 merks; and they are held of the Prior of Coldingham and his successors in chief for service of ward and relief, and rendering of the customary services and suits of court, and also paying annually 8s. for the said lands in Aytoun, 2s. for those in Coldingham and Aymouth, and 80d. for those in Ranetone. The lands have been in the Prior's hands since the death of Elizabeth Carmichael, widow of the said David and mother of the said George Hume, about six months ago, she having possessed them as her jointure lands. Some of the seals of the jury are still affixed, though in a somewhat fragmentary state: (1) Displaying a shield with a chevron and three fleurs de lis, two and one, is marked on the tag as the seal of the lord of Cumlethe, procured by John Ledale, before these witnesses, John Angus and David Angus; (2) a shield bearing a chevron, on which there is a mullet at the top, and three crescents, two and one, with the circumscription S. David Angus; on the tag it is said to be the seal of David Angus of Hoprig procured by John Paxtoun, before these witnesses, John Forton and John Anguse; and (3) displaying a shield bearing on a chevron a buckle between two cinquefoils, but the seal is badly crushed. Part of the legend remains, viz., the words "Thome Atk" . . . which shows it is the seal of Thomas Atkinson of Sleighhouses.

26. Instrument of Sasine dated 4th November, 1496, in favour of George Hume of Wadirburn and Mariota Sinclair, his spouse (George Sinclair acting as her attorney) in the half lands of Hetschaw in the bailiary of Lauderdale and sheriffdom of Berwick, proceeding upon a Precept from Chancery directed by King James the Fourth to George Dowglass, son and heir apparent of Archibald, Earl of Angus, then Chancellor of Scotland, Patrick Sleich of Cumlych, John Lumsden of that Ilk, and Philip Nesbit of that Ilk, as sheriffs of Berwick in that part, for giving of sasine as aforesaid, in which it is stated that the King had granted these lands to the said George Hume and Mariota Sinclair in conjunct fee, and that they formerly pertained heritably to John Edmonstone of that Ilk but were resigned by him. The precept is dated at Edinburgh, 8th July, in the ninth year of the King's reign. Sasine was given by the said Patrick Sleich; witnesses, Robert Lawder of that Ilk, Duncan Nesbyt, Sir William Bowe, chaplain, John Runsyman, John

Wode, William Merkyll, "Wlfranno" Sleich; Thomas Watsone, Edward Edyngtone and George Lummysden; John Brown, priest of St. Andrews diocese, being notary.

(9). SIR DAVID HOME of WEDDERBURN, knight, 1497-1513.

27. Retour of the special service of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, as heir to his father, George Home, in ten husband lands and a cottage land with pertinents in the town of Aytone, with one onset in the said town, also in two husband lands with pertinents in the town of Coldingham, one husband land and one onset in the town of Aymouth, and three husband lands in the town of Raynton, within the barony of Coldingham and sheriffdom of Berwick. He is of lawful age, and the lands named are of the following values respectively, viz.: those in Aytoun, ten merks Scots *per annum* and as much in time of peace; those in Coldingham two merks; those in Aymouth one merk; and those in Raynton three merks *per annum*, and as much in time of peace: all being held of the Prior of Coldingham for service of ward and relief, and other usual services and suits of court, and payment of 8s. Scots yearly for the lands in Aytoun, 2s. for those in Coldingham and Aymouth, and 80d. for those in Renton. They have been in the Prior's hands for about thirty eight weeks, since the death of the said George Home. The retour was exped at West Restoun before John, Prior of Coldingham, on 18th January 1497-8, by the following jury of inquest:—Alexander Ellem of Butterdane, Patrick Sleich of Cumliche, Thomas Achesoun of Sleichishouses, David Chyrnside of Est Nesbyt, John Lummisdane of Blennerne, Henry Ogill, son and heir apparent of James Ogill of Popil, Gavin Home in Coldinghame, John Lummisdane in Coldinghame, Alexander Hog in Lyntone, David Ellem in Rayntone, Philip Aldincraw in Est Restone, Nicholas Paxtoun, Joan Aldincraw in (*sic*) that Ilk, Gilbert Loury in Coldinghame and George Nesbyt in Mungois Wallis.

28. Discharge by John Wallas of Cragy to David Home of Wethirburne, knight, son and heir of the deceased George Home of Wethirburne, acknowledging that full satisfaction has been given to him on account of the said deceased George, David, his son, and all others that were with them at "the birnyng, doun-casting and distroying of the place, toun, landis and myllis of Thuriston, belonging to the discharger, which was done by them; dated at Lairdir 18th October, 1498; witnesses Patric Home of Polworth, knight, Matho Wallas of Crago, George Sinclair, Hew Wallas, brother german of the granter, David Galbraith and Sir Walter Newtoun, chaplain.

Signed, JOHNE WALLACE of C'GY.

29. Retour of the special service of Sir David Hwme, knight, as heir to his father, the deceased George Hwme of Wathirburn, in the lands of Morystoun with their pertinents, and fifteen acres of the lands of Peylryg, extending in value to half an husband

land, with pertinents; also in a land in Gowancruk with a husband land and a cot land in Aytoun. The said George Hwme died five and a half years previously. The retour was exped on 3rd November 1502, at the burgh of Lauder in the tolbooth there before William Synclar, sheriff depute of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, sheriff principal, and the following jury:—Philip Nesbyt of that ilk, Robert Edgar of Wathvile, Adam Franch of Thornydikia, James Spottiswod, son and heir of James Spottiswod of that ilk, Walter Halyburtoun of Mertoun, Robert Lauder of Burnguyse, George Lauder in Lauder, William Hayg of Bemysyde, Patrick Slech, William Furde of Burncastel, John Lummysden of Blyern, John Murray of Caldayde, John Henrisoun of Pilmure, Thomas Wadel of Blakchester, Thomas Richartsoun in Thirlstane Manes, James Hayg in Bemysyde and Thomas Bel in Thirlstane.

80. Lease by Alexander, Lord Home, to Sir David Home of Vethirburne, knight, of his lands of Ramrig and Grenesyde with their pertinents in the barony of Upsetlington and sheriffdom of Berwick for twelve years after their redemption. These lands had been wadset by the deceased James Hering to the deceased George Home of Vethirburne, father of the said Sir David, and this lease is made so that he may have present entry to one acre of the said lands which had been reserved in the charter granted by Hering; paying yearly 24 marks for the same, save in time for war when it shall happen that on that account the lands of Wester Upsetlinton, Swintone or Hornedane or the most part of them pays no rent. Dated at Edinburgh 13th November 1505; witnesses, Mr. James Haliburtoun, Mr. John Home, Thomas Pringle of Wranghame, Robert Wode, Adam Folcart and Jasper Mayne, notary. A portion of the seal of Lord Home is still appended.

81. Copy of a Letter of Reversion by David Home of Wedderburn, knight, son and heir of the deceased George Home of Wedderburn, in which it is narrated that the above-mentioned James Hering of Cluny disposed the said lands of Ramrig and Greinayd excepting one acre, to the said George Home for three hundred marks, and that thereafter he disposed the whole barony of Upsetlington to Alexander, Lord Home; and now Sir David Home binds himself to renounce these lands in favour of Lord Home, the redemption money being paid upon St. Andrew's altar within St. Giles Church in Edinburgh. Dated and attested as the immediately foregoing lease.

82. Instrument of Sasine dated 9th November 1506, in favour of David Hwme of Watherburne, knight (who takes infeftment by his attorney, Alexander Hoppringill), in the half of the lands of Hetschaw, lying in the fee of Carfra and bailiary of Lauderdale, proceeding on a precept from Chancery dated at Jedburgh 3rd November, nineteenth year of the King's reign, (1506), and directed to George Lauder of Quhitslaid, knight, sheriff depute of Lauderdale, in which it is stated that George Home of Waddirburn, father of Sir David aforesaid, died about

two years previously last infeft in these lands, that he is the nearest and lawful heir and of lawful age, that the lands are held in chief of the Crown and that ten merks are due for relief duty. Sasine is taken at the chief messuage of the lands; witnesses, Robert Wod, Henry Steill, Thomas Fyrth, and John Waldoson; John Brown, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

83. Extract Decreet, under the hand of Gawinus Dunbar, of the Lords of Council, viz. :—David, Bishop of Argyll; George, Abbot of Halirudehous; Patrick, Lord Lindesay; John, Lord Cathcart; George, Master of Angus; Mr. Gawane Dunbar, Archdean of St. Andrews and Clerk of Register; Mr. William Wawane, Official of Lothian, and Mr. James Hennersoun, Justice Clerk, dated at Edinburgh 14th March 1507, ordaining John Jardane of Apilgirtht to warrand to David Hume of Wedderburn, knight, son and heir of the deceased George Hume of Wedderburn, the lands of Jardinfeld, with pertinents, in the sheriffdom of Berwick, at the hands of the King and others, in terms of the charters and other evidents of the lands produced before them, "or ellis also mekle als gude land liand in als competent place."

84. Crown Precept from Chancery directed to David Carbrayth, John Nesbet and Alexander Pringall, to give sasine to David Hume of Wedderburn, knight, in the lands of Jardinfeld with their pertinents in the sheriffdom of Berwick, which belonged to John Jardin of Apilgarth in tenandry, held of the Crown, and which had been recognosced on account of his alienation of the greater part of them without consent; dated at Edinburgh, 23rd December 1510.

85. Extract from the King's Rental to the effect that the lands of Mydlested of Windidurris *alias* Blackhauch in the Forest of Etrick, have been leased in feufarm to David Hume, son of David Hume of Wedderburn, who pays for them £82 yearly, with £82 of entry duty; dated 8th April 1510.

(4). DAVID HOME OF WEDDERBURN; 1513-1524.

86. Instrument of Sasine dated 31st January 1513-4, in favour of David Hume of Wathirburne, son and heir of the deceased David Hume of Wathirburne, knight, in the lands of Haitschaw [*vide* No. 82 *supra*], sasine being given by David Galbraitht, bailie of James Logane, sheriff of Berwick.

87. Instrument of Sasine, dated 21st August 1514, in favour of David Hume of Wedderburne in the half lands of Kymmerghame with their pertinents. Sasine is given by George Dowglass "filius carnalis ac ballivus honorabilis mulieris, Elezabetht Drummond, sponse quondam honorabilis viri, Georgii Dowglass, Magistri Angusie," whose letter of bailiary, dated at Temptalloun, 15th June 1514, is inserted at length in the Sasine. In it

Elizabeth Drummond appoints him her bailie of the barony of Bonkyll, which she possesses as jointure lands, and also of her terce of the lands of Cummyrnald and others, during her lifetime, with power to hold courts and do all things pertaining to the office of bailie; and among the witnesses are Sir Alane Rychartson, chaplain, Patrick Halyburtone, Robert and John Maldsone, John of Lermond, Mathow Hamiltone and David Drummond. Sasine was given at the principal messuage of the lands; witnesses, Ninian Chyrnsaid of East Nesbyt, Patrick Lummisdan of Blanherne, Andrew Chyrnside and others; James Hume, priest of St. Andrews, being notary.

88. Instrument of Sasine, dated 4th July, 1515, in favour of David Home, son of the deceased David Home of Wadderburn, knight, in the lands of Over and Nether Wollie and Wolfhope with their pertinents, lying in the regality of Jedburgh Forest and sheriffdom of Roxburgh, and also in the lands of Handaxwood in the sheriffdom of Berwick, in terms of a precept of *Clare Constat* by Archibald, Earl of Angus, dated 12th June 1515.

89. Instrument of Sasine, in favour of David Home, of Vodderburne, in the lands in Coldingham, which belonged to the deceased Sir David Home of Wodderburn, and also in his lands in the town of Rantoune and those in the town of Aytoun; taken on 20th May 1516, at such intervals of time as they were able to ride between the places. Sasine was given by Thomas Pete, sergeant depute of the barony of Coldingham, upon a precept by David, Prior of Coldingham, and received by the said David Home in person; witnesses, John and William Home, sons of the deceased Thomas Home of Aytoune, knight; Patrick and Alexander Home, brothers german of the foresaid David Home of Wedderburn, John Lumsdene in Coldingham, John King, Patrick Herwat, Robert Hammylton, Patrick Aldineraw, Nicholas Redpetht and Patrick Wilson; James Hume, priest of St. Andrews, being notary.

40. Charter under the great Seal of King James the Fifth, with consent of John, Duke of Albany, his tutor, and Governor of the realm of Scotland, to David Hume of Wedderburn, for his good, faithful and thankful service done and to be done to them, of half of the lands of Manderstoun in the sheriffdom of Berwick; the whole of which lands formerly belonged heritably to the deceased Alexander, Lord Home, but have fallen to the Crown through the forfeiture of Lord Home, who has been executed for certain treasonable deeds: To be held by the said David and his heirs and assignees of the King and his successors in fee and heritage for payment annually of the duties and services in use and wont to be paid by the said lands, with this further proviso that the said David and heirs readily obey and render good, faithful and thankful service to the Warden of the East Marches of Scotland. Dated at Edinburgh 2nd May 1517; witnesses, James, Archbishop of Glasgow, Chancellor; David, Bishop of Whithorn, and of the Chapel Royal of Stirling;

James, Bishop of Moray; Alexander, Earl of Huntly, Lord Badenoch; Colin, Earl of Argyle, Lord Campbell and Lorn; Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, Lord Montgomery; John, Prior of St. Andrews; George, Abbot of Holyrood, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Patrick, Abbot of Cambuskenneth, Secretary; Mr. Gavin Dunbar, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Clerk of Register; and Mr. James Ogilvie, Rector of Kinkell, and Commendator of Dryburgh.

41. Precept by King James the Fifth directed to the heirs of the deceased William Ayr, as superiors, to give sasine to David Hume, formerly of Wedderburne, in the hands of Pincarton with certain other lands of Hyrsell within the lordship of Dunbar, which had belonged to the said David in property, but which had fallen into his (the King's) hands as escheat upon the said David's forfeiture. He has now been restored to all his possessions by Parliament. The King therefore, with advice, consent and authority of John, Duke of Albany, his tutor, and Protector and Governor of the realm, presents the said David to them as a heritable tenant in the said lands, and requires them to receive him as such. Dated at Edinburgh, 12th August 1522.

42. Precept by King James the Fifth under the quarter seal, to the sub-prior and convent of the Priory of Coldingham to infeft David Hume, formerly of Wedderburne, in the ten husband lands and cottage of land in the town of Aytoun, the two husband lands in Coldingham, the one husband land in Aymouth and three husband lands in Rentoun, all within the barony of Coldingham, and Sherifffdom of Berwick, which had formerly belonged to him and were lost by his forfeiture. Dated at Edinburgh, 20th August 1522.

43. Instrument of Sasine dated 24th August, 1522 of David Hume of Wedderburn (by Robert Thomson, his attorney,) in the half lands of Hetschaw, proceeding upon a precept from Chancery dated at Edinburgh, 12th August 1522, in which it is narrated that the King, with consent of his tutor, John, Duke of Albany, had granted to David Hume, formerly of Wedderburn, the lands of Wedderburn, with the castle, mill, and other pertinents thereof, the half lands of Hetschaw and fifteen acres of the lands of Pilrig, the lands of Gowane Cruke, the one and a half husband lands called Bajdis lands in the lordship of Hutton, and the lands of Jardinefield with pertinents, in the sherifffdom of Berwick, which he had forfeited by some acts of treason. It further states that the lands of Jardinefield, had, after his forfeiture, been granted to Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth, but he has made resignation of them in favour of the said David Hume. There are also recited the letters of attorney in favour of Alexander Hume, Robert Thomson, and Richard Galbraith, appointing them or any of them to act for the said David Hume, dated 18th August the same year.

44. Precept by Sir Robert Mathieson, sub-prior of Coldingham, to Patrick Hume and Symon Galbraith, as his bailies, to give

sasine to David Hume of Wedderburn in terms of the King's precept (No. 42 *supra*). Dated at the Monastery of Coldingham 28th August 1522. Signed, ROBERTUS MATHESON, ALEX. LYNDSEY, JACOBUS SPENS, ANDREAS BROUN, ADAM RUNSYM, WLLS. LERMOCHT, PATRICIUS LITIL, DAVID LAUTA. The seal of the Convent is still appended.

45. Instrument of Sasine in terms of the above precepts by the Sub-prior of Coldingham (here dated 20th August) and the sasine is dated 22nd August 1522; witnesses, John and William King, William Gray, John Barbour, and Laurence Ball; Patrick Morisone, M.A., priest of Aberdeen diocese, being notary.

46. Instrument of Sasine dated 28th November, 1522, in favour of David Home of Wedderburne after his rehabilitation, in the half lands of Kymmerghame, proceeding upon a Precept by Archibald, Earl of Angus, dated at Bonkill, 7th November 1522. Sasine is given by John Sinclair as bailie; witnesses, John Carmichael, John Brak, Richard Couper and James Alexandersoun.

47. Instrument of Sasine, dated 30th December 1522, in favour of David Home of Wedderburn, in the lands of Over and Nether Woules and Welsuplee in the lordship of Jedworth Forest and regality of Bonele, proceeding on a Precept by Archibald, Earl of Angus, in which he states that besides the lands named, the half lands of Kymmerghame, with the half mill thereof, in the sheriffdom of Berwick, and the lands of Handaxwood in the lordship of the Forest of Dy, had come into his hands by reason of the forfeiture of David Home. But he is now to be reponed in these. The sasine is witnessed by Hector and Archibald Turnbull and Thomas Thomson; Patrick Morrison, M.A., priest of Aberdeen diocese, being notary.

48. Copy from the Acta Dominorum Concilii of a letter from John, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, to David Home of Wedderburn, and his reply, 18th January, 1523.

Domino Gubernatore presente. The copy of the letres send be my Lord Governour to the Lard of Wedderburn. Cousing and Lard of Wedderburne, ye remember the gret grace I did to you and how glaid I was quhen I saw you begin to doo gud service and did my best to treit you wele and thankfully to gif you occasioun of gud continuance and persevering. Nochttheless now laitly I have writtin to you v or vj tymes to cum heir for sic thingis as was ado for the comone wele, howbeit ye come nocht; quharthrow apperis ye haif sum suspicioun that and ye come I wald haif treitit you utherwayis nor I had promisit. I will ye understand I use nocht to cum in contrar my wordis nor wrytingis. Herefore sen ye haif falzeit to cum to me at my desyre for the commone wele as said is, I advise and consell that during my absence and quhill my cuming again ye gyde yourself wele and be obedient to your Wardane and doo all sic thingis as ye sall be ordanit to doo be the Lordis of the Kingis

Consell, for sua doing it salbe your proffit and plesour to me; quhare be the contrare I assure you that ye failyeing sua to doo, as said is, it sall turn to your gretast displeour that ever come to you; and keip thir letres to remember you herapoun and to do weile as ye suld with help of God, quha haif you in keping. At Edinburgh the xvij day of Januar. (Signed.) *Jehan.*

The copy of the letres send be the Larde of Wedderburne to my Lord Governour: My lord, I commend my service in maist lawly maner onto your Grace. Plesit your grace to wit that I haif ressavit your writing sayand that ye had writtin to me fif or sex tymes to cum to your Grace. You send never to me to cum bot I come, other nycht or day, quhen I gat your wryting quhat tyme at evir it was, except this tyme that my Lord of Levinax was in Driburcht and your Grace tuk me suorne in Edinburgh to be lele and trew to him, and till doo him gud service pertening to the Kingis authoritie, and at his Lordshipis command. He causit me to remane in the cuntre with his awin servand, George of Colquhoun, provest of Glasgow, for to tak certane evill doaris that war complenit apoun be the contre, quhilk I traist he will informe your Grace, my said Lord of Levinax, quhat diligens I haif done heirintill. Bot I know wele your Grace is wrang informit be my enemyis anentt me, because I am far fra you in the Kingis service and your Gracis. I am and sall be redy to do yow als gud service other in Scotland, Ingland or France quhar ye will command me as ony of Scotland of my degre, and has bene also trew to yow sen yow gaif me my pardoun, and sal be als trew to yow in tyme to cum. Bot thair is that settis nocht by how littill service thai do your Grace, sua that thai get gud informacioun to yow and be at eisment with yow, that will nocht nor sall nocht do yow sic gud service as I sall. God haif yow in his keping. At Wedderburne the xxj day of Januar, your servand at my power. (Signed.) DAVID HUME OF WEDDERBURN.

(5). GEORGE HOME of WEDDERBURN; 1524-1547.

49. Notarial Instrument, dated 18th February, 1524, narrating that in a sheriff court of Berwick and Roxburgh, held in the tolbooth of Edinburgh by Mr. Henry Lauder and William Johnstoun, sheriffs of Berwick and Roxburgh in that part by commission under the quarter seal, there compeared Robert Galbraith of Easter Winschelia, as procurator for George Hume, son and heir of the deceased David Hume of Wedderburn, and required them, in terms of the said commission, to appoint the necessary officers and ministers of court for serving the said George as heir of the said David his father; and that thereupon they appointed William Blakstok and William Stevinsoun, notaries, to be clerks, Edward Story, John Sandersoun and Symon Fortoun to be sergeants or officers, and John Anderson and Mathew Ireland to be doomsters of the said court, jointly and severally, and took their oaths for the faithful discharge of their respective duties. Attested by Archibald Rantoun, clerk of the diocese of St. Andrews, notary.

50. Another notarial instrument of the same date, narrating that the said procurator presented to the said sheriffs in that part (Selkirk being also inserted in this deed) a commission under the quarter seal for the purpose aforesaid, whereupon the said sheriffs made choice of Mr. Archibald Rantoun and Sir Patrick Mure, notaries, as clerks, William Farnelie as sergeant, and John Galbraith as doomsman of this court, and administered to them the necessary oath. Attested by William Stevensoun, clerk of St. Andrews diocese, notary.

51. Precept of *Clare Constat* by the sub-prior and convent of Coldingham, directed to Alexander Hume and Edward Store, to give sasine to George Hume, who has been retoured heir to his father, the deceased David Hume of Wedderburn in ten husband lands and cottage of land in the town of Aytoun, two husband lands in Coldingham, one husband land in Aymouth, and three husband lands in Rantoun, with the fishings and other pertinents thereto belonging. Dated at the monastery of Coldingham . . . 1525, and signed, DEN ALEX^r. LYNDSEY, Sup^ror; ANDREAS BROUN, ADAM RUNSIM^r, VLM^r. LERMOCHT, ADAME LAWTE.

52. Instrument of Sasine, dated 6th April 1525, in favour of George Home, son and heir of the deceased David Home of Wedderburn, in the half of the lands of Haitschaw, fifteen acres of the land of Pilrig extending to half of a husband land, one husband land in the barony of Gowanecruke, one and half husband lands called Bardislands in the lordship of Hutton, the lands of Jardanefield, and the lands of Pincarton and Hirsale which belonged to William Air, in the lordship of Dunbar, proceeding upon a precept by Henry Lauder as sheriff depute specially appointed by a commission under the quarter seal, dated at Edinburgh 4th April 1525, which also includes the lands, fortalices and mill of Wedderburn; also in the five husband lands in the territory of Quhitsumlawis in the sheriffdom of Berwick held of Ninian Chernsyde of East Nesbit, proceeding upon a precept of *clare constat* by him dated at Edinburgh 22nd March 1524. Sasine was given to James Small as attorney of George Home, constituted as such along with John Sanderson by letters of Attorney dated at Edinburgh 8th April of the twelfth year of the King's reign. The witnesses of the sasine are Mr. Alexander Richertsoun and Sir John Symesoun, chaplains, John Cockburn, James Leith, David Galbraith, John Sincler, Fergus Niksoun, Robert Turnbull, James Turnbull, John Haisty, Henry Hoggart, Robert Wilsoun, Robert Bairnsfather, Patrick Broun, Robert Mak, Patrick King, John Balcasky, Henry Scoular, Thomas Purves, Gavin Spottiswod, George Greif, George Wait, James Robinsoun, George Bowok, William Gibbsoun, David Kyndilduris, George Grenlaw, John Reid, Thomas Reid, John Blakader, Alexander Weddell, William Weddell, and Andrew Richertsoun. Patrick Morisone, M.A., priest of the diocese of Aberdene, is notary.

53. Notarial Instrument narrating that on 19th June 1525, "*famosa oratrix Isabelle Hepburne, priorissa de Hadingtoun et conventus ejusdem ordinis Cisterciensis fratrum Sancti Andree dioceseos*," compeared before the subscribing notary and witnesses and declared that she willingly and for ever discharged all debates and contraversies standing between her and Patrick Hume, brother german of the deceased David Hume of Wedderburn, and particularly that quarrel unjustly entertained while the said David was at the King's horn. This was done beside the fortalice of Edmondstoun about 2 p.m., and the said Patrick Hume asked instruments thereupon from the notary, Patrick Morison, M.A.; witnesses, John Edmonstoun of that ilk, David Edmonstoun, James Cuke, Donald Hannay and Laurence Beill.

54. Crown Charter under the great seal by King James the Fifth to George Home of Wedderburn, son and heir of the deceased David Hume of Wedderburn, wherein he acknowledges the good service rendered by him and his predecessors to the late King James the Fourth, and grants to him the half lands of Kymmerghame and half mill thereof, with pertinents, and the lands of Handaxwood in the forest of Dye in the sheriffdom of Berwick; and also the lands of Wolle and Wolfe with pertinents in the lordship of Jedburgh and sheriffdom of Roxburgh; which were formerly held of Archibald, Earl of Angus, but now of the Crown by reason of that Earl's forfeiture; paying therefor a silver penny in name of blench farm if asked. Dated at Edinburgh, 5th September 1528.

55. Tack by Mr. Patrick Moriesone, curate of Duns, in which he narrates that he has the two husband lands of the Preistsyd in Duns within the lordship of Elpholl (?) and shire of Berwick, with twelve "*gerse soumes*" that is for eight oxen and two horse, with pertinents, which are annexed to the vicar pensioner of Duns, and the two lands of Cramecrouks with pertinents, which he holds in liferent from Sir John Clark, now vicar pensioner, for all the days of his life, and pays to him eight merks Scots yearly for the same. These lands he now leases to Alexander Howme of Manderstoun, Tutor of Wodderburn, for payment of the same rents as the previous occupiers paid, and with power to him to sublease the same. It is provided that "*gif ony deis in Crammecruk in the instant tyme at ar tennandis, the corse present and heriald to be partit betuix me, Maister Patrik, and the said Alexander ewinly.*" Dated at Duns, 20th January 1528-9. The granter obtains the seal of Sir Mungo Howm, curate of Langtoun, to the deed, as his own is not present (it is a seal impressed upon paper and illegible), and the witnesses are, John Fendoun, chaplain, William Strauchquhen and William Crawford.

56. Assignment by Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, with consent of William Cunningham, knight, Master of Glencairn, his son and heir apparent, and of Alexander Cunningham, his son and heir apparent, and grandson of the Earl, to Alison Douglas, widow of David Hume of Wedderburne, and failing of her, to

George Hume of Wedderburn, her son, and his heirs, of a letter of reversion by Andrew Blacater of that ilk, dated at Fynlastoun 23rd May 1540; witnesses, Mr. James Cunningham, parson of Incheccallocht; Sir Allan Knok, prebendar in Kilmawaris; Sir John Cowper, Sir Thomas Jackson and Sir Thomas Liddall, chaplains; John Hoppringill, Alexander Gardynayr, Allan Cochrane, Robert Symson, and Thomas Craig. It is signed by the Earl and Master of Glencairn and their seals and that of the Master's son are all appended. There is also a Precept of Sasine following on the above assignation, dated, signed and sealed as above; and Letters of Gift by them to the said Alison Douglas and her heirs of the rents and duties of the lands of Hilton, extending to twenty-six husband lands and now occupied by herself and her tenants, for all the years they have been in the said Earl's hands by reason of nonentry; witnesses, William Cunningham of Cunynghamehead, Robert Cunningham, son of the Master of Glencairn, Sir John Cowper, chaplain, Mr. James Cunningham, George Wallace, Barthilmo Wallace, Allan Cunningham, and Sir Lowk Kincaid, notary.

57. Discharge by Sir James Young, Chamberlain of Coldingham to "Elizona Dowglass, Lade of Wedderburn," for her teind sheaves of Kymmergham toun, Kello and Redelocht for the years 1538, 1539 and 1540; dated at Eymouth, 11th December 1541; witnesses, John Hwm of Fayrnesyd, William Broun *alias* Lard, and Sir James Lyndsey, chaplain.

58. Precept subscribed by King James the Fifth directing the Comptroller to grant a new tack of the lands of Blackhaugh, with pertinents, in the lordship of Ettrik Forest to George Hume now of Wedderburn. They were held in feu by David Hume of Wedderburn, his father, from the King's father. The Comptroller is to receive from George Hume for making the tack £40, and the King adds "Speid to him ane signatour thair of in the best forme that can be devisit." Dated at St. Andrews, 3rd May, in the twenty-nine year of the King's reign (1542).

59. Letters of Procuratory by Alison Douglas, relict of David Hume of Wedderburn, as assignee of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, to David . . . [torn] for payment of the redemption money contained in the foresaid Reversion, and intimating the same to Beatrix Blacader (who has married John Hume) and to Margaret Blacader, (who has married Robert Hume) heirs portioners of the deceased Andrew Blacader, and to their said husbands, who are to come and receive the money and the lease specified therein; dated at Edinburgh 5th June 1542. Lady Wedderburn signs by the aid of a notary.

60. Precept of Sasine by Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas, and lord of the barony and regality of Boncle, etc., directed to Laurence Roger and James Leiche, to give sasine to his beloved sister german, Alison Douglas, Lady of Wedderburne, in liferent, in his lands of Kettilscheill and Dronescheill, with their pertinents, in the Forest of Dye and sheriffdom of Berwick,

as also in his mill of Lintlaw, with multures, sequels and pertinents thereof, in the barony of Bonkle and sheriffdom foresaid, which he has granted to her; dated at Edinburgh, 7th May 1548; signed AR^d EARL of Angus. The granter's seal is also appended.

61. Gift by Queen Mary with consent of James, Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, to George Hume of Wedderburn and his heirs, of the nonentry duties of the lands of Moreistoun and pertinents thereof, lying in the Merse, sheriffdom of Berwick and barony of Renfrew, of all the years that they have been in her hands and in the hands of the Kings of Scotland as princes and stewards of Scotland since the death of David Hume of Wedderburn, his "grandschir" (great grandfather), or any other, his predecessors, as also in all time coming until the entry of the rightful heir; dated at Edinburgh, 2nd February 1545-6.

62. Copy of an Instrument of Sasine dated 5th March, 1545-6, in favour of George Home of Wedderburn, in the half of the lands of Polwart called Easter Polwart, proceeding upon a Precept by Mary, Queen of Scots, dated at Edinburgh 25th February, in the fourth year of her reign (1545) which states that David Hume of Wedderburn, grandfather of the said George, died at the faith and peace of the Queen's grandfather, King James the Fourth, last seised in these lands, and tower and mill thereof and patronage of the parish church by alternate turns, and that the lands are held of the Queen as Duke (*sic*) of Albany. The witnesses to the sasine are William Gardinar, Thomas Jaffra, William Mylne, and Thomas Abbot in Polward, Patrick Carfray, officer of Berweik, and Sir John Lawder, chaplain, curate of Polwart, Alexander Symson, clerk of St. Andrew's diocese, is notary.

(6). SIR DAVID HOME OF WEDDERBURN, knight, 1547-1574.

63. Precept of *Clare Constat* by Archibald, Earl of Angus, directed to Robert Mylar and Adam Trumell, to give sasine to David Hume, brother german and heir of George Hume of Wethirburn, who was killed at Pynkiecleuch, in the half of the lands of Kymmergam, in the regality of Boncle, also in the lands of Handaxwood, which formerly belonged to the deceased Patrick Home of Polwart, knight, in the sheriffdom of Berwick, and in the lands of Wollee and Wolhoplee with pertinents in the regality of Jedburgh Forest and sheriffdom of Roxburgh; dated at Temptallon 30th October 1550. Signed AR^d EARL of ANGUS. His seal is appended. Sasine was taken hereon in all these lands on 28th November 1550, Patrick Loran, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow, being notary.

64. Instrument of Sasine dated 9th November 1550, in favour of David Home, brother german and heir of George Home of Vodderburne, who was killed at the battle of Pinkyneleuch, in the half lands of Hettshaw in Lauderdale, proceeding upon a precept from Chancery, dated 8th November in the eight year of

the reign of Queen Mary, which narrates that he has been served heir to his said brother in these and other lands, which are held of the Crown in chief. Archibald Renton, M.A., clerk of the diocese of St. Andrews is notary.

65. Another Instrument of Sasine dated 10th November 1550, under the hand of the same notary and following upon the same precept, in favour of the said David Hume of Wedderburn, in the lands of Wedderburn, Jardanefeild, fifteen acres of land on the south side of the town of Dounce, the half lands of Hetschaw in Lauderdale and the lands called Bayherlands in the lordship of Hutton. David Hume takes sasine in person and one witness is John Hume, his brother german.

66. Precept by Archibald, Earl of Angus, for infetting David Hume of Wedderburn, brother german and heir of the deceased George Hume of Wedderburn, and Mariota (or Manye) Johnnestoun, his spouse, in liferent, and their heirs in fee, in the sixteen husband lands of Cummergem with pertinents, occupied by Richard Reidpath, John Sinclair, Philip Nesbett, Robert Millair, David Edgar, Robert Donaldson, William Fokhard and William Wobster, which the said David had resigned. Dated at Edinburgh 5th January 1550-1; witnesses, Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, James Johnstone, Gilbert Johnstone, Mr. James Watsoun, David Eccles, and others. Signed, AR^d. EARL OF ANGUS. His seal is appended.

67. Retour of the special service of David Hume of Wethirburne as brother german and heir of George Hume of Wethirburne, who died in the field of Pinkincleuch three years and eleven months previously, in the lands of Myddilsteid and Wynddydurris or Blackhauch, with their pertinents in the lordship of Ettrick Forest and sheriffdom of Selkirk, which are held in chief of the Crown and are valued annually at £32 and at £6 in time of peace. The retour is exped before Mr. John Sinclair, sheriff depute of Edinburgh, and sheriff of Selkirk in that part, in the tolbooth of Edinburgh on 31st July 1551, by the following jury:—John Edmanstoun of that Ilk, William Douglas of Quhittinghame, George Touris of Innerleith, Gilbert Wauchop of Nuddry Merschell, Robert Fairlie of Braid, James Ker of Mersingtoun, Robert Ker of Woodbeid, David Spotswood of that Ilk, William Cockburne of Schouslie, Alexander Hoppringle of Trindleyknowis, Robert Hoppringle of Murecleuch, Alexander Hume in North Berwick, and David Hoppringle of Charterhouse.

68. Retour of the special service of David Hume of Wethirburne, at the same place and time and before the same sheriff and jury as in No. 67 *supra*, as heir of David Hume of Wedderburn, knight, his grandfather, who died at the faith and peace of King James the Fourth, under his standard at the battle of Flowdown, in the lands of Moreistoun with their pertinents in the bailiary of Lauderdale. These lands are held in chief of the Crown and are valued at 10 merks yearly and 40s. in time of peace. They are held blench, the duty being a

red rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist, if asked. They have been in the hands of the Crown since the death of Elizabeth Hoppringle, widow of the said Sir David, as lady of the conjunct fee, who died five years ago. Special instruction was given to the sheriff to expedite this service although there is no sasine of these lands in favour of the said deceased Sir David Hume.

69. Precept by Mary, Queen of Scots, with consent of James, Duke of Chatelherault, Governor of Scotland, for infetting David Hume of Wodderburn and Mariote Johnstoun, his spouse, and their heirs in the lands of Moreistoun, with their pertinents in the sheriffdom of Berwick, which were resigned by them at Jedburgh; dated at Jedburgh, 7 November 1551. There is an Instrument of Sasine in their favour in these lands dated 24th October 1552 which is said to proceed on a precept from Chancery dated 17th October in the ninth year of the Queen's reign, and in which it is stated that the said David Hume is heir of his grandfather, Sir David Hume of Wedderburn, knight, in these lands, which have been in the hands of the Crown for five years.

70. Extract Registered (5th December 1552) Contract dated at Edinburgh 26th July 1552, between Johane Hepburn, relict of George Home of Wedderburn and now spouse of John Hamilton of Ryisholm, with consent of John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and primate and legate of Scotland, as acting for the said John Hamilton in his absence in the north parts, on the one side, and David Hume of Wedderburn as principal, with George Hume of Spot as cautioner for him, on the other, whereby the said Jean Hepburn and her said husband discharge the said David of all the rents of the lands of Wedderburn and others which belonged to her said deceased husband, and to which she has right by terce or otherwise through his death, since the field of Pynkynleuch until the date of these presents; and the said David, her deceased husband's brother, has undertaken to relieve her of all the debts under which her said deceased husband lay. Among the witnesses are Patrick Home of Bromehouse, Patrick Home, Robert Hereot and Robert Scott, notary.

71. Tack by William, Bishop of Dumblane, as factor for William Cheisholme, parson of Quhitsum within the diocese of St. Andrews, to David Hume of Wedderburn, of the parsonage and vicarage teinds of Quhitsum, with the glebe, kirklands and pertinents thereof for five years after the feast of Ad Vincula St. Peter 1552, for payment of the yearly rent of £100 Scots. It is provided that should there be plain and open war between Scotland and England whereby the parish of Quhitsum is "heriit" so that the tacksman is unable to get his rents, the duty to be paid shall in that case be modified at the sight of the Official of Lothian, the Dean of Restalrig, the Lairds of Touch and Donypace and Mr. David Boithuile, or the most part

of them. Andrew Johnstoun of Elphinstoun and George Touris of Innerleith are cautioners for David Hume, and all are enacted in the books of the Official of Lothian to fulfil this contract under the pain of cursing. Dated at Edinburgh . . . [torn] . . . 1552. Signed. WILLIAM, BISCHOP of DUBLANE.

72. Acquittance by Jane Hepburne, widow of George Hume, of Wedderburne, and John Hammyltoun of Rysum, now her spouse, for his interest, to David Hume, now of Wedderburne, her son, for 210 merks, as the balance of the sum of 280 merks due to her in terms of their agreement; dated at Edinburgh, 14th February 1552-3; witnesses, Andrew Jhonstone of Elphenstone, Edward Colveng, Patrick Nesbat, Andrew Howme, parson of Lawdar, and others. Signed. JAN HAPBWRNE, LADIE WADERBWRNE, JHON HAILTOUN of RYSHOWM.

73. Precept of *Clare Constat* by John, Prior of Coldingham, directed to John Kyng and David Turnbule, for infesting David Hume of Wedderburn as brother german and heir of George Hume of Wedderburn, who fell at Pinkie, in two and a half carucates of land and a kiln of the lands of Over Aytoun, two husband lands with their pertinents in Coldingham, three husband lands in Renton, and one husband land in the lordship and territory of Aymouth; dated at the Monastery of Coldingham 20th March 1552-3. Signed. JOANNES COMEDATARIUS de COLDINGHAM. The Prior's seal is appended, displaying on a shield within a bordure a lion rampant. Sasine was taken thereon by John Cokburne as attorney of David Hume of Wedderburn on 13th April 1553; witnesses, James King, Patrick Gray, John Tailyour, Patrick Hoy, Patrick Broun, William Heriot, Sir James Lindesay and Sir Robert Flynt, chaplain; Robert Edington, priest of St. Andrews diocese, being notary.

74. Letter of Reversion by Robert Michelson in Blakhauch to David Hume of Wedderburn, who has wadset to him the lands of Middelsteid of Wyndodurris *alias* Blakhauch with pertinents in the lordship of Ettrik Forest and sheriffdom of Selkirk. They are to be held of the Crown (but are redeemable by the said David and his heirs on payment of 600 merks and the granting of a lease of the lands for fifteen years), for payment annually to the Crown of £82 and to the said David Hume and his heirs of 12 merks; dated at Edinburgh 8th October 1554; witnesses, William Douglas of Quhittingham, Mr. Patrick Douglas, his brother, Robert Douglas, son of the said William, Adam Glendinning, Adam Story and John Johnstone, notary. The seal of Robert Michelson is appended—a shield bearing a saltire with a mullet in each of the three upper compartments and a crescent in base.

75. Letters of Regress granted by Mary Queen of Scots under the privy seal in favour of David Hume of Wedderburn, that although he has disposed the lands of Blakhauch to Robert Michelson there, he may have regress to them again on fulfilment of the terms stipulated in the letter of Reversion, No. 74 *supra*; dated at Edinburgh, 9th June, 1555.

76. Notarial Instrument narrating that on 12th November, 1560, there compeared in presence of William Lamb, notary, and the underwritten witnesses, John Hume, brother german of David Hume of Wedderburn, and undertook "to cause red that sex husband landis" with the pertinents, lying in the north-west quarter of Quhitsome, commonly called Hepburn's quarter, two of which are occupied by John Polwart, one and a half by Thomas Johnnestoune, one and a half by Patrick Robesone and one by John Bukless's son, and also the coitland occupied by Janet Myllar, all at Whitsunday next, so that Sybilla Wallace, widow of John Hepburn in Kirklandhill, and John Hepburn, her son, or her assignees, may enter to the same as her liferent heritage; and that he will also do his best to "red" the other eight lands which the said Sybilla has leased to him, provided she grant to him her letter of bailliary to that effect. Further, he binds himself and his heirs and assignees never to seek or purchase any right to the said six husband lands from the Earl of Bothwell so long as they are in the hands of the said Sybilla or her said son or any heirs to be gotten of his body, without the consent of the said John or his heirs, seeing the said Sybilla has leased to him these her other eight husband lands in the said quarter of Quhitsome, for which he has presently paid her £10, and is to pay her £30 at Whitsunday next, and £8 yearly during her lifetime; and for this John Brysone in Newbigging has become cautioner with him. The above is embodied in a document dated at Faslie, 12th November 1560, the witnesses being George Wallace in Chyrnesyd, Thomas Swyntoun in Dryburnfurd, Robert Polwart in Quhitsum, and William Lamb, the notary. The notarial instrument is attested by the same witnesses, John Hepburn, son of the said Sybilla being one instead of the notary.

77. Tack by Mr. James Seytoun, parson of Quhitsum, in which, narrating that David Hume of Wedderburn, and his predecessors, Lairds of Wedderburn, have possessed the parsonage and vicarage of Quhitsum in all time bygone, past memory of man, "and that the said David hes bene gude and thankfull to me in all thir troublous tymes, nochtwithestanding of all the gritt cummeres being throw this haill realme of Scotland, specialie amangis kirkmen," and further, having received certain sums of money and "being movit of gude mynd not to alter the auld possessoures fra thair possessiones," he grants to the said David a tack of the parsonage and vicarage tainds of Quhitsum for five years and subsequently in terms of five years during his (the granter's) lifetime, for payment of £100 Scots yearly, which in case of war is to be modified at the sight of mutual friends. Dated at Wedderburn, 3rd September 1562; witnesses, John Home, brother german of the said David, Alexander Hoppringle, Hugh Hutsoune, and George Leitch. (Signed) MR. JAMES SEYTONE, ISONE OF QUHITSONE. There is a similar tack by him to the same David on 15th April 1571, and another to George Hume of Wedderburn in 1576.

78. Notarial Instrument narrating that on the 26th May, 1563, Robert Michelson in Blakhauch appeared before the subscribing notary and witnesses and acknowledged that he had received from David Home of Wedderburn the sum of 600 merks, and a lease for fifteen years of the lands of Blakhauch, and accordingly surrendered his right to these lands, and returned the charter and infetment of them which he had received to be "cuttit as use is." This was done in the dwelling house of Adam Johnneston, burgess of Edinburgh; witnesses, Mr. Edward Henderson, advocate, John Home, brother of the said Laird of Wedderburn, George Turnbull of Chamberlain Newton, Thomas Symson in Dryburnefurd and others; James Millar, "borne within the dioccy of Glasgow," being notary.

79. Precept by Mary, Queen of Scots, for infetting David Hume of Wedderburn in the lands of Middillsteid of Wyndydris or Blakhauch in the lordship of Jedburgh Forest, which he has redeemed from Robert Michelson, dated at Edinburgh, 16th June 1563.

80. Notarial Instrument narrating that on 29th October, 1563, "in the hall of Thomptalloun at twelf houris or thairby in the midday," James Johnnestoun of Elphinstoun openly confessed that an annual rent of three chalders of victual, viz: one of wheat, one of barley and one of oat meal, dispoed to him and the deceased Margaret Ruthven, his spouse, and their heirs, by David Hume of Wedderburne, upliftable from the mains of Wedderburne, had been lawfully redeemed from him by the said David Hume in terms of the letters of reversion; and he grants the receipt of the said annual rent since the date of the said disposition thereof, which he now renounces; witnesses, John Hume of Blacater, Robert Johnnestoun, brother of the said James, John Hume, brother german of the said Laird of Wedderburn, Andrew Hume, son of the deceased Gavin Hume, Captain Robert Hume in Reidheuch, and Ferdinand Hume, son of Patrick Hume of Burnhouse; James Millar, born within the diocese of Glasgow, being notary.

81. Copy of Inventory of Reversions and other writs pertaining to James, Earl of Bothwell, given in keeping to which shows a number of loans raised by this Earl upon his lands, about the time he appears to have been laying his plans to get possession of Mary, Queen of Scots, as Markill, for £4,000 and 500 merks, 14th December 1561, to John Carkettill and Marion Hepburn, his wife; Trapren for £1,000, 31st October 1558, to the same John Carkettle, and his son, and for 2,400 merks, on 1st December 1561, to Alexander King; the corn mill of Furd for 1,000 merks on 3rd September 1562; Thornydykes for 4,400 merks, 17th October 1562, to James Barroun; Qubitsum for 800 merks, 20th January 1562, to Patrick Hepburn of Kirklandhill, and Helen Hamilton, his wife; Vogrie for £450, 5th September 1561, to David Hunter; another part of Trapren for 520 merks, 10th April 1560, to Adam Hepburn of Smeaton; and

Ardouch, Barneleyes, Over Knockgrass and Vairquharnie for 220 merks, to John Sinclair in Erlestoun; but it is doubtful if this last was carried out. There are also one or two bonds, and an acknowledgement by John Mossman that he has some other reversions in his custody. All which Jane Hepburn, Lady of Wedderburn, grants the receipt of, and promises to make them forthcoming to the said Earl or his heirs at a few hours notice. Dated at Powlwart 28th February 1563-4; witnesses, John Hamiltoun, her husband, Mr. David Chalmers, Alexander Vorosedell and others. There is also the acknowledgement of Sir Walter Robertson *alias* Douny on behalf of the Earl of Bothwell on receiving these writs from Jane Hepburn on 30th October, year not given; witnesses, William Douglas, and Mr. George Hepburn, parson of Hauch.

82. Letter of Gift by Mary, Queen of Scots, to David Hume of Wedderburn and his heirs or assignees of the nonentry duties of the following lands, viz., the one and a half husband lands called Gowan Cruke, and half a husband land in Hirsell, both in the sheriffdom of Berwick; and of three quarters of a husband land in Pincartoun in the constabulary of Haddington and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, for all the years since the death of George Home of Wedderburn, brother to the said David, "quha deceissit under our baner in the feild of Pinkycleuch;" as also of those of the lands and barony of Hiltoun since the death of the said George or of Alisone Douglas, his mother. Given under the Privy seal at Edinburgh, 28th June 1564.

83. Confirmed Testament dative of Mary Johnestoun, spouse of David Home of Wedderburne, who died in May 1564, given up by her said husband as executor before these witnesses, Alexander Hoppringle, George Leiche, Archibald Duncane, Patrick Hamilton and Robert Bowmaker. In the Inventory their goods are described as consisting of 64 oxen worth £5 each, 34 ky worth £4 each, 20 young nolt worth 40s. each, 240 yowis worth 10s. each, 120 wedders worth 20s. each, 160 hogs worth 5s. each, 6 horses worth £6 13s. 4d. each; which with grain in the barn and sown in the fields, and household plenishing, brought the value of all to £1,912 8s. 4d. They were indebted to others in the sum of £1,682 17s. 4d., which left £229 6s. of free gear, the third of which or dead's part was £76 8s. 8d. Among the creditors were Lady Polwart, for her "male of Wedderburne," £40; William Cuke, weaver, 50s.; the Laird of Craigy, £120; Lady Cassillis, £20; the Laird of Kilsyth, £60; Old Lady Quhittinghame, £16; and the Laird of Lochinver, 1,000 marks. Confirmation is given by Mr. James Balfour and Mr. Robert Maitland, two of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Edward Henryson and Clement Littill, advocates, who had been constituted by the Queen's Commission dated 8th March 1564, Commissaries of Edinburgh. (Signed.) Johne Johnestoun. There is a good impression on paper of the seal of the Commissariat office, which displays a thistle head, surmounted by a crown and flanked by the initials M. R.

84. Licence by King Henry and Queen Mary to David Home of Wedderburn changing his ward from Galloway to Edinburgh :—

REX et REGINA.—We be the tennour hereof grantis and givis licence to our lovit David Hwme of Weddirburne to depart and cum furth of his present ward appointit and limitat within the boundis of Galloway bewest the watter of Nyth, and changeis his said ward to our burgh of Edinburgh, quhair we will and ordane the said David to remane in fre ward and sex mylis about the samyn during our will and quhill he be fred be ws; the former caution fund be him standand in the like strenth and effect for his warding and remaning within the saidis boundis as gif he had still continewit in the saidis partes of Galloway; quhairanent be thir presentis we dispens. Gevin under our signet and subscrivit with our handis at Edinburgh the xxvj day of Aprile, and of our regnis the first and xxiiij yeiris, 1566. (Signed) MARIE R. HENRY R.

85. Licence by King Henry and Queen Mary to David Home of Wedderburn, relieving him of his ward :—

REX et REGINA.—We be the tennour heirof grantis and gevis licence to our lovit David Hwme of Weddirburne to depart and pas hame to his duelling place of Weddirburne or wtherwyse in our realme at his plesour, nochtwithstanding his present warding or quhatsumevir souirties fund be him, or for his remaining thairin, with quhame we dispens be thir presentis; providing that he enter agane within his said ward in our burgh of Edinburgh and boundis limitat to the samyn quhensoevir he salbe chargeit be ws upoun aucht dais warning, thair to remain during our plesour; for the quhilk his reentre we will that his former cautioners fund be him in the buikis of our Secrete Counsaill abyde and stand obligit, notwithstanding this present licence. Subscrivit with our hand and under our signet, at Edinburgh, the xiiij day of Maij, and of our regnis the first and xiiij yeiris, 1566. (Signed) MARIE R. HENRY R.

86. Instrument upon the refusal of David Home of Wedderburn to sign the General Band :—

Apud Edinburgh vicesimo primo die mensis Januarij anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo sexto.—The quhilk day in the Court of Justiciarie haldin in the tolbuith of Edinburgh be Maister Thomas Craig, Justice Depute, etc., David Home of Wedderburne being callit upoun ane act to have underlyne the law for certane crymes contenit in our Soverannis letters anent the allegit contravening of ane generale Band maid to hir Grace at Jedburgh, and incontinent efter his entre being chargeit in jugement be the Justice Clerk att command of our Soveran Ladeis precept directit to him thairupoun, to subscribe the Band maid be the barronis, frehaldaris and landit men of the schirefdome of Roxburgh for the gude reule of the cuntre to our Soveran Ladye and hir successouris, quhilk Band wes presentit and offerit to him be the said Justice Clerk to be subscrivit as said is, off the dait at Jedburgh the xxvij day of November the yeir of God

j^m v^o lxj yeiris; ansuerit and said that the said charge wes gevin to him in jugement and nocht cumin to his knowlege of before, and that the Band that is presentit to him is ane auld Band subscrivit in the lxj yeir of God be certane gentilmen of Tevydell subscryvaris thair of, quha had committit siclik crymes as is contenit thairin, and that he, his predecessouris, nor nane of his surname duelland within the boundis of the Merse wer nevir culpable of siclyk crymes. Thairfoir gif it plesit our Soverannis and hir Counsale, he being callit thairto in thair presens, eftir tryell being takin in the premissis, undir protestatioun that he may have the copy of the said Band and charge to be awysit with, considdering the samin redoundis to the sklander of his haille freindis, that he sall gif hir Majestie sic reasonabill ansuer as sall appertene to him to gif unto thame of his dewetie and according to reasoun. And forther offerit him to mak siclik band as the Lord Home, his cheif, and remanent barronis of the cuntre dois; and also that he offerit him reddie to ansuer to the summondis, and conforme thairto desyrit process and thairupoun askit instrument and act of court of me, notar publict undir-writtin. And alswa the Ladye Kilsyth, upoun his ansuer foirsaid askit inlykmaner act and instrument of court.—Ita est Jacobus Banatyne, not^{us} publicus et sc^{ba} dⁿⁱ curie.

87. Instrument of Sasine, dated 4th March 1566-7, given by David Hume of Wedderburn, knight, with his own hands, to George Hume, his eldest son and apparent heir, in the sixteen husband lands of Ramrig and Greynsyd, within the parish of the Virgin Mary of Steill and sherifdom of Berwick. Among the witnesses is David Howm, natural son of the deceased George Home of Wedderburn.

88. Discharge by Dame Margaret Cunninghame, relict of John Wallace of Craigie, and Andrew, Lord Stewart of Uchiltree, now her spouse, to David Home of Wedderburn for 40 marks, as the terces due to her from the lands of Fentoun in the shire of Renfrew by annexation and constabulary of Haddington for the period since the death of the said John Wallace, which was in August 1570. Dated at Edinburgh 7th February 1572-3; witnesses, Patrick Nisbett of Ryishill, Henry Nisbett, burgess of Edinburgh, Lucas Craik and Robert Nicole.

89. Discharge by Alexander, Commendator of Coldingham, and Alexander Home of Manderstoun, his father, as administrator for him, to David Home of Wedderburn, knight, for £80, as for the teind sheaves of Kello and Kymmerghame, pertaining to the Priory of Coldingham, for the years 1570 and 1571; dated at Coldingham 14th February 1572-3; witnesses, Andrew Levenax, William Mure, Thomas Huntare, and George Gray, servants to the granters. Signed "ALEXANDER, COMMENDATOR OF COLDYNGHAM, ALEXANDER HOM of MANDARSTOUN."

(7). SIR GEORGE HOME of WEDDERBURN, knight, 1574-1616.

90. Precept of *Clare Constat* by Archibald, Earl of Angus, with consent of James, Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, his

tutor, in favour of George Home of Wedderburn as heir of David Home of Wedderburn, his father, who died last infest in the half lands of Kymmerghem, in the regality of Bonkill and sheriffdom of Berwick; and in the lands of Wolley and Wolhopley, in the regality of Jedburgh Forest and sheriffdom of Roxburgh; dated at Dalkeith, 10th December 1574; witnesses, John Carmichael, younger of that ilk, John Leverance, minister, and others. (Signed.) ANGUS, JAMES REGENT. The Earl of Angus's seal is appended but is somewhat broken.

91. Instrument of Sasine dated 21st February 1574-5 in favour of George Home of Wedderburn, as heir of his father the deceased David Home of Wedderburn, knight, in the lands of Wedderburn, the fifteen acres of Pilrig, the husband land called Gowancruke, one and a half husband lands in the lordship of Hutoun and the lands of Jardinefield and Hirsell; proceeding upon a Crown precept from Chancery which narrates his retour in these lands, dated 18th November 1574. John Cokburne in Chapellelewch, sheriff depute of Berwick, gives sasine to John Symson, attorney for George Home; witnesses, Adam Fortoun in Kimmerghem, Hugh Hudsoun, exhorter in Qubitsum, Robert Manwall in Peilrig, George Locke, domestic servant in Wedderburn, Matthew Gotherstoun there, George Wilsoun in Langtoun, and John Millare *alias* Merchell in Langtoun mill; George Craig, clerk of St. Andrews diocese, being notary.

92. Discharge by Mr. John Halden of that ilk and Glennegeis to George Hume of Wedderburn for £1,280 11s. 4d., Scots, in part payment of a larger sum due as tocher with his sister, Isabel Hume; dated 24th February, 1574-5; witnesses, Michael Gilbert, burgess in Edinburgh, Robert Haldane, John Johnstoun and John Symson. Signed. J. GLENNEGLISS.

93. Agreement dated at Stirling, 17th September 1576, between George Hume, son and heir of the deceased Sir David Hume of Wadderburne, and Margaret Ker, widow of the said Sir David, whereby for the extinction of all disputes and law pleas between them and that "they may continue in favouris, luiff and kyndnes with utheris" hereafter, the said George obliges himself to pay to the said Margaret and her heirs and assignees the sum of 800 merks in full satisfaction of all she can claim as widow foresaid, or otherwise, she keeping also the goods, gear and money with which she has already medled; and he promises not to trouble her in her possession of the lands of Moristoun, Heitschaw and Blaikhaucht, in which she was infest by her said deceased husband. Further, as the lands of Handaxwood, of which she has the conjunct fee right, have recently been redeemed, and the profits thereof which should belong to her in liferent, have been appropriated by the said George, he promises to pay her, in respect thereof, ten merks yearly during her lifetime. In return she discharges him of all claims whatsoever, including the arrears of the teinds and other duties of the lands of Langschaw. The deed is signed only by MARGARET KER; witnesses, Robert Home, William Symson, and Alexander Pringill.

94. Acquittance by Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Wedderburne, to George Howme of Wedderburne, for 800 merks, in part payment of a sum of 800 merks due to her by him; dated at the Langschaw, 19th September 1577; witnesses, John Pringill of Buckam, Mr. Robert Pringill, Thomas Wichtman, and Thomas Donaldsone; signed, MARGARET KER.

95. Contract of Marriage dated at Edinburgh, 15th January 1577-8, between George Hume of Wedderburne and Jehane Haldane (with consent of Elizabeth Lundye, Lady Glennegis, and John Haldane of Glennegis, her brother german). They are to marry each other "in face of haly kirk and Cristis congregatioun as the law of God prescriveis with all solempniteis requirit thairto," before 11th February next, and before then George Hume is to infest his said future spouse in liferent in the Mains of Wedderburn, with the manor and mill and pertinents thereof and in the fifteen acres of land called the Pilrig, lying in the lordship of Wedderburn and sheriffdom of Berwick, to be held of himself; and also in the lands of Kimmerghame, to be held of the superior thereof; but it is provided that these may be afterwards exchanged for the lands of Polwart and Moreistoun. Her tocher is 3,000 marks. The witnesses' names have not been filled in, but the contract is signed by the parties named.

96. Discharge by Mr. James Setone, parson of Qubitsum, to George Howme of Wodyrburne, for £50, as part of the sum of £100 due for the teind sheaves of the parish of Qubitsum for the year 1578; dated at Edinburgh, 2nd January 1578-9; witnesses, John Setone and Andro Setone, servitors to Lord Setone.

97. Extract Decreet of the Lords of Council and Session in a complaint at the instance of James Brountfield, Anthone Trotter, Adam Sanderson, Andro *alias* David Neisbeit, and the remanent tenants and occupiers of the lands and fishings of Upsatlington, in the sheriffdom of Berwick, pertaining to the prebend of Upsatlington within the Collegiate Kirk of Dunglas, against Patrick Home, natural son of the deceased David Home of Wodderburn, and George Home, now of Wodderburn, his tutor, as follows:—Thomas Ogilvie, "petagoge" and servant to Alexander, Lord Home, resident in St. Leonard's College in the city of St. Andrews, on the one hand, claimed to be provided to the prebend of Upsatlington for his life, and required the said tenants to pay their rents to him, which they did, knowing no other as having right thereto; but, on the other hand, the said Patrick Home alleges that he is prebendary of Upsatlington, and claims the rents from them. After hearing Mr. David Gall as procurator for the complainers, and Mr. Edward Hay as procurator for the defender, the Lords ordain that the rents shall be paid to the said Patrick Home for the year 1578 and in future. Mr. John Scharpe as procurator for the said Thomas Ogilvie had pled that seeing Ogilvie had been lawfully provided to the said prebend by the deceased Alexander, Lord Home, with consent of the deceased Mr. John Home, provost of Dunglas,

by their letter of gift dated 1st June 1570, and so had the first gift and older possession, and seeing further that he had been in receipt of the rents since then until the year in question, he ought to be preferred; but being required to substantiate these facts as alleged, he failed to do so. The decret is dated 4th July, 1579, and is extracted by James Makgill. On the 9th November, 1698, the said Patrick Home obtained a decret of removing against Adam Achesoun, Adam Oynis, William Nisbit, John Mur and Marion Reburne, then tenants and occupiers of his six husband lands of Upsetlington.

98. Precept by King James the Sixth for paying the warden fee to George Home of Wedderburn:—

Rex—Thesaurair, we greit you hertlie weill. Forsamekle as our weilbelovit George Hwme of Wedderburne hes servit in the office of wardanrie of oure eist merche now ane compleit yeir bygane, quhairfor it is our will and we command yow that ye answer and mak pament to him of his wardane fie, extending to the sowne of ane hundreth pundis money of our realme, of the termes of Mertymes and Witsonday last bypast, and siclike yeirlie in tyme coming salang as he servis in the said office, quhilk salbe thankfullie allowit to you in your comptis, kepend this oure precept with his acquittance to be schewin upon compt for your warrand. Subscryvit with our hand at our Palice of Haliruidhous, the day of , and of our reigne the xiiij yeir, 1579. (Signed) JAMES R. (Countersigned) WCHELTRE, LEVINAX.

99. Bond of Mr. John Provand, burgess of Edinburgh, to George Howme of Wodderburne, Lord Warden of the Eist Marches of Scotland, promising that as the said George Home has become surety for him and for George Achesoun, burgess of Edinburgh, that they will pay to Sir John Froster, Lord Warden of the Middle Marches of England, the sum of £270 sterling, money current in England, within the Abbey of Anvick at Whitsunday and Martinmas next, he will relieve him of all risk and damage on that account; dated at Edinburgh 18th January 1579-80; witnesses, Alexander Blyth and Andrew Watsoun, burgesses of Edinburgh, and Alexander Falconer and John Ormestoun, notary, his servitors.

100. Letter by King James the Sixth to the Laird of Wedderburn on Border matters:—

Traist freind, we greate yow hertlie weill. We ressaut your letter contenyng in effect thre poyntes. First, tueching the bill aganis Cuthbert Cranstoun, we marvell of Mr. Selbyis desire to haif that bill dividit, sen it wer to small purpos to spair the fater and prosecute the sonis, quhilk we understand wes neyther the meaning of the Quene of England and hir Counsale nor yit agreeable with ressoun; and sa we traist Mr. Selby sall nocht insist in this matir quhill the returning of the resolute ansuer of our. said dearest suster in sindrie matiris concerning the Bordouris heirtofore writtin be ws unto her.

Tueching the desire of the fying of the bill quharin umquhile George Burnfeld *alias* Cutlug wes arreistit, it seamys nocht a mater necessar or requisite to burdyng yow with, and we traist neyther of the officiaris nor best experimented Borderers of ayther realme sall think the extremitie of this preparative to be insistit in, for it wer absurditie to fyle a deade man condicionallie quhais persoun wer hard to be transportit in state as it is presentlie. Ye mon accompany your self the best ye can at the next meting and use the advise of the gudeman of Hutounhall and sic utheris as ar best experimented quhar ony difficultie appearis. We doubt not bot Mr. Selby will lett it rest quhill it may be decidit ather be the writtin law or the meting of Commissioners or quhill the lovable custum be verifit be the maist skilfull Borderers of baith the realmes, And sa resting to new occasioun, we commit yow to God. At Halyruidhous the xij day of Februare, 1579. (Signed), JAMES R.

(Addressed) To our traist freind the Laird of Waddirburne, Wardane of the East Merches of our realme foranent England.

101. Commission under the Signet of the Sheriffs of Berwick and Roxburgh, and to the Wardens of the East and Middle Marches, and their deputes, to search for, ward and apprehend in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, all persons involved in the murder of John Hammiltoun of Cumnok, who was slain on 17th January, last "vnder silence of nycht in his bed within ane laych chalmer in the place of Polwart;" dated . . . February in the thirteenth year of the King's reign (1579-80.)

102. Letter from King James the Sixth to the Laird of Wedderburn:—

Traist friend, We greit you hertlie weill. We have ressavit advertisement frome our dearest suster and cousine the Quene of England of hir contentment tueching the meting of Commissionaris at the Bordouris in May nixt to treat and take ordour in all caussis standing in contraversie betuix the wardanis and subjectis of ayther realme; quhairfoir we desire you effectuaslie that you faill nocht to be with us heir in Striviling upon the xxvj day of Aprile instant, agane the quhilk we have appointit our Counsale to be togidder, that be your gude advise and information the directioun and instructionis of our saidis Comissioneris may be consultit upoun and formed; and that ye bring with you all your rollis new and auld resting unredressit upoun the attemptatis alsweill of geir as slauchteris that it may be considerit quhat is to be craved of us and quhat we have to mak redres for, with sic uther thingis as ye think may instruct in this behalf; and sa louking without fail for your cuming, committis yow to God. At our Castell of Striviling, the ix day of Aprile 1580. (Signed) JAMES R.

(Addressed) To oure traist freind the Lard of Wedderburne, Wardane of the Eist Marche of our realme foranent England.

103. Gift by King James the Sixth under the privy seal to George Home of Wedderburn of the escheat of Eckie Trumbill of Belsis and John Young in Camys, who have been convicted by an assize as fugitives from justice. They had been accused as accessory to the murder of John Hamilton of Cumnock committed on 22nd January 1579-80. Dated at Stirling Castle, 25th April, 1580.

104. Discharge by Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Wedderburne to "Jehane Hepburne," widow of George Hume of Wedderburne (against whom she had raised an action before the Lords of Council for recovery of "certane jowellis, gold, silver and utheris" specified in the summons) for 100 marks as part of a larger sum which the said Jean Hepburn has covenanted to pay her for dropping the action. Dated at Edinburgh 21st May 1580; witnesses, "George Hoppringle, my sone; David Hoppringill, pothecar; and Archibald Hoppringill." Signed by MARGARET KER, L. WODDARBURNE, wth my hand; and some of the witnesses.

105. Agreement between George Home of Wedderburn and James, Commendator of Pluscarden, and their wives, as to the lands of Thurston, 1580:—

At Thuristoun, the xxiiij day of Junij 1580. It is appointit and finalie contractit betuix James, Commendatour of Pluscarden, for him self and takand the burding on him for Agnes Home, his spous, on the ane pairt, and George Home of Wedderburne for him self and takand the burding on him for Jane Halden, his spous, on the uther pairt, that is, the said Commendatour and his spous sall infett and seise be chartour and sesing the said Lard of Wedderburne and his spous in few ferme in the Mains of Thurestoun, myln thairof and pertinentis presentlie occupiit be the said George be eist the merschis and methis following viz. : beginnand at the south pairt of the landis of Thuristoun at eist end of Tripslawhauch quhair the stryp fallis in the Langlaw watter and frathine assendand upwart be the said stryp to the sled furde and swa northwert as the strype or watter passage gangis to the Lempat furde and downwart as the stryp gais to the south dyk of the medow, and frathine west to the west end of the said dyk, passand fra that northwert to the west syde of the Peitpothoillis be ane auld cast cassin be umquhile Johnne Hepburne of Kirklandhill to the heid of the strype callit Akedein, and swa doun Akedein and doun the how of Akedein cleugh as the watter passis to the wattir callit Thuristoun Watter; for the yeirlye payment of threttie pundis of few maill; and dischargis the said Lard of Wedderburne off the violence and violent profettis thairof contenit in the claussis contenit in the minute of the contract maid at Streveling; for the quhilk the said Lard of Wedderburne and his spous renuncis thair rycht and possessioun to all the rest of the saidis landis of Thuristoun lyand bewest the saidis merschis in fawouris of the said Commendatour and his spous, and is content the said Commendatour and his spous enter presentlie thairto; and the said chartour of few ferme to containe commoun pasture. And ather partie *hinc inde* ratefeis and

aprevis the said contract maid at Streveling thairanent in all pointis of the dait the tuelff day of August the yeir of God j^m v^e thrie scoir nyntein yeiris; and the said George of Wedderburne to pay the byrun males efter the forme and tennour of the said minute. In witnes of the quhilk thing ather of the saidis parteis has subscrivit this present contract with thair handis, day yeir and place foirsaidis, befor thir witnessis, James Johnnstoun of Elphingstoun, Johnne Johnnston, his broder, Johnne Symsons, James Hopringill, servandis to the said Lard Wedderburne, and Alexander Symsons, notar publict, with divers utheris. (Signed) GEORGE HOOME, J. PLUSCARDEN.

106. Licence by King James the Sixth to George Home of Wedderburn relieving him of his ward :—

REX.—We be the tennour heirop with avise of the Lordis of our Secreit Counsale freithis and relevis George Hwme of Wedderburne furth of his present ward beyond the watter of Erne quhairin he wes commandit to remane, and grantis him licence and libertie to pas hame to his awin dwelling hous or utherwayis quhair he plesis without pane, skayth or dangeare to be incurrit be him or the personis his cautionaris for his remaining in the said ward in bodiis or gudis, notwithstanding ony actis or chargeis maid or past in the contrair; exonerand him and thame of all pane and dangeare that thay may incur thairthrow for evir; dischargeing our Justice, Justice Clerk, Thesaurare, Advocattis and all utheris our officiaris and ministeris of our lawis, of all calling, accusing, unlawing or in ony wayis proceeding aganis the said George or his saidis cautionaris for the caus foirsaid, poinding, troubling or introumetting with thame, thair landis and gudis thairfoir, and of thair offices in that pairt, be thir presentis. Gevin under our signet and subscrivit with our hand at Dalkeyth, the first day of August, and of our regnne the xv yeir, 1581. (Signed) JAMES R. (Countersigned) LENOX, ARRAN.

107. Licence by King James the Sixth to George Home of Wedderburne relieving him of his ward :—

REX.—We be the tennour heirop with avise of the Lordis of our Secreit Counsile, freithis and relevis our lovit George Home of Wedderburne furth of his present ward within our Castell of Downe in Menteith and grantis him licence to repair to our burgh of Edinburgh thair to remaine for doing of his lesum effaires and besines, unto the tent day of October nixt to cum, at the quhilk day we have appointit and be thir presentis appointis the said George to reentir his persoun agane in ward within our said Castell thair to remane as of befor ay and quhill he be fred and relevit be us; be thir presentis. Subscrivit with our hand at Falkland, the xiiij of September, 1584. (Signed) JAMES R. (and countersigned) JAMES STEUART. Aⁿ CLK. REG^l. (Alexander Hay, Clerk of Register.)

108. Bond by George Home of Wedderburne, with George Home of Aitoun and George Home of Spot as cautioners for him, that being presently released from ward and permitted to go home he will re-enter to ward within the Castle of Doune in Menteith on 15th November next, and remain there until liberated by the King; also that meanwhile he will behave himself as a dutiful subject and have no intercourse with any of his Majesty's declared traitors and conspirators under the penalty of £10,000. 21st September 1584.

109. Licence by King James the Sixth to the Laird of Wedderburn's men to return home from the first Raid of Stirling:—

Rex.—We be the tennour heirof with avise of the Lordis of our Secreit Counsale grantis and gevis licence to the men, tennentis and servandis duelland upoun the propir landis pertenent to George Hwme of Weddirburne to depairt hame and remane at hame fra this our present oist and raid appointit for repressing of the insolence of certane our traitouris and rebellis quha hes tackin and saisit thame selfis within our toun of Strivling and Castell thairof, and will and grantis that thai sall not be callit nor accuisit thairfor criminalie nor civilie nor incur ony pane, skaith or dangeare thairthrou in thair personis, landis or gudis, notwithstanding ony our actis, statutis, letteris or proclamationis maid or to be maid in the contrair, anent the quhilk and panis contenit thairin we dispens be thir presentis; dischargeing heirfor our Justice, Justice Clerk, and thair deputis, Thesaurar, Advocatis and ministeris of our lawis within our realme, of all calling, accusing, atteiching, arreisting, summoning or persewing of the saidis personis for thair remaning fra this our present oist, unlawing, poinding or troubling of thame thairfor. Gevin under our signet and subscrivit with our hand at , the day of , and of our reigne the xviijth yeir, 1584. (Signed) JAMES R. (Countersigned) HUNTLYE, ARRAN, Clar.

110. Licence by King James the Sixth to George Home of Wedderburn relieving him of his ward:—

Rex.—We be the tennour heirof grantis licence and liberte to George Hwme of Weddirburne to remane at hame at his awin dwelling hous or utherwayis to repair quhair he plesis, for the quhilk we will and grantis that he nor his souirtie fund be him for his entre in ward within our Castell of Downe in Menteith upoun the xv day of Nonember instant sall incur na skayth nor dangeare in thair personis landis or gudis, nor sall not be callit nor accuisit for the samyn criminalie nor civilie be ony maner of way in tyme cuming, nochtwithstanding the said souirtie fund be the said George or ony actis or statutis maid in the contrair, quhairanent we dispens be thir presentis; exonereng him and his said souirtie of all pane and dangeare that they may incur thairthrow for evir, dischargeing all our officiariis and ministeris of our lawis of all proceeding aganis thame for the caus foirsaid

and of thair offices in that pairt, providing alwayis that the said souirtie ellis fund be him stand obleist as of befor for the said Georgis entre in ward within our said Castell as he salbe requirit thairto upoun aucht dayis warning under the panis content in the Act maid thairupoun, utherwayis thir presentis to be null. Gevin under our signet and subscrivit with our hand at Halyruidhous, the tent day of November, and of our regnne the xvij yeir, 1584. (Signed) JAMES R. (Countersigned) ARRAN, Clr, MUNTROISS.

111. Discharge by Alexander, Commendator of Coldingham, to George Home of Wedderburn for himself and as son and heir of the deceased Sir David Home of Wedderburn, his father, for the teinds of Kymmerghem, Kello and Redyloch for the year 1584; dated at Coldingham 8th January 1584-5; witnesses, David Home, minister of Coldingham, Jasper Home of Lawfeild, and Richard Cass, the discharger's servant.

112. Charter by George Home of Wodderburne, with consent of Jean Hadden, his spouse, to William Broune in Kymmerghame and his heirs, of the Easter corn miln of Kymmerghame with the house and kiln belonging thereto, and pasturage for a horse on the Common of Kymmerghame; to be held of the granter blench, for payment of one penny annually, if asked; dated at Wedderburn 28th December 1585; witnesses, Mr. Patrick Gattis, rector of Dunse, Wiliam Symson, messenger, David Nisbet in Kymmerghame, and James Craig, notary. Parts of the seals of both granters are still appended, that of George Home displaying a shield with three popinjays, two and one; and that of Jean Haldane, a shield bearing a chevron and three fleurs-de-lis. On the following day the said William Browne grants Letters of Reversion in favour of the said George Home and his heirs of the above mill and others on payment of 1500 merks as redemption money. It is here stated that those who are thirled to this mill are the tenants of the said George Home of his lands of Hiltoun, Jardanfeild, Ramrig, Our Lady Kerk, Darnchester, Quhitsum and Quhitsumlawis with their pertinents, the said tenants being also obliged to "cast the mylne dam" and "leid the mylne stains, faill and devat to the bigging of the said mylne, mylne hous and kill."

113. Renunciation by John Touris of Innerleith in favour of George Home of Wedderburn, (who has paid him 1000 merks Scots) of an annual rent of 100 merks upliftable from the lands, mains, place and corn mill of Wedderburn; dated 19th May 1596; witnesses, Clement Kincaid of Coitis, Mungo Russell, merchant, Thomas Foullis, goldsmith, burgess in Edinburgh, and others.

114. Contract between Archibald, Earl of Angus, and George Home of Wedderburn, whereby for the sum of 500 merks to be paid to him by the said George Home before 1st August next, the Earl promises to infett him and his heirs male of the house of

Wedderburn in his lands called Kettilscheill and Dronescheill with their pertinents, in the sheriffdom of Berwick, and regality of Bothwell by annexation; to be held of the said Earl in free blench for payment of one penny annually if asked, but under reversion. It is provided that in the event of redemption the Earl will receive the above named grantees as his kindly tenants in these lands. Dated at Dalkeith 31st May 1586; witnesses, Mr. James Home, brother of the said George Home, James Pringill and others.

115. Instrument of Sasine dated 30th July 1586, in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn in the fishing upon the Water of Tweid, commonly called the fishing of Upsetlington lying between "the Vest furde of Norham and the furde callit Bendibus at Newbiging" belonging to the prebend of Upsetlington in the Collegiate church of Dunglas; proceeding upon a Charter thereof granted by Hugh Hutzene, prebendary of Upsetlington with consent of Alexander, Lord Home, as undoubted patron thereof, and also of Mr. Thomas Ogilvy, provost of the said Collegiate Church and prebendaries thereof. Witnesses to the sasine are David Nisbet in Kymmerghame, William Nisbet of that ilk, Alexander Edgar there, and William Palry of Graden. Sir George Home has another sasine of the same fishing on 6th September 1587, proceeding upon a Charter of feufarm thereof by the said Hugh Hudsoun, with consents as above, and those of Thomas, Master of Glamis, Lord Treasurer, and Sir Lewis Bellenden of Auchnoule, Justice Clerk, as curators of Lord Home, dated at Edinburgh and Dunglas 3rd and 10th May 1587, the witnesses to the charter being "Chirellis" Home prebendary of Chirnsyde, Francis Wilson, prebendary of Dewingham and Peter Hewatt, prebendary of Kello. Sasine was given by delivery of a net to the said Sir George at the West ford of Norham, before David Home of Coldingham Law, Mr. David Home, brother german of the said George Home of Wedderburn, and others. On 6th November 1591 James Hoppringle, as procurator for George Home of Wedderburn, presented a petition to Adam Cockburn, sheriff depute of Berwick at Langtoun for a extract of this sasine from the prothogoll book of the deceased James Craig, sheriff clerk of Berwick. This book was in the possession of Agnes Cockburn, his widow, and Mr. William Methven, minister at Langtoun, now her husband, who refused to produce the book, unless compelled. On being summoned they compeared and produced the book, and the same being found to be in the handwriting of the said James, who was both "loyall and famous" the sheriff depute ordained a transumpt of the sasine to be made. The Charter referred to in the sasine of 1587 is also extant, and has still appended to it, (1) the seal of Alexander, Lord Home; (2) the common seal of the Collegiate Church of Dunglas, and (3) the seal of Mr. Thomas Ogilvy; the last being somewhat broken and defaced, but apparently bearing on a shield a lion *passant*.

116. Instrument of Sasine, dated 26th September 1586, in favour of George Home of Wedderburn, in the half-lands of Polwart and mill thereof with the alternate patronage of the kirk of Polwart, proceeding upon a Precept from Chancery of the same date, in which it is stated that he has been served heir in these lands to his father's brother, George Home of Wedderburn, who fell at the battle of Pinky, and that security is to be taken for £19 6s. 8d. of nonentry duties, and two pennies silver as duplication of the blench duty. The witnesses to the sasine are John Daugleis and William Hill, servants to Patrick Cockburn, who is bailie in giving sasine, and Edmund and John Broderstanis and Thomas Trotter in lie Polwart; James Craig, clerk of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

117. Obligation by David Home, brother german of the Laird of Wedderburn, that on payment of within the parish kirk of Duns, he will resign the three husband lands in Renton, in the barony of Coldingham sold to him by his said brother; dated at Wedderburn, 22nd November 1586; witnesses, Mr. John Home, brother german to the said George and David Nisbit in Kymmergham Mill. Signed. DAVID HOME.

118. Acquittance by Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas, Dalkeith and Abernethy, to George Home of Wedderburn for £258 6s. 8d. as the balance of 500 merks due to him by contract between them; dated at Dalkythe, 23rd August 1586. Signed, ANGUS.

119. Licence by King James the Sixth to George Home of Wedderburn relieving him of his ward:—

REX.—We be the tennoure heirof gevis and grantis licence to George Hwme of Wedderburne to pas hame to his awin dwelling place and utherwyse repair to and fra all partes of oure realme for doing of his lefull erandis and bissynes in tyme cuming, without ony cryme, skaith or danger to be incurrit be him thairthrow, notwithstanding his present ward quhair he remanis beyond the watter of Tay and charge gevin him for that effect, quhairanent we dispens be this present. Subscrivit with our hand at , the day of , and of oure reigne the twenty yeir, 1586. (Signed), JAMES R. (Countersigned) THYRLSTANE.

120. Feu Charter by Mr. Thomas Ogilvy, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dunclas and prebendary of Strafontanis, with consent of Alexander, Lord Home, patron of all the prebends of the said church, to Mr. John Home, brother german of George Home of Wedderburn, and his heirs and assignees whomsoever, of the lands of Goddiscroft, Malcomescheill and Hilend, with their pertinents, in the sheriffdom of Berwick; to be held of the granter and his successors for payment of £4 yearly as the old rent, with 6s. 8d. of augmentation and duplication of the said feu-duty at entry of heirs; dated at Dunclas, 2nd April, 1589; witnesses, Thomas Nesbitt, James Makdowell, brother to the

Laird of Makcalrston, and John Home of Myddilthird, servitors to the said Lord Home and others. Signed, ALEX L. HOME, Mr. THOMAS OGILVY, PROVEST of DUNGLASS, PETRUS HOWATT P'BENDARIUS de KELLO manu sua. Sasine was taken upon the foregoing charter on 5th April, 1589, by Mr. John Home in person, and was given by William Raa, as bailie; witnesses, William Nisbet, son of James Nisbet in Godis Croft, two servants of Hugh Nisbet in Reishill, and Michael Murdo; James Craig, clerk of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

121. Tack by Andrew Winchester, parson of Hiltoun, to Mr. James Houme, brother german of George Houme of Wedderburne, undoubted patron of this parish kirk, and with the said patron's consent, to his said brother, and the lawful heirs male of his body, whom failing, the said George and his heirs male of the teind sheaves of the barony of Hiltoun and Oterburne, Gairdenfeild excepted, for nineteen years, reserving the teind straw of Otterburne yearly to the said George for the leading thereof; for payment yearly by the said Mr. James and his heirs of "saxtene bowis of aittis and four bowis of beir, mercat met, gude and sufficient stuff," with £20 Scots, and relieving the said Andrew and his successors "of the bigging of the queir, all taxationis, breid and wyne to the communioun with all other extraordinar chargeis"; dated at Wedderburne, 1st August, 1589; witnesses, Mr. Patrick Gaittis, parson of Dunse, David Haddene, James Pringill and others. Signed, GEORGE HOUME, ANDREW WINCHESTER, person and wickar of Hilton.

122. Obligation by George Home of Wedderburn stating that Alexander, Lord Home, his chief, had given him a discharge of all reversions granted by any of his predecessors for the redemption of the lands of Ramrig and Greinsayde and promising that neither he nor his heirs would ever use the same against his lordship or his heirs, dated 1589; witnesses, George Home, portioner of Gwillane, Mr. Thomas Ogilvy, provost of Dwnglass, and Mr. John Home, the granter's brother.

123. Extract Act of the Privy Council of Scotland dated at Edinburgh 5th August 1590, to the effect that Alexander, Lord Home, as principal, and George Home of Wodderburne, as cautioner, became bound to relieve his Majesty and his wardens of all injuries committed by Lord Home's tenants and vassals, in terms of the General Band, with clause of relief in favour of the cautioner.

124. Tack by Andrew Winchester, minister and parson of Hiltoun, with consent of George Home of Wedderburne, as patron, to Mr. James Home in Wedderburne, and Isobel Home, Lady Corsbie, his affianced spouse, and the sons of their marriage, whom failing, to the heir male of the said patron, of the teind sheaves of the parish church and parish of Hiltoun, and all lands within the same for nineteen years, their entry to be at Lammas 1598; for payment yearly to the granter and his successors of

sixteen bolls oats and four bolls barley, with £20 money and maintaining the choir, paying taxations, communion elements and extraordinary burdens; dated at Wedderburn 13th April, 1591; witnesses, Mark Achesune of Mylnhaven, Alexander Home, lawful son of Patrick Home of Polwart, William Jaffrey in Ramrig, and John Fortune, servitors to the said George Home. Signed by the parson and witnesses, and thus by George Home, "In intuitu futuri matrimonii inter partes suprascriptos I geve my consent alenerly, George Hovme."

125. Acquittance by Isabella Houme, spouse of Thomas Laudian in Lylstoun, with consent of her said husband, to William Broun in Kymmerghame, as cautioner for George Howme of Wedderburne, for 400 merks as the balance of a sum of 800 merks due to her by contract between them dated 19th and 20th January 1587; dated at Lauder 27th April 1591; witnesses, Alexander Wilkesone, notary and burgess in Lauder, Timothe Frank, notary there, Adam Lauthiane in Lylstoun, James Lauthiane, his brother, and Rodger Law. Signed by the dischargers.

126. Bond of Amity between George Home of Weddirburn, and John and David Home, portioners of Blackader, in which it is narrated that there has been long controversy between them about the lands of Hiltoun, and that the said George has obtained a decreet of removing therefrom against the said John and David; and that now "considering with thameselfes the neirnes and proximitie of blude quhairin thay stand, being descendit of that hous of Weddirburn quharof the said George is cheiff and principall, as als the inconvenientis quhilk may ensew be thair variance and discorde, and being of gude mynd thairfoir that all occasions thairof be removit and sic love and freindschip intertenit amangis thame as becumis sa neir and tendir kynismen in tyme cuming, have amicable convenit and agreit upoun the heidis and conditiones following," viz.:—George Home of Weddirburn, with consent of Mr. David Home, his brother german, is to set in feu heritably to the said John and David Home, equally between them, and the lawful heirs male of their bodies, whom failing, to George Home, their brother german, and the lawful heirs male of his body, whom failing, to return to the said George Home of Weddirburn, the Mains of Hiltoun, excepting the manse and glebe, to be held by them of the said George Home of Weddirburn, they paying to him £10 yearly, and assisting him and his heirs in their lawful quarrels against all persons (the Authority excepted), and in such honourable services as are due to their chief. The said John and David Home promise to grant reversions of the said Mains of Hiltoun, and further to obtain themselves infett in the lands of Blackadder, and make resignation thereof in the hands of the superior for a regrant to the same series of heirs as above; and in return for this, George Home of Weddirburn promises to entail an equivalent part of his lands upon himself and the lawful heirs male of his body, whom failing, his brothers german successively,

whom failing, the lawful heirs male of the deceased John Home of Newton of Quhitsuim, father's brother to the said George, whom failing, the said John and David, portioners aforesaid, and their brother George, whom all failing to revert to the said George Home of Wedderburn and his heirs. The parties hereby mutually discharge all their quarrels and controversies. It is provided, however, that this bond shall not be extended to the contract between the said parties made in September, 1582, by which it was agreed that Mr. James Home, brother german to the said George Home of Wedderburn, shall enjoy the teinds of Hilton. The bond is dated 1591, but it is neither signed nor attested.

127. Discharge by Mr. John Layng, Keeper of his Majesty's Signet, as agent for Mr. Robert Danielstoun, Conservator in Flanders, one of the tutors of William Danielstoun, son to the deceased Mr. Peter Danielstoun, who is absent from the country, and by Janet Ramsay, widow of the said Mr. Peter, and mother of the said William Danielstoun, to George Home of Wedderburne for £100, as the duties of the Kirklands of Duns in arrears of payment, and with which he had intromitted. By decreet of the Court of Session on 4th July 1587, the said William Danielstoun and his tutors (the said Mr. Robert Danielstoun and Mr. Thomas Bellenden) and his mother, had their right affirmed to these duties; and now for the above payment the dischargers acquit the said George Home thereof, as also the tenants of these lands so far as they are concerned, of all bygones; dated at Edinburgh 10th July 1592; witnesses, Adam Coupar, writer, Cornelius Tennent, son of the deceased Alexander Tennent, burgess of Edinburgh, and others. Signed by J. LAYNE with my hand, and by Janet Ramsay, who cannot write, by Adam Coupar, notary.

128. Letters of Lawburrows under the Signet, at the instance of Julian Hume, sometime spouse to Sir John Ker of Hirsell, knight, George Hume of Wedderburn, Mr. David, Mr. James, and Mr. George (*sic* l. John) his brothers, against "Walter of Litleden, Schir Johne Ker of Hirsell, knycht, his sone, Mr. Mark, Andro, James and Mr. Robert Keris, alsua his sonis, George Ker callit Shuit the Court, and James Ker, sone to the Laird of Grenheid," who molest the said Julian in her liferent possession of Litleden, and threaten the other complainers. Walter Ker and Sir John, his son, are required to find caution each in £2000, and each of the others in 500 merks. Dated at Edinburgh, 20th December 1593.

129. Assignment by George Home of Wedderburn as tacksmen of the teinds after-mentioned to David Home, his brother german, and his heirs male, of the teinds of Darnechester, with pertinents, in the parish of Lennell, and sheriffdom of Berwick, for nineteen years; the said Mr. David, having power to make security upon these for the liferent of his future spouse, whomsoever he shall happen to marry, but only during her widowhood; dated at Wedderburn, 8th January 1593-4; witnesses, Mr. John

Home, their brother german, Patrick Home, their brother natural, and Mr. Patrick Gaitis, minister of God's Word in Duncce.

190. Letters under the Signet directing John Purdie, Rothesay Herald, to charge Sir John Ker of Hirsell, who remains proudly and contemptuously at the horn, enjoying his livings and houses, as if he were a free subject, and Walter Ker, of Littledean, his father, and all others, havers and keepers of his houses and places, viz. of Spyla and Graden in Teviotdale, to deliver the same under pain of rebellion; dated at Aberdene, 27th February, in the 27th year of the King's reign (1598), signed, JAMES R. There is a note on this document explaining that Sir John Ker was guilty of "double adultery," having turned off his own wife, sister to Wedderburn, and enticed the wife of Hamilton of Innerwick, with whom he publicly cohabited at his house of Spylaw. In connection with this matter there is also a letter written by George Home of Wedderburn, dated 6th January, 1598-4, to the Ministers of Teviotdale, who had taken up the case as one of ecclesiastical discipline, in answer to one from them of the 8th of that month, in which he deals at length with what had been done by friends and himself in regard to his sister's case, and also to the legal proceedings.

191. Fragment of Extract of a Contract dated at Edinburgh 7th February, 1594-5 (registered 28rd January, 1595-6) between George Home of Wedderburn, and Mr. David Home, his brother german, on the one part, and Sir John Ker of Hirsell, knight, on the other part, the design of which is the clearing of accounts between them. It is mentioned that George Home has been assigned certain sums of money by his sister Julian, wife of the said Sir John Ker.

192. Acquittance by Alexander Tunno of Harheuch to George Home of Wedderburne for 560 marks, being the price of two husband lands with pertinents in the lordship of Hirsell sold by him to the said George Home; dated at Wedderburne 20th February, 1594-5; witnesses, Philip Neisbet, fiar of West Neisbet, Thomas Home of Darringtoun, John Fortoun in Duns, and George Thomsone, notary. Signed ALX^r TOUNO OF HAIRHEUCHE w^t my hand.

193. Gift under the Privy Seal to Sir George Home of Spott, knight, of the escheat of Mr. John Home, brother of George Home of Wedderburn, who has been put to the horn at the instance of Jean Hamilton, Lady Spott, as relict, Anna Home, as daughter (with James Douglas her spouse,) and the remanent kin and friends of the deceased George Home, sometime of Spott, for failing to find caution to underlie the law for participating in the slaughter of the said deceased George; dated at Holyrood, 17th May 1595.

194. Extract of Contract dated at Wedderburn 1st June 1595 (and registered at Langtoun by Adam Cockburne, sheriff depute of Berwick, on 11th November 1595) whereby George Home of

Wedderburn, with consent of Jean Haldane, his spouse, sells to William Brown in Kimmerghame, and his heirs and assignees, the east corn mill of Kimmerghame, with a horse's grass, and pasturage within the bounds of the town of Kimmerghame, with the thirl, multure and knaveship of the granter's servants and tenants in his lands of Hiltoun, Jardenfeild, Ramrig, Ladielkirk, Dronchester, Qubitsum and Qubitsumlaw.

185. Testament of Sir George Home of Wedderburn:—

The letter Will of me George Home of Wedderburn [under my] awin hand writt and subscription at [Wedderburne] the forteinth of October, 1596/yeiris.—I leawe my lowed spowse, Jeane Hadden, only twtrix to hir and my bairnes during hir wedoheid (if sche owerleawe me) as also the vpbringing of thame quhilk I wiss to be in the fear of God. And because hir bwrding (if it happen) mon hawe neid of help, I will hir to use the consell of Jhone Jhonstoun, my unkle, Andro Lwndy, hir unkle, Mr. David Home my brother, Alexander Home of North-Berweik, Philip Nisbet, hir gudbrother, Mr. Thomas Craig, Advocat, nether be theis thoct in mony respectis meastest seclude I ony uther well affectionat freind, bot sche may use and employ sik as best may and vill. Item, if it fail be hir disceas or marriage I leawe the affoirsaisd eqwally twtouris, Mr. David to se to the ordering of the tenentis and that the profiteis of the leawing be brocht in, bot not to intromet himself bot to seik sik ansuered and obeyed as the twtouris pwt in credit, and that all thingis cum to the profit of the air of his intertenement and renewing of his mewable secreties, the rest to the uther bairnes as occasioun serwes and the affoirsaisd think meit.

Item, that my ewedentis be pwt in keiping to the Lord of Lwndy or this young Laird if the uther be not, and that ewery twtour hewe ane inventour of thame.

Item, I leawe my said spowse only exeqwetrix and intrometress with my guidis and geir quharof I leawe all that I may to my dochteris.

I rest awand David Home of the Law of his tocher fyve hundreth merkis, and of Langtounis tocher rest a thowsand merkis.

Swbscrywed and vritten be my self day and place and yeir forsaidis being the 14 of October a thousand fyve hundreth fowrscoir sextein yeir, befor thir wittnesses, Mr. Patrik Gaittis, Parson of Dwnce, and Mr. Alexander, his swne, minister at Polwort.
(Signed) George Hwme.

Patrik Gaitty, p s o. of Duns, witnes.
M. A. Gaitty, witnes.

There is a previous Will by Sir George Home dated at Wedderburn on 9th January, 1590, which is somewhat fuller than the foregoing. It names Robert Hadden among the friends whose assistance his wife may crave; desires that his brother, Mr. David, may for his labours have the profit of the teind of

Darnchester without accounting therefor; gives some directions about the prosecution of legal matters if such should arise; appoints payment of so much grain to be made to his brother Patrick, during the minority of the heir, he assisting the tutrix during that time, and of a legacy of 400 merks to Katherine Powelles; trusts his tenants will "be nether oppressit nether left withowt scharp disceiplein and correctioun qhen thair happinis to be cawse"; and counsels his wife not to live above what the profits of the houses of Thorstoun and Polwart will bear.

186. Contract between George Home of Wedderburn and Patrick Hepburn of Quhitsum, whereby the latter, to assist the clearing off of his debts, sells to the said George Home, the superiority of the lands of Quhitsum for 2250 marks, which is all that now remains to him thereof. The agreement is made in presence and by advice of the Lords of Council and Session, some of whom subscribe it. It is dated . . . 1596.

In connection with this there is another contract dated at Edinburgh and Hawick, 24th and 25th July, 1598, between Sir Walter Scott of Braxholm, knight, and the said George (now Sir George) Home, whereby in consideration of Sir Walter's ratifying, as superior, the charter by Patrick Hepburn of Quhitsum, Sir George obliges himself to pay him £1000 before 15th August next, the payment of which Sir Walter is not to crave until the completion of legal proceedings to be taken by him against the said Sir George and against Hepburn, and their tenants, for removal; and Sir George agrees not to appear in opposition, or if he do, he shall pay the said sum; witnesses, Mr. Gideon Murray, provost of Creichtoun, Andrew Scott, chirurgion, burgess of Hawick, and others. There is also a charter of confirmation by Mr. Gideon Murray, provost of Crichton, as commissioner for Sir Walter Scott, of Brauxholme, of the charter by the said Patrick Hepburn, which is dated at Edinburgh, 26th November, 1596; the confirmation being also dated there, 1st July, 1600.

187. Letter from Sir George Home of Spot, afterwards Earl of Dunbar, to the Laird of Wedderburn, undated but probably in 1596:—

Sir, Itt will pleis you I hawe resawitt your letter, one fra my brother, and wther twa from Thomas Powllis. Acordinge to the effectis tharoff I hawe deltt with his Majeste as off deuittey I awcht till hawe done, being your frende, and hes resawitt ane werry gwd answer. For as to yowr panis his Majeste sayis he sall remember the same to yowr contentementt; and twechinge the reporttis off yowr enemeyis, quho hes callumneath you behynde yowr bake wpone pwre inveye, his Majeste sayis he knawis the nature off the reporttis, assuris me the sam wyirkis no thinge to yowr praiewdece becauese he knawis yowr honestey and effectiowne to his serwece. As to your silwer Adam Mathesone hes resawit ane thowsande pownd, quhilke I thinke

sall come to yow with deleience. Conserving this matter that ye wrytt off anentis Baclewche and Sesfurde I have ben werrey depley in hann with his Majeste befor the resatt off your letteris, and I may answer to yow on my lyffe that ye sall se his Majeste take ane honourable and wyise resolwtiowne thairin. The pertecwler I lewe to yowr mettinge and myne because it is nocht mett to be pwtt in wrytt be me or aney att this tyme, bwtt this mekile, his Majeste hes wpone the reportt off thir matters that Sesfwreds folkis and Baclewche hes don, wryttin ane werre fecttffwle letter to the Qween off Inglande asswring hir off his ernistenes to redrese the matteris and crawinge ane cowrse to be tane preweyle betwix themselffis for delewerry; and in this letter his Majeste promesis that hir Majeste sall be satesffeyitt to hir honowre in all matters proweyding that he may be mett with the lyike, quharin his Majeste owtis na dowt. This letter is wryttin with his Majestis owne hand and onley upone the occatiowne off this slawchetter thatt Baclewche hes made. Qwharfor sen ye may be asswritt off his Majestis gwd mynde ye may the mor asswridley prosede in all gwd offesis in that serwece quharin ye ar imployide; and althowcht I wryt this fare to yow, yett sall itt nocht be mett that aney of yowr companyeownis knau the same, butt lett all reste to yowr selfie exceptt so mekill as ye thinke may ffwrder the ennde ye wynke in, and in thatt ye may dele with your opposetis as plesis yow, bwtt lett nian knau how fare I have wryttin to yow. I haue cawsitt yowr frend and myne, Thomas Fowlis, confier with his Majeste att grett lenthe. So with my harteley commendatiownis I committ yow ewer to the Lord. From Halerudhowse the xxij of Apryle, Yowrs to be commanditt, S. G. Howms off Spott. To the rycht honowrabill The Lard off Wederburne, Lord Commesseoner for his Majeste presentley in Carlell.

188. Draft of a Letter by George Home of Wedderburn, Warden of the East Marches, to Sir William Bowes, 1597 :—

Efter our sindering yisternycht thair came to mynd the symptie of the adamant and the iron quhais desyred coniunction is broken mony tymes be force of hand thocht na force be of power to change thair nathwres, nether culd necessetie (quhilk now forbiddith our companying together) stay (bot rather) encrease the desyre of the samin quhilk for a day ye mycht have helped if ye hayd list; bot we mon pardon, thocht regreit, vetting with appetit the tyme of our secund meeting be Godis grace in the meane tyme unfitting yow be this occasion or as occasion beis offered as absentis may, and wissing your well fair, quhilk I hed rether behold, knowing thair sall yet be a mair comforttble meating na mair to sinder. We reseawed adwer-tisement heir yisternycht from Cwrt approweing our day of meatting as ye herd, bot they think we suld begin in Scotland quhar ve mon ather begin or end. His Majestie is to remowe towardis Perth to this Conwentione upoun Vednisdey nixt quhairvpon we ar compelled to mak the greater heist towardis qhome. Happily our bwseness may stay a day longer. His

mynd toward the minstre and Edinburgh is rether hopped to change nor changed yitt or thair sum gud apperances. We heir nocht bot that he will had gud hand to this begun redress of ouris, quhais gud wil I luik not to find diminisched be our cuming to him. Mony of our minstre, qha meane not to keip this day, aleging that Hontly his power is to be feared in that toun. We cULD hawe na mair of Jok Burne bot his promess, and Andro not vytless, qha wald always hawe it to be thocht enewch, bot at Cowrt we thinke his Majestie comand a mair fair way be our informatioun, for we will not forget your charge. I mon for want of laser to wryt particwler letteris bwrding yow to mak my hertly commendatioun to my Lord of Ewre and the rest of your associattis, of qhome we can say thay meane and deall uprichtly with us, thocht your poyst be of oppinioun that lowe lyk not brewitie. Esteime not ye the less thocht I hawe not mekle paper, hawin with my Laconike costome maid convenient want of tyme, and thairfoir, dewtie remembered, I do in all lowing maner wiss yow all well fair and incress of Godis gud giftis with a long happy tyme and gud occasioun to empyloy them to his glorie and the welfair of men bot reshest the faithful. At Wedderburne the xx of Februar 1596. My vyfe vissis rether to hawe sene and herd you nor your commendatioun.

189. Extract (registered 26th January, 1597-8) contract, dated at Edinburgh and Elphinstoun, 1st and 16th May and 30th June 1597, whereby Robert Logane of Restalrig disposes to Sir George Home of Wedderburn, and Jean Haldane, his wife, in liferent, and to David Home, younger of Wedderburn, their eldest son and heir, in fee, the lands and mill of Huttoun, the lands of Bonitoun and keeping of the Castle at Berwick on the water of Tweid, the lands of Horneden, two husband lands in Duncie, two husband lands and a brewland in Lethame, the lands of Nisbitscheillis and Rawburne, two husband lands in Auldhamstocks called the Trimilles, two husband lands in Cockburnspeth, nine husband lands in Coldingham called the Schillistaines, Edwardsounes Lands and Lumsdaines, two parts of the fifth part of four husband lands there called Acrasthland and Aittounes land, the lands of Beapark, twelve cottages in Coldingham, four husband and two cottage lands in West Reston, with the fifth part of lands in Swynewod, four husband and three cottage lands in Renton, eighteen husband lands and one husband land and four acres of land in Auchincraw and Swyneisfeild, and the lands of Paxtoun and fishings thereof on the water of Tweed, with the pertinents of all the aforesaid lands, lying within the sheriffdom of Berwick, together with all the rights which pertained to Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas and the said granter as heirs portioners of Fals Castell, but excepting therefrom the house and castle of Fals Castell, with the Mains called Dula, Wester Lumsden, Caldsyde and Dondholme, with the mill and mill lands of Fals Castell, the lands of Phlemingtoun called Nether Aytoun with the corn and walk mills thereof, the lands of Reidhall, Nether

Byre, Browneslands and Gwnniagrene and their pertinents, within the barony of Coldinghame. Sir George Ogilvie is a party to the contract, and among the witnesses is David Home, brother german of Sir George.

140. Letter from Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, to the Laird of Wedderburn :—

Right Honorable, I am sorye that ye should nocht have rested your selfs a night with me as I loked ye should have done in yowr vaye and retorne towardis his Majestie, but the necessitie of the causs ye sett doun in your letter from Selcridge this daye maks me to tak it the better. At my being at Court last, as ye vill heer, I was indifferentlie veill taken with all. I know nocht give Schir Villiam Bowes vill alter his Majestie upon any thing that he is to delyver unto him in his Queens naime. I doubt nocht but ye vill all mak report unto his Majestie of my raediness to performe all things that war injoynd unto me sa far as in me laye, and ye vill sielyk vryt unto me from Edinburgh quhat Sir Villiam shall effectuat with his Majestie baithe in the generall and in the particuler concerning my selff. I shall causs sett furthe the proclamacioun in sic forme as it is sent me, albeit I did yesterdaye, upon my conjectur that sic a thing was necessar, causs in his Majesteis naime set furthe the verrye lyk in substance. It may plaess yow lykvayes to give me your opinwione by your letter quhat curss I shall tak give Ingland shall mak any invasioun upon my boundis, seing the oppositt vardens and I ar nather in spaeking nor vryting termes. Thus, after my maist hartye commendaciounis and being ewyr readye to requyt your service, I committ yow to God. Hauick, this Frydaye, the 6 of Maij, 97.—Yours assured to his uttermost, (signed) Baclughe. (Addressed) To the Right Honorable the Laird of Vadderbarne.

141. Copy Crown Charter by King James the Sixth, under the great seal, to Sir George Home of Wedderburn, and Jean Haldane, his spouse in life-rent, and to David Home, their son and heir apparent, and his heirs male whomscever in fee, of the lands of Hutton and others. Dated at Falkland, 12th September 1597. (Described *sub dato* in Registrum Magni Sigilli, No. 618.) Sasine was taken thereon on 15th November following.

142. Agreement between Sir George Home of Wedderburn, Comptroller, and Walter, Lord Blantyre, Treasurer, about provision for his Majesty's house and service, 30th January 1597-8.

At Edinburgh the penult day of Januar the yeir of God j^m v^e fourscoir sevintein yeiris. The quhilk day in presens and at the speciall command of his Majestie and Lordis of Cheker, Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, Thesaurer, and Sir George Home of Wedderburne, knight, Comptroller to our Soverane Lord, have condescendit, appointit and agreit that for the weill of his Majesties service, furthsetting of his Hienes honour and proffeit, and releiff of the debtis awand be his Majestie, ather of thame

being present, or in caise of thair absence thair deputtis and substitutes, sall necesserlie subscriue all signatoures and preceptis pertening to ather of thair offices, that with the reddiest rentis and dewties of baith the offices thair Majesties houssis and apparrell sall first of all be furnischt and sustenit, and quhiddir of thame debursis for the uther the uther sall recomburse him of the first that cumes in of his office; quhair thair is neid of credit to anie of the premissis baith sall concur and bind thairfor conjunctlie, and ather of thame for the utheris releiff. For the better effectuating quhair of his Majestie and Lordis of Cheker foirsaid, being advysit with the straitnes of the band subscrivit be his Hienes said Comptroller and registrat in the buikis of Cheker, beiring dait at Edinburgh the day of Januar the yeir of God j^m v^o fourscoir sevintene yeiris, and how impossible it wilbe to him to performe his pairt thair of incaise ather the rentis assignit to him within the same be nocht gottin in, or being gottin, be utherwyse imployit be the necessitie of his Majesties affairis nor to the usis within expressit, have thairfor fund and declairit, and be the tenour heirof findis and declairis, that be the claussis of the said act quhairby the said Comptroller is bund and oblist to delywer yeirlie in Cheker to the Clerk of Register ane sufficient acquittance of threttie thowsand pundis, subscrivit be Thomas Fowllis and Robert Jowsie, he is na wayis astrictit to onie of the foirsaidis creditouris in onie soirt bot to his Majestie allanerlie; and that to the performing and fulfilling thair of to his Majestie he is nor salbe na uther wayis oblist nor gif he rassavit the saidis haill rentis assignit to him be the said act, and be nocht compellit to deburse thame utherwayis nor to the usis within expressit belanging to his office of Comptrollerie; declairing that gif he, doing his exact diligence for inbringing of the saidis rentis, ather ressave thame nocht, or at the leist sum pairt thair of, or having rassavit the same, be forceit be this present band of concurrens with his Hienes Thesaurer or be necessitie of otheris his Majesties affairis or command allowit in Chekker to deburse any pairt thair of to uther usis nor sick as ar set down in the said former act, he salbe na farther oblist anent the said acquittance nor to procure thair discharge of samekle as salbe restand in his hand at the suitting of his compt, nochtwithstanding of the said act and band thairin contenit, quhairunto his Majestie and Lordis foirsaidis makis express derogatioun be this present, quhilk his Majestie and the saidis Lordis ordanis to be registrat in futuram memoriam. Extractum de Libro Actorum Scaccarij per me, Dominum Joannem Skene de Curryhill, militem, Clericum Rotulorum Registri ac Consilij supremi Domini nostri Regis, sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus. (Signed) Joannes Skene, Cls. Regr.

148. Account Books of George Home of Wedderburn, as Comptroller of the Household. Portions of these only, very much injured and decayed through damp, now remain. The first consists of

Part of a large volume pertaining to the King's Household, beginning with Tuesday, 1st November 1597, and going

on to the 14th, missing the 3d and 4th, then wanting till Thursday, 5th January 1597-8, and going on daily till 31st October 1598, except 29th, 30th and 31st August, and the monthly summary of accounts pertaining to August. These accounts are signed generally daily, during the period extant for November 1597, March, April and May, and September and October 1598, by M. J. ELPHINSTOUN (Mr. James Elphinstoun of Barnton, who had formerly held the office of Comptroller), and during the other months by A. MELVILLE (Andrew Melville of Garvock, Master of the Household). They present the daily consumpt of bread, ale, wine, beef, poultry, and other viands by the King and his household, and the names of the chefs in the different departments as marked on the margin are Martin, Robeson, Moir, Lyall, Ronald and Bauchop. Of most interest, however, may be the statement daily of where the Court was and of any special entertainment in which the King was engaged. These are shown as follows—

Tuesday, 1 November 1597. "His Majestie desginit in Dumfermyling and daynitt in Lythgow."

Wednesday, 2d. "His Majestie desginit in Lynlythgow and soupit in Carmichael."

Saturday, 5th to Monday 14th, at Dumfreis (hiatus in record).

Thursday, 1st January 1597-8. "Halirudhous, his Majestie all day in Tillibarne and ane number of the tryne at Striviling upon their wadges."

Friday, 6th January. "His Majestie efter denner partit fra Tillibarne and come to Striviling to supper."

7th and 8th January. At Stirling.

Monday, 9th January. "His Majestie dynit in Striviling and soupit in Lithgow."

Tuesday, 10th January. "His Majestie efter denner partit fra Lythquhow and come to Halirudhous to supper."

11th January to 3d February. At Halyroodhouse.

Saturday, 4th February. "His Majestie desginit and dynit in Halyrudhous and soupitt in Lynlythgow."

Sunday, 5th February. "His Majestie soupitt in Sterlyng and tryne at Halyrudhous and dynet in Lythgow."

6th and 7th February. "His Majestie in Strivelyng and ane part of the housald in Halyrudhous."

Wednesday, 8th February. "His Majestie dynit in Strivelyng and soupit in Lythgow."

Thursday, 9th February. "His Majestie desgunit and dynit in Lynlythgow and soupitt in Halyrudhous."

10th February to 3d March. At Halyrudhouse.

Saturday, 4th March. "His Majestie desgunit and daynit in Halyrudhous and soupit in Brenteland."

Sunday, 5th March. "His Majestie dynit and desgunit in Brenteland and soupit in Falkland."

Monday, 6th March. "His Majestie desgunit in Falkland and dynit and soupit in Dindie."

7th to 14th March. At Dundee.

- Wednesday, 15th March. "His Majestie dynit in Dendie and soupitt in Falkland."
- Thursday, 16th. "His Majeste desgunit and dynit in Falkland and soupitt in Halyrudhous."
- 17th March to 31st March. At Holyrood, during which period—
- Saturday, 18th March, "Hunting day, The Duik of Hulster dynit with his Majestie in Demmahoy."
- Thursday, 23d March, "His Majestie raid to Huntynge and dynit in Beckcartoun and the Duik of Hulster."
- Saturday, 1st April, "His Majestie dynit in Halyrudhous and soupitt in Lynlythgow."
- 2d and 3d April. At Linlithgow.
- Tuesday, 4th April. "His Majestie desgunit in Lythgow and soupitt in Streveling."
- 5th to 10th April. At Stirling, and on Sunday the 9th "His Majestie dynit and soupit upone my Lord of Mar expensis, and tryne upone his Majesteis awin expensis."
- Tuesday, 11th. "His Majestie desgunit and dynit in Streveling and soupitt in Lynlythgow."
- Wednesday, 12th. "His Majestie dynit in Lythgow upone my Lord Livenstounis expensis and soupit in Halyrudhous upone his awin expensis."
- 13th April to 18th June. At Holyrood; during which time—
- Saturday 15th April, "His Majestie at hunting."
- Tuesday, 18th April, "His Majestie dynit in Lymphoy."
- Wednesday, 26th April, "Hunting day."
- Sunday, 30th April, "His Majestie maid the bancat to the Duik of Hulster this nycht," and there are entered as received this day from the Laird of Traquair, 8 kids, 15 muir fowl, 2 black cocks, 28 capons, 1 roe, etc.; from the Laird of Dundas, a fed ox; from the Laird of Inverleith, 17 pair of doves; from the Laird of Wauchton, 4 geese and 10 lambs; and from the Laird of Craigiehall a peacock and a pea-hen.
- Saturday, 6th May, "Hunting day, his Majestie dynit nocht."
- Friday, 12th May, "His Majestie after disjoyne pairtit fra Halyrudhous and with his grace the Duik Holstar to denner to Newbottell, and com to Halyrudhous to super."
- Monday, 15th May, "His Majestie desgunit in Halyrudhous and dynit in Smettoun and com to Halyrudhous bak to supper."
- Friday, 19th May, "His Majestie and his Excellence at huntynge."
- Monday, 22d May, "His Majestie drank all nycht with the Duik of Hulster."
- Tuesday, 23rd May, "His Majestie soupit with the Duik of Lennokis this nycht."
- Thursday, 25th May, "This nycht his Majestie maid the bancat to the Duik of Hulster"; and there are entered as received this day from Lord Lindsay a fed ox, 3 dozen chickens, 19 capons and 6 lambs; from "Glennorquhar" 3 wild harts;

and from the Constable of Dundee 2 roes, 20 muir-fowls, 8 dottrels, 3 black cocks and 10 kids.

Thursday, 8th June, "This day his Majestie causitt sertane Duchemen be tane to the wyne sellar to drynk."

Sunday, 18th June, "His Majestie raid to Dalkeithe to supper."

Monday, 19th June, "His Majestie dynit in Dalkeithe and soupit in Krechtoun at halking."

Tuesday, 20th June, "Tryne in Halyruidhous, his Majestie dynit in Crechtoun and soupit in Halyruidhous."

21st June to 2d July. At Holyrood; when it is noted—

Friday, 30th June, "Convensyoūn enditt this day."

Monday, 3d July, ". . . . in Halyruidhous and soupit in Lythgow."

4th and 5th at Linlithgow. (There seems to have been a movement on the 5th, but the entry is illegible).

Thursday, 6th July. "His Majestie disjunit in Linlithgow, dynit Kallender and suppit in Striviling."

7th to 9th July. At Stirling.

Wednesday, 10th. "His Majestie dynit in Striviling and soupit in Falkland."

11th to 19th July. At Falkland.

Thursday, 20th July, "His Majestie efter denner pairtit fra Falkland and com to Halyruidhous to super, quhair his Majestie was for the present."

21st July to 23d July. At Holyrood.

Monday, 24th July, "His Majestie dynit in Halyruidhous and soupit in Falkland."

25th July to 18th August. At Falkland, and it is noted—

Tuesday, 8th August, "Conventioun"; also on Friday, 10th.

Monday, 14th August, "His Majestie disjoonit and dynit in Falkland and soupit in Dalkeith."

15th and 16th August. At Dalkeith.

Thursday, 17th August, "His Majestie desgunt in Dalkeithe and soupit in Lythgow upone my Lord Levenstonis expensis."

Friday, 18th August, "His Majestie disjoonit in Linlythgow and soupit in Striviling."

19th and 20th August. At Stirling.

Monday, 21st, "His Majestie dynit in Striviling and soupit in Dumbartane."

Tuesday, 22d August, "His Majestie disjoonit in Dumbartane and soupit in Inchmirrene."

Wednesday, 23d August, "His Majestie dynit in Inchmirrene and soupit in Dumbartane."

Thursday, 24th, ————"dynit in the Castell."

25th to 27th August. At Dumbarton.

Monday, 28th August. "His Majestie dynit in Dumbartane and soupitt in Glasgow upone my Lord Thesaureris expensis, and tryne left in Dumbartane." (Hiatus to 1st September).

Friday, 1st September, "His Majestie in Hammeltoun, and tryne in Glasgow."

Saturday, 2d September, "His Majestie dynit in Hammeltoun and soupit in Glasgow."

Sunday, 3d September, "Glasgow all day."
Monday, 4th, "His Majestie desgunit in Glasgow, and raid to Sorne to the Duik of Lennox brydall."
Tuesday, 5th, "His Majestie in Sorne at the Duik of Lennokis bancat and the tryne in Glasgow."
Wednesday, 6th, "His Majestie desjunit in Sorne and dynit and soupitt in Glasgow."
Thursday, 7th, "Glasgow all day."
Friday, 8th, "His Majestie dynit in Glasgow, and soupitt in Strivelyng."
9th and 10th September. At Stirling.
Monday, 11th, "His Majestie desginit in Strevelyng and dynit in Donypeis and soupitt in Lythgow."
Tuesday, 12th, "His Majestie desgunit and dynit in Lynlythgow and soupitt in Dalkeith."
13th to 20th September. At Dalkeith.
Thursday, 21st, "His Majestie at four houris in the morning efter disjoyne pairtit fra Dalkeith and raid to Fyiff; hir Majestie at Dalkeith for the tyme."
Friday, 22d, "His Majestie at Falkland; the tryne at Dalkeith."
Saturday, 23d, "The Kingis Majestie com fra Falkland to Dalkeith at nicht."
24th September to 1st October, at Dalkeith.
Monday, 2d October, "His Majestie desginit in Dalkeith and soupit in Halyruidhous."
Tuesday, 3d, "His Majestie desgunit in Halyruidhous and soupit in Lythgow."
4th to 8th October, at Linlithgow.
Monday, 9th October, "His Majestie desgunit in Lythgow and soupit in Strevelyng."
10th and 11th October. At Stirling.
Thursday, 12th, "His Majestie desgunit in Strevelyng and dynit and soupit in Lynlythgow."
13th to 15th October. At Linlithgow.
Monday, 16th, "His Majestie com fra Lythquow to super to Dalkeith."
17th to 23rd October. At Dalkeith.
Tuesday, 24th, "His Majestie desginit in Dalkeith, and soupitt in Barintoun upone my Lord Secreter expensis."
Wednesday, 25th, "His Majestie . . . in Barintoun upone my Lord Secreteris expensis and tryne in Dalkethe."
Thursday 26th. (torn.)
Friday 27th, "Halyruidhous, Convensyoun"; also 28th and 30th.
Tuesday 31st October, "His Majestie desgunit in Halyruidhous and soupit in Dalkeythe."

The second portion consists of part of a similar large volume relating to the Queen's Household, commencing about the beginning of April and going on to 31st October 1598, with a gap from 30th April to 24th May. The accounts are of the same nature as those of the King's Household and are attested daily up to the end of July by Sir J. Anstruther (Sir James

Anstruther, fiar of that ilk, Master of the Household to the Queen), but after that day there is no further signing of this account. There is only one change of the Court mentioned in this account. From the beginning to 29th July it is at Holyrood and after that to the end, at Dalkeith. The only incidents noted are as follows:—

Thursday, 25th May, "Bankitt day," and there are entered on this the presentation of 5 capons and 4 lambs from Lord Lindsey, 9 muirfowl, 2 kids and other fowls from the Laird of West Wemyss, and some muirfowl and others from the Constable of Dundee.

25th, 26th, 27th and 28th June are marked "Convension." "

Tuesday 11th July, "Hir Majestie dyneit and soupit with my Lord President in his awin hous at Edinburgh; the tryne at Halyruidhous."

Saturday 28th July, "Hir Majestie efter denner pairtit fra Halyruidhous and com to Dalkeith to super; His Majestie at Falkland."

Tuesday 8th August, "Hir Majestie dyneit in Smetoun and soupit in Dalkeithe."

The third portion consists of parts of a smaller folio account book relating to the Queen's Household, and comprehending the dates from 9th to 16th March 1598-9, 15th to 31st May 1599, and 21st June to 12th October 1599. This account is initialled throughout and occasionally signed by "Hary Lyndesay of Carestoun," "H. L. Carestoun," and once or twice "Hary Lyndesay," excepting on 16th, 17th, and 18th May, when it is signed by "William Schaw, Maister of Wark." From 9th to 16th March and 15th to 31st May the Court is at Holyrood; from 21st June to 22nd August at Falkland; from 28th August to 14th September at Dumfermline, and after that at Holyrood. The following incidents are noted:—

Wednesday, 19th July 1599, "The dames burd erectit up this day agane."

Thursday, 19th July. "The Frensche ambassadour dyneit and soupit with thair Majesties," and this day the Earl of Rothes presented an ox, of which two quarters went to the King's and the other two to the Queen's household.

28th July to 1st August are marked "Conventioun."

Monday, 20th August, "Hir Majestie efter denner raid to Dumbug to super, the tryne at Falkland."

Tuesday, 21st, "Hir Majestie dyneit in Dunbug and come to Falkland to super."

Thursday, 23d. "Hir Majestie efter denner pairtit for Falkland and come to Dumfermeling to super."

Friday, 14th September, "Hir Majestie efter denner pairtit fra Dumfermling and com to Halyruidhous to super."

Sunday, 23d September, "The King and Quene's Majestie with the Frensche ambassadour soupit togider."

With these there is also a fragment of a general Comptrollary Account.

144. Agreement between Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, Comptroller and Collector to his Majestie, and Mr. John Preston of Fentonbarns, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, whereby "for the better help and increas of his Hienes patrimony and proper rentis, keping of thair Majesteis houses in a convenient frame and ordour, and furthsetting of his Majesteis service every way in the said offices," the said Sir George denudes himself of the office of "Collectorie and Thesaurary of Augmentations" with the fees and allowances thereof, in favour of the said Mr. John, who pledges himself to assist the said Sir George in his office of Comptroller with his best advice and counsel, and accepts upon him "ane equall cair and burding to sie the rentis pertenyng to that office baith tymouslie brocht in and profitablie spendit, and his Majesteis house and escurie weill furnessit in all necessaires, to the honour and contentment of baith thair Majesteis, and in the said Sir Georges absence sall cairfullie supplie his foressaid office and answer to his Majestie for any faillzie on his pairt." And further, Mr. John is to deliver to the said Sir George all the free rents and profits of the said offices for the relieving of the burdens lying upon the said Comptroller; dated at Edinburgh, 31st October 1598.

145. Letter from George Home of Wedderburn, undated save 11th January, probably 1598; addressed "To my Jane Hadden." It commences "Jane, quhether the Kingis twrnes had moir ned of me heir or my owne ther I vot not, bot for that my owne left mauk hawe mair neid of this informatioun I twrne my pen homevart." He then deals with farming matters and domestic affairs; *inter alia*. "Gar tak a horse or ane ox fra Jhone Orkney till he cum heir and mak his comptis seing he come nocht to me ther qhen I send for him . . . Qhen thou cumis ower amongst uther thingis bring my mekle compt buike with ye to Thorstoun, item my velvot gowne and cloke . . . Remember thy owne journey with sik convenient speid and surtie of thy persone as may be and as wes drected. Inerveik and I baith compt this mater at a point. I vot not how our dochter is pleased. Alexanders ansuer to his mother in effect ves that he vundered qhy sche swld oppone hir self to that qhilk ves for his veill and qhairwith baith his father and he ver content. As to hir maledictioun he swld not deserve it, and if sche gaive it withowt deserving it voll lycht on thame sche lowes better nor he. He is of mynd to cum and conwoy the if he knew qhen thou cumis to Thorstoun. I vot not how our vork heir vill swceid for beayd many difficulties in the self, the Kingis prodigaletie, etc., thar ar invyeris inventing thortouris and thingis to increse expense. God send all vell and preserve the and all ouris. xi Januar. Thy George Howme."

146. Gift by William, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas, to John Symsons in Dryburnefurd, of the escheat goods of George Home of Wedderburn within the regalities of Jedburgh Forest, Bonkil and Bothwell, who has been put to the horn at the instance of Archibald Johnestoun, burgess of Edingburgh, for debt; dated at Tamtallon, 23d April 1599.

147. Precept by King James the Sixth and the Council to the Collector for a payment to the Abbot of Balmerino:—

"Collector, ye sall allow to Henry, Abbote of Balmerinoche, in the compt of his thridis, the ministeris stipendis assignit to thame the yeiris of God j^m v^e four scoir fyftene, four scoir sextene, and four scoir sevintene yeiris, keipand thir presentis for your warrand. Subscryvit with our hand at Haliruidhous the twenty thre day of December 1599. (Signed) JAMES R. (Counter-signed) MONTROIS Can^{dm}, FYVIE, SE^{cat} P. DUKELD, M. R. BRUCE, S. R. COCKBURN, CLA. REGRI."

148. Extract Contract of Marriage dated at Edinburgh 6th March 1601 (registered 7th March 1607) between John Home of Coldenknowes, and his daughter, Margaret Home, on the one part, and Sir John Ker of Hirsell, knight, and Mark Ker, his eldest son, on the other part, for the marriage of the said Mark and Margaret. She is to be infeft in liferent in an annuity from the lands of Hirsell and others; witnesses, James Sinclair of Murkle, John Home of Hutounhall, Mr. James Durehame of Duntarvie, and Thomas Cranstoun.

149. Instrument of Sasine, dated 29 December 1601, in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn in the lands of Whitsum, proceeding upon a charter by Mr. Gideon Murray, provost of Craichtoun, as commissioner of Sir Walter Scott of Branzholm, dated at Edinburgh 1st July, 1600. Sasine is given by William Jaffrey, officer in Quhitsum, as bailie, to Robert Innerweek as attorney to Sir George Home; witnesses, George Innerweek, brother of the said Robert, James Innerweek, his son, James Jaffrey, father of the said William, Alexander Crochie and Henry Haitlie, all dwelling in the said town of Quhitsum.

150. Letters of summons under the Signet at the instance of Sir George Home of Wedderburne, knight against William Craig in Leith, sometime Master Browster to the King, for undue intromission with the grain belonging to his Majesty, requiring him to make count and reckoning thereof to the said Sir George within twenty four hours upon pain of rebellion; dated at Edinburgh 25th June 1601. There is a note of execution endorsed bearing that summons was served personally on William Craig by Andrew Home, messenger, on 2nd July 1601; witnesses, William Lauder in Dumbar, George Lauder in Tynyng-hame, and John Symsons in Dryburnefurd. There is also marked that on 15th July 1601 commission was given to the Lord Advocate, the Lord Justice Clerk and the Lord Clerk Register with John Foulis and Mr. George Young to hear these accounts.

151. Notarial Instrument narrating that on 27th November 1601, there appeared in the presence of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, as their superior, in the great chamber of the manor of Wedderburn, George Innerwick in Quhitsum, Alexander Crochie

there, Henry Haitlie there, also Robert Innerweik, John Crawford, James Jaffray, William Wasone, Patrick Dickeson, and Patrick Yallowleis, all feuars there, and made resignation of certain of their lands and pertinents thereof. They acknowledged that they were in arrears with certain rents payable by them for their lands but that "throw the occasioun of the universall sterilitie and barrenness of the haille grund and landis in this cuntrey be the space of thrie yeris syne or thairby, thay war all redactit to sic extreme povertie that thai war urgit to leve their said lands for the maist pairt unsawin and manwrit," and so were unable to pay their rents, the arrears of which will soon exceed the value of their holdings. To avoid this they have sold so much of their lands to the said Sir George for certain sums of money stated, and of which he is said to have been for some time in occupation. Among the witnesses are James Home, brother german of the said Sir George, David Nisbet in the Mill of Kymmerghame, and William Sampsoun in Quhitsum. John Horne and John Dewar are notaries. There are tags for nine seals, but fragments of only four remain, one being that of "Patrick Haburne."

152. Discharge by Peter Hewatt, W.S. Prebendary of Kello within the College Kirk of Dunglas, to Sir George Home of Weddirburne, knight, for 43s. 4d. Scots, as the feuduty of his two husband lands of Darnchester for Whitsunday and Martinmas 1601; dated at Edinburgh 7th December 1601; witnesses, John Symson in Dryburnefurde, John Leiche, servitor to the said Laird of Wedderburn, William Harcass in Edinburgh, and John Ainslie, writer there. There are similar receipts for the years 1586 and 1587.

158. Charter by William Danielston, son and heir of the deceased Mr. Peter Danielston, in terms of a contract between his said father and Sir George Home of Wedderburn, dated at Edinburgh 16th December last, by which he sells to the said Sir George Home in liferent, and to David Home, his lawful son and heir apparent, in fee, his kirklands, these lands called the Preistside, extending to two husband lands formerly occupied by Hugh Nicolson and Cuthbert Currie, with four acres of arable land and the house with tofts and crofts formerly occupied by Mariota Nisbet and Jasper Cairns, her husband, with pasturage for eight souches of animals upon the moors and bogs of Reulismanis and Sampsons Wallis, belonging to the Laird of Spot, according to use and wont, lying within the pariah of Duns and shire of Berwick; but reserving the manse and houses belonging thereto called the Teindhill, with four acres of arable ground adjoining which were occupied by the said late Mr. Peter, minister at the Church of Duns, in terms of the Act of Parliament; to be held of the granter for the annual payment of 40s. for each husband land with 20s. of augmentation, or £6 in all; dated at Edinburgh 26th January 1602, one of the witnesses being John Johnstoun called of Elphingstoun, burgess of Edinburgh.

In the contract above referred to, which is also extant, Thomas Home, brother of George Home of Crammeeruk, also disposes his right, as there had been a prior disposition to him on 158 . by the said . . . and his curators, Mr. Thomas Ballindyne and Mr. John Laing and by Jonet Ramsay, his mother, and it is further mentioned that Mr. Patrick Gaittis, minister and parson of Duns, had previously disposed his right therein to the said Thomas Home. The Contract is signed by GEORGE HOME, WILLIAME DANIELSTOUN and THOMAS HOME, and also by Mr. James Houme, Thomas Dowglas, and George Thomsone, witnesses.

154. Extract Contract of Marriage dated at Wedderburn July 1602 (registered 23rd June 1606) between George Home, younger of Manderstoun, son and apparent heir of Sir Alexander Home of Manderstoun, with consent of his said father, and of Dame Cristiane Erskine, spouse of the said Sir Alexander, and Isobel Home, lawful daughter of Sir George Home of Wedderburn. Her tocher is 8,000 merks, and she is be infeft in the lands of Pressie, four husband lands in Rantoun, eight acres of land called the Grevestyle and Halbank in Coldingham, the 10s. land called Samistanes Croft beside Coldingham and a number of others.

155. Discharge by John Home, lawful son and heir apparent of John Home in Kello, prebendary of the fishings of the West ford of Norham, with his said father's consent, to Sir George Home of Wodderburne, for all dues therefor owing to him by the said Sir George prior to the date hereof; dated at Polwart Place, 28th July 1608; witnesses, John Clapertoun, minister at Lanell, and John Dewar, notary.

156. Obligation by Alexander Fairlie of Braid in which he states that he has obtained the gift of the escheat and liferent of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, for the relief of himself and Mr. George Lauder of Bass, who had undertaken a cautionry for the said Sir George, but that "bearing na evill mynd to the said Sir George, bot onlie seiking our awin relief and nocht willing in ony thing to hurt and dampneffie him" thereby, he promises to transfer the said gift to Sir George whenever he pays them all costs and relieves them; dated at Edinburgh 12th March 1605; witnesses, Mr. Thomas Mairjoribankis, notary, Mr. Harie Stirling, John Symeson in Dryburnefurde and others.

157. Crown Charter by King James the Sixth under the great seal to Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, in liferent, and David Hume, his lawful son, and the lawful heirs male of his body, in fee, of certain lands in Eyemouth and others; dated at Edinburgh 22d June 1606, (described *sub dato* in Registrum Magni Sigilli, No. 1761).

158. Extract Contract of Marriage dated at Polwart and other places 14th, 15th and 16th August 1606 (registered 11th March 1618), between James Stirling, eldest lawful son and apparent

heir of Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, and Anna Home, eldest lawful daughter of Sir George Home of Wedderburn. They are to marry before 11th November next. The lady is to be infeft in liferent in the lands of Keir and others under reservation of the liferent of Dame Jean Chisholm, Lady Keir, mother of the said Sir Archibald, in the lands of Wester Qwoyche and others, and of the liferent of the said Archibald himself and Dame Grissell Ross, his spouse, in certain lands. The lands of Keir being entailed to heirs male, special provision is made for the female children of the marriage. Anna Home's tocher is 18,000 merks, and as cautioners for Sir George's paying this sum there are Sir Patrick Home of Aytoun, Sir John Home of Blakatour, Sir James Foullis of Colinton and John Johnstone, burgess of Edinburgh. There are also, as cautioners for performances by Sir Archibald Stirling, Sir James Forrester of Garden, James Chisholme of Cromlix, Sir George Muschett of Burnbank, and James Kinros, fiar of Kippen. Among the witnesses are, John, Commendator of Holyroodhouse, John Murray of Tuchadam, Richard Cass, writer, John, Earl of Mar, David Home, younger of Wedderburn, Mr. Henry Stirling, servitor to the Laird of Wedderburn, David Muschett, portioner of Murdochstoun, John Muschett in the Mill of Torre and Mr. Henry Kinros.

159. Contract of Marriage dated at Coldenknowes and Wedderburn, 6th March 1607, between David Home, apparent of Wedderburn, with consent of his father, Sir George Home of Wedderburn, and Dame Margaret Home, widow of Sir Mark Ker of Littleiden, with consent of Sir John Home of Coldenknowes, her father. They are to marry before 30th May next, and the lady is to be infeft in the lands of Easter Polwart and others; witnesses, James Stirling, younger of Keir, Mr. James Home of Eccles, Robert Home, brother to Sir John Home of Blacader, Harry Home of Moreistoun and others.

160. Acquittance by James Cathkin, bookseller, burgess of Edinburgh, to Sir George Home of Wedderburne for 3,000 merks, in part payment of a sum of £3,901 16s. 8d. due to him by Sir George since 1605; dated at Edinburgh 27th May 1607; witnesses, Mr. George Roull, minister at Langformachus, Mr. Hary Sterling, brother to William Sterling, younger of Ardoch, John Dewar, notary, and Alexander Sinclair, servitor to the said Sir George.

161. Charge under the Signet to Sir George Home of Wedderburn, to compare before the Lords of Privy Council on 19th May next at Edinburgh, upon pain of rebellion, to answer at the instance of Mr. George Lauder of Bass and Alexander Fairlie of Braid for not observing the contract made between them on 6th January 1598, while the said Sir George was Comptroller; dated at Edinburgh, 5th April 1608.

162. Obligation by Mr. James Home, brother german of Sir George Home of Wedderburne, promising that as his said brother has given him a presentation to the benefice of Hilton, he will

not trouble him nor his heirs in anything they possess pertaining to the said benefice, nor alter the present duty, nor set tacks of any part of the benefice without their consent. The deed is written by the said Sir George at Wedderburn, on 11th May 1609, and signed, Mr. JAMES HOUME.

168. Contract between Sir George Home of Wedderburn and John Home, portioner of K , with James Home, portioner of the Newton of Quhitsum, his brother, whereby for a certain sum of money, the said John Home surrenders the three husband lands and the infeild of another husband land, extending to six acres of arable land, with the pertinents, which he acquired from the deceased John Thurbrand and Walter Small, portioners of Quhitsum, and which are now possessed by James Jaffray, in the hands of the said Sir George Home, as superior, to the end that the property may be consolidated with the superiority; and the said James Home surrenders all right he has to that husband land which sometime belonged to Robert Innerweek in Quhitsum, and which he made over to his said brother; dated at Polwart Place 5th August 1609. Andrew Home, brother of the said George Home, is a witness.

164. Acquittance by John Boge, master-porter to his Majesty, to Sir George Houme of Wedderburne, knight, Comptroller, for his fees for the years 1597 and 1598 (amount not stated); dated at Edinburgh, 26 November, 1609; witnesses, Mr. David Houme, brother of Sir George, James Sinclair, his servitor, and Mr. Robert Boyd of Kippe.

165. Contract between Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, and David Home, his son, as principals, with John Duns, portioner of Grueldykes, as cautioner for them, and Walter Clinkskail at Wedderburn Mill, with Thomas Clinkskail, his son, as follows:—The Clinkskails, having lent 2,000 merks to Sir George Home, he is to secure them for their lifetimes in the said mill and pertinents, and in all the lands lying between the said mill and the east and west rigs of the croft of land called Bruntrig, with pasturages and other pertinents presently occupied by them. Further, and among other things to be done by them, Sir George and his foresaids are to provide "sufficient oxen and wane to bring home the myln stans to the said mill in due time whenever necessary under a penalty of £10 for each failure." The grant is made subject to reversion, and is dated at Wedderburn, . . . November, 1609.

166. Acquittance by Oliver Donaldson, usher before his Majesty's meat, to Mr. Harie Sterling, in name and behalf of Sir George Home of Wodderburne, knight, Comptroller to his Majesty, for £66 13s. 4d., in full of his fee of £73 6s. 8d. for the years 1597 and 1598; dated at Edinburgh 15th March 1610, and signed by the discharger and witnesses.

167. Extract (registered 15th November 1610) Deed of Submission, dated at Edinburgh 30th May 1610, by Dame Margaret

Home, widow of Sir Mark Ker, younger of Lytledene, and David Home, apparent of Wedderburn, now her spouse, on the one part, and by William Home, brother german of Mr. Robert Home of Carelsyde, as principal, with Mr. John Home, his brother, as cautioner, on the other part, to the friendly arbitration of Sir Richard Cockburn of Clerkington, knight, Lord Privy Seal, of the action at law between them respecting the teinds of Lyntoun and others. This is followed by his Decreet Arbitral in which he finds the said William Home due 600 merks to Dame Margaret Home for the teinds with which he has medled.

168. Discharge by Sir William Cockburne of Langton, knight to Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, for 8,500 merks as the tocher promised by him with his lawful sister, Janet Home, now deceased, on her marriage with the discharger's father, the also deceased William Cockburn of Langton, their contract being dated 1579; dated at Langton, 9th March 1611; witnesses, Mr. Samuel Sinclair, minister at Langton, Alexander Cuik, and Adam Cockburne, brother of the discharger's father.

169. Discharge by Mr. Mungo Rig of Carberry to Sir George Home of Wedderburn and David Home, his son, for 5,200 merks, being the tocher still due to be paid by the said Sir George, with Elizabeth Home, his lawful daughter, and wife of Walter Ker, son and heir of John Ker, of Faldinsyde, in terms of their Contract of Marriage, dated at Wedderburn, 27th March, and at Coldingham, 4th April 1611, and for payment of which Sir James Foulis of Colintoun, knight, and John Hume of Blakater were cautioners. George Ker had assigned the debt to the said Mr. Mungo Rig. The discharge is dated at Prestonpanns, 27th December 1611; witnesses, Mr. David Home of Godscroft, Mr. John Ker, William Ker, brother to the said George, and Mr. Alexander Scharp, pedagogue to Mr. David Hume's bairns, who wrote the deed.

170. Protestation by Sir George Home of Wedderburn, made at Dunse on 20th February 1612, on the occasion of the serving of Alexander, Lord Home, as nearest and lawful heir of the deceased Alexander, Lord Home, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, his "grandschir" (great grandfather). As chancellor of the assize he protests that notwithstanding of this service no retour shall be made by the clerk of court in respect of the forfeiture and of Lady Samelston as heir to him until the chancellor of the said inquest were first satisfied upon that point; to which the purchaser assented. (Signed) ALEXANDER CUIK.

171. Acquittance by Mr. Patrick Galloway, minister of God's Word, acknowledging the receipt from Harie Stirling, servitor to Sir George Home of Wedderburne, knight, sometime Comptroller to his Majesty, of £200 as the balance of a sum of £400 assigned to the discharger for his fee as one of the ministers of his Majesty's house for the years 1597 and 1598; dated at Edinburgh,

18th March 1618; signed, M. P. Gallouay and Rechard Lawssoun, vitnes.

172. Acquittance by Mr. James Donkesone, son and executor of his deceased father, John Donkesone, minister to his Majesty, to Sir George Home of Wedderburne, knight, for £200 Scots, which was due to his said father of his fees, and for which Sir George had taken allowance in his account while in his Majesty's service as Comptroller; dated at Prestonpans, 20th August 1618. Signed by M. I. Duncanson, minister at Allaway, and witnesses.

(8). Mr. DAVID HUME of GODSCROFT.

173. Note in an old hand of some "Evidents of Lowcaschell borrowed from Lady Bass by the Lauder of Poplehall consent."

1. Transumpt dated February 20th, 1458, by Henry Ogill, lord of Hertramwood, under the hand of Robert of Lynthquow, notary, of Glasgow diocese, of a charter granted by George of Dunbar, Earl of March and Lord of Annandale and Man, to Henry of Ogill, for his good and faithful service, of his lands of Lowcaschell within the parts of Lambyrmure, to be held of the granter for payment of a pound of pepper annually in name of blench farm if asked. Dated at Colbrandispeth 8th August, 1370; witnesses, John, Earl of Moray, the granter's brother; Sir James of Douglas; Walter of Haliburtoun, and Patrick of Hepburn, knights; John of Edmestoun and Philip of Nisbet.

2. Retour of the special service of Henry of Ogyll as heir of Alexander of Ogyll, his father, in one carucate of land in the town of Pople, two husband lands called the Hyndhauch, one carucate of land of Hartramwood, and one carucate of land called Lowchastell, all within the earldom of March; and which are valued respectively in time of peace annually, Pople at 6 merks, Hyndburgh at 40s., Hertramwood at 6 merks, and Lowcaschellis at 40s., but now on account of the common war are waste. They are held of the King as Earl of March blench for payment of one penny yearly if asked at the feast of the nativity of John the Baptist, save that Lowcascheill pays a pound of pepper. They have been in the hands of the Crown for three months. The retour was exped on 3d November 1437, before George Grahame, steward of the Earl of March.

3. Instrument of Sasine, dated 30th April 1479, in favour of Henry Ogill, eldest son of James Ogyle of Pople in the lands of Pople and Lowcasheills, proceeding upon a Precept of Sasine by Alexander, Duke of Albany, Earl of March, etc., dated at the Castle of Dunbar 28th April, which narrates that the said James Ogyle made resignation of the lands. Sasine is given by David Lyle, as steward in that part, at the manor of Pople; and among the witnesses are William Douglas of Quhytengeme, knight, and William, his son.

4. Retour of the special service of Patrick Ogill to his father, Henry Ogill, who was killed under the King's banner about three months previously, in the lands of Pople, commonly called St. Maurier lands, and the lands of Lowcassheills, with pertinents, in the sheriffdom of Berwick, expd before William Sinclair, as sheriff in that part, at Haddington, penult day of February 1518.

174. Tack by Archibald Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas, Dalkeith and Abernethy, to his well beloved servitor Master David Hume, in recognition of his "guid, trew and thankfull service done to us in tyme bygane," and "to geve him the better occasioun to continew thairin in tyme cuming," and to his heirs and assignees, of the lands and steading of Wester Brokhoilis, with pertinents, in the barony of Bonkill, for nineteen years after his entry thereto, which is to be at the expiry of the five years tack he already has thereof, which is dated at Edinburgh 22d July 1586, for the annual payment of twenty-four merks; dated at Annand, 11th July 1588; witnesses, James Douglas of Torthorwald, Hew Nisbet, the Earl's servitor, and George Inglische, servitor to the said James. Signed by Angus and the witnesses.

175. Receipt by Mr. David Home, brother german of George Home of Wedderburn to the said George Home for all rents and arrears due to Sir Hewe Hodsons, prebendary of Upsetlinton, for the yearly duty of the fishing of the West Foord, dated at Edinburgh, 8th February, 1588-9; signed, "DAVID HUME, James Pringill, vitnes, David Nesbet, wetneis."

176. Contract dated at Wedderburn in August 1594, whereby Mr. John Hume, brother of George of Wedderburn, disposes to his brother, Mr. David Hume, the lands of Goddiscroft and Lukascheill; witnesses, Alexander Sinclair in Kimmerghame, George Spens, writer in Edinburgh, and others. Signed, JOHNE HUME, DAVID HUME.

177. Charter by the said Mr. John to the said Mr. David, his brother, and to Barbara Johnstone, lawful daughter of James Johnstone of Elphinstone, his future spouse, and the survivor of them in liferent, and the heirs of their marriage, whom failing, the heirs whomsoever of the said Mr. David, heritably, of the lands of Loukiescheill, with pertinents in the barony of Poppillhall by annexation, and within the sheriffdom of Berwick; to be held of the granter and his heirs under William Ogle, fiar of Popplehall, and his heirs, for payment to the latter of 40s. yearly; dated at Elphinstone 28th September 1594; witnesses, Robert and John Johnstone, brothers of the said Barbara. Signed, JOANNES HUME, and also by the witnesses. Sasine followed hereon 30th October 1594; and there is a Charter of Confirmation of this grant by William Ogill, lord of the fee of Poppilhall, dated at Fearstoun on 21st July 1599, signed by the granter and witnesses.

178. Discharge by William Ogill of Poppilhall to Mr. David Hume of Goddiscroft for £5 as the feu for Lucassheill; dated at

Edinburgh, 1st December 1608; witnesses, Mr. George Rewll, minister at Longformacus, David Home, brother to Patrick Home of Law, and William Home, portioner of Hutton.

179. Discharge by Matthew Leddall, "minister of Christ his Ewangell at Sanct Bothans," to Mr. David Hume of Godhiscroft, for Martinmas, 1608 and Whitsunday, 1609, in part payment of his services at St. Bothans; dated at St. Bothans, 10th July 1609.

180. Summons at the instance of David Home, brother german to Sir George Home of Wedderburne, and Barbara Johnnestoune, his spouse, against John Home of Nynewallis, Andro Home, his son and apparent heir, James Home in Chirnesyde Mains, Bartilmo Sampson in Nether Mains, William Raph, William Watson and William Cant there, Paul Aitchesoune, Thomas Smyth and John Richartsoune in Chirnsaide, Patrick Home *alias* Laird Home, Lancelot Home, Mark Home, his son, William Wallace, bailie, and William Wallace, messenger, heritors, feuars and tacksmen of the lands and barony of Chirnsyde and Cockburnespeith, with reference to the Marches of Lukiescheill; dated at Edinburgh, 8th June 1610.

181. Minute of Agreement between Mr. David Hume of Godscroft and John Forman and John Watson in Chirnsyd, 14th October 1610, as follows:—1. The said John Forman and John Watson acknowledge that they have done wrong in molesting the said Mr. David Hume within his marches of Lowkiescheill, and for the satisfaction thereof have come in his will, promising to pay to him before 1st November next, such sum as he shall appoint to them by David Nisbet of Kymmerghame Milne, not beyond 200 merks, "and that freilie, voluntarily and with thair bliasing." 2. To obviate the said Mr. David being put to further legal proceedings and expense respecting the marches foresaid and his entry to the adjacent common "callit of Chirnsyd," they agree that the marches claimed by him shall be as follows:—"From the fut of Qhuytturn to the head thair of throw the moer callit Bellie Struther to the hie gait and yond the gait to the Fallay Birk and fra that wp the Cleugh a straight lyn to Lowkie Scheill cors quhilk is at the meiting of the twa gaites above and be north Lowkie Scheill, than out the gait to the Hors Cleuch head and down the cleugh to Qhuerbairn and down Qhuerbairn to the fut of Qhuytturn forsad." They also grant that if they or their cottars transgress with their cattle, or in pulling heather or casting fuill or dirt within these marches, the said Mr. David may seize their cattle and horses and carts and use them at his pleasure; and they hereby discharge, as far as concerns themselves, the caution found by the said Mr. David for non-molestation of the men of Chirnsyd. 3. They will use their endeavour to obtain the consent of the Earl of Home hereto. 4. These things being done the said Mr. David shall press his legal proceedings no further against them nor seek further money payment; but in the event of their not being fulfilled, he

shall be free to put his decreet obtained against them fully to execution. This agreement, which is written by the said Mr. David, witnessed by the said David Nisbet, and David Home of the Law, and signed *JOHNE FORMAN* and *D. HUME*, is to be extended and registered. On the back there is a Discharge signed by *D. HUME* acknowledging his having received £10 from John Forman and £20 from John Watson; Dated at Wedderburn, 26th March 1611.

182. Renunciation by *Lylias* and *Martha Haldane*, daughters of the deceased Mr. John Haldane of Glennageis, with consent of *Barbara Johnstoun*, their mother, and the said *Barbara*, with consent of Mr. David Home of Godscroft, now her spouse, for her interest, in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburne, who has paid to them the redemption money of 3,000 merks Scots, of his three husband lands in the territory of Darnchester, sometime occupied by *Ninian Purves*, elder and younger, *Rodolffe Kinghorn*, *Alexander Kinghorn*, and *William Wychtman*, commonly called *Crokrig Mains*, which on 30th September, and 3rd October 1602, he wadset to the said *Barbara* in liferent and her said daughters in fee; dated at Prestoun, 22nd May 1611; witnesses, Mr. Patrick Gaittis, minister at Duns, *Johnne Gaittis*, his son, and *John Dewar*, notary. Signed by *BARBARA JHONSTOUN*, *D. HUME*, *LILLAS HALDEN*, *MARTHA HALDANE*, and the witnesses.

183. Acquittance by *William Ogill* of Harthrinwood to Mr. David Home of Gods Croft for £8 Scots, due by him for Luckischeill for the years 1614 and 1615; dated at Prestoun, 22nd July 1615; witnesses, *George Wood* of Newmylne, and *John Home*, lawful son of the said Mr. David.

184. Summons at the instance of Mr. David Home of Godscroft, against *William Ogill* of Harthranwod, in which it is narrated that the deceased *William Ogill* of Harthranwood, father of the said *William*, by his discharge dated at Edinburgh in June 1606, acknowledged the receipt of 40 merks, as the feu duty of *Lowkiescheills* since the complainer's possession, and as for the entry of Mr. John Home, his brother german and predecessor in the said lands; and that he also obliged himself and his heirs to receive the complainer and his heirs as feu-tenants therein by confirming any charter right thereof granted to them by the said deceased Mr. John Home. This was not done by the said deceased *William Ogill* before his death, and his son now refuses to fulfil his father's obligation. Dated 2nd February 1616.

185. Protest by Mr. David Home of Godscroft at the riding of Chirnside Common. 1619:—

Vicesimo quinto die mensis Augusti millesimo sexcentesimo decimo nono; the quhilk day in presens of me notar publict and witnesses wnderwrittin personallie compeirit Mr. David Home of Godscroft at the fuird upon the burne callit *Quhairburne* nixt abone the burne callit *Quhytburne* quhair the gait that leidis

frome Strath fontainis croces over the burne callit Quhairburne, quhair ane nobill and potent erle, Alexander, Erle Home, accompanyit with sindry gentlmen and commonis war ryiding the Commoun of Chirnsyid, be Alexander Purves and Johne Richard-sone, mailers in Chirnsyid, and Michael Henry in Cokburnispeth and James Young thair, all deeplie sworne and appoyntit for ryiding of the said Commoun; and thair the said Mr. David alledgitt that the ryiding of the said men from the croceing of the foote of Quhytburne was wrang, as being all that far space within the said Mr. David his marches of Loukascheill; as also the said Mr. David alledgitt that the fuird nixt abone Quhyteburne was callit Dunbar fuird, nather was thair ony uther fuird on that water that caryid that name, and that thairfoir be thair writtin raid of the Commoun, quhilk they producit and red, bearing from Dunbar fuird, to the Quhyte Croce they aucht to ryid na farder on Quhairburne, bot leve itt and goe to the said Quhytecroce; and that thairfoir quhairver they raid farder up Quhairburne it was contrair to thair awin wrytt; becaus, as the said Mr. David alledgitt that the Quhytecroce was at the heid of Quhyteburne frome quhilk it had the name of Quhytecroce, and the said gaitt leiding also directlie to itt; quhairas the Croce they pretendit to ryid to was Loukascheill Croce, to the quhilk lykewyse he alledgit was na gaitt, meith nor merche but throuche the said Mr. David his medow and corne of Loukascheill; and thairfoir the said Mr. David alledgit that the said raid was wrang and contrair to the said writtin raid, and protestit in open audience of the said nobill erle and remanent gentlmen that the said raid suld nawayis be prejudiciall to him in his severall of Loukascheill; and thairwpon the said Mr. David askit publict instrumentis at me, notar publict wnderwritten, in presens of the said nobill erle, William Arnot of Cokburnispeth, Mr. Alexander Kynneir, minister at Quhitsome, James Home off Eist Mainis, Cudbert Johnnestoun, cousing to the said Mr. David, and Asserchane Home, sone to the said Mr. David, and Mr. Timothee Rouchlaw, notar publict wnderwritten. Signed by the notary.

186. Extract Bond dated at Godscroft 1619, (registered 26th March 1627), by Gilbert Johnnestoune, son, and heir of the deceased Mr. John Johnnestoune in Carlaverock, in which he narrates that Mr. David Hume of Godscroft gave to his said father infettment in an annual rent of 120 merks out of his lands of Godscroft, Malcolmescheill and Loukiescheill, but that his father got no money therefor, it being done for satisfaction of a bond, and the bond for a promise "freilie and liberallie maid by Barbara Johnnestoune, Ladie Gleneglis, spouse to the said Maister David, and sister to my umqwhile father, to umqwhile Elizabeth Haldane, my mother," and that his said father was bound to have granted a reversion to the said Mr. David and his heirs. Now, for the good will he bears to the said Mr. David and his said spouse, he promises that whenever he is paid by them or their heirs the sum of 1,200 merks within the kirk of Dunes, he will renounce the said infettment and annual rent. Witnesses,

James Home, son to the said Mr. David, and Mr. Thomas Trumbull, his servant.

187. Acquittance by Thomas, Earl of Melrose, Lord Byiris and Bining, and Mr. David Home of Godscroft for £37 10s. Scots, as the tack duty of the teinds of Darnchester for 1626, allowing eleven bolls two firlots of victuals paid by Mr. David to the minister at Cauldstream; dated at Edinburgh, 14th March 1627. Signed, MELROS with my hand, and by witnesses.

188. Letter, Thomas, Earle of Melrose to Mr. David Home of Godscroft (holograph).

Sir, By your letter of the 26 of Februar which I have at this houre received, ye first crave my opinion anent your intention to pursue for redresse of the wrong ye resent done to you by the messengers who tooke you, wherin in respect of the qualitie of the persons and busines I can not give yow assurance of that reparation which your grief may make yow exspect; and for the publicke exemple it may better be provyded for by the Counsell, when it sall be sought by parties who may urge it with more convenience nor your present case may permit yow.

Your next desire is to have my consent to your assignation to your tak to any of the friends ye have nominat whom I lyke best. I much respect all the gentlemen and will be content to give my consent to your assignation to be made to the Laird of Blacader or Glennegies, provyding they be bound to me in such termes as ye are. Farder I can not do at this time till solide order sall be taken in all busines of that teynd by the Commissioners appoynted by his Majestie to that effect. So wishing yow all happines I rest, Your assured friend at power, MELROS. Edinburgh, 1 March. (Addressed) To the right worshipfull Maister David Home of Godscroft.

189. Statutes of the Barony Court of Godscroft, 1629:—
“The Barone Court of the baronie of Godscroft haldin within the Plaice of Godiscroft upoun the aucht day of August 1629 yeiris, be Mr. David Home, barone of the said baronie, and Patrik Home, baillye therof.

The quhilk day the said Mr. David Home electit and nominat Patrik Millar, nottar publict, clerk of the said court, during his will and pleasour, and the said Patrik maid faith *de fidei administratione officii de super acta*.

The quhilk day it is statute and ordanit that the haill tennentis and servandis within the said baronie sall keip the preachingis and haill ordouris of the Kirk.

The quhilk day it is statute that na tennent nor servand sall goe to Strathphontain miln with na corne to grind, without leve askit and gevin, undir the paine of xxs. Scotis for ilk failzie, *toties quoties*.

The quhilk day it is statute and ordanit that corne, medow and haining sall be keipit undir the paine of iiij*l*. ilk scheip by and attour the apprysing of the skayth, and so uther sowmes effeiring so oft as thai cum wrong.

The quhilk day it is ordanit that na persone or personis goe ovir dykis to break down nor goe any way within the wood undir the pretence of gathering stikis and woll, nor sall not gather stykis nor woll without leive askit and gevin, ilk persone undir the paine of vjs. viij*d*. for ilk failyie.

The quhilk day it is ordanit that no persone hurt, injur or miscal other in deid nor word undir the panis following,—blood, the commoun forme, 1 lib.; straik with stalff, wand or baton, xx lib.; with hand straikis, x lib.; brag, v. lib.; provocation in word xls.; and flytting xxs., *toties quoties*.

The [quhilk] day it is statute and ordanit anent the cutting of wood that the first falt sall be xx lib., secund falt, xl lib., and sua furt according to the Act of Parliament.

The quhilk day it is lykewayes statute that na guidis be out of foldis or housis in the night, fra corne begin to saw till the corne yaird stoxe be steaked; pain, befor midsomer, ane nichtis lair in corne, ane firliit corne; out of the corne being out of foldis or hous, half firliit corne; eftir midsommer being no corne, half boll corne; out of the corne, ane firliit.

Witnesses to be reassavit for proveing the breaking of the fairsaidis actis anent the woid, haining, keiping, dykis ganging over and stykis gathering, whosoever sall say it on their conscience, lad, lass, man or woman that thaj saw the samin.

The quhilk day it is ordanit that everie servand be obedient to his master in all turnis that are lauchfull, and incaice he disobey in any lauchfull turne, he being bidden thairto, to pay xiijs. 4*d*. Scotis for ilk failyie, *toties quoties*.

The quhilk day is lykewayes ordanit and statute that the tryall of all the fairsaidis faultis sall be befor the said Mr. David Home himself or his bailyie, evin without court, and the partie that sall be convict in any falt befor mentionat sall bring the poynd himself, and if he failyie he sall double the samin poynd in quhilk he is convict in *toties quoties*; and gif the said Mr. David Home caus ane uther to poynd, gif thaj deforce him, to pay xl lib. *toties quoties*.

The quhilk day the bailyie decernis and ordanis Johne Shereff, younger, and Johne Shereff *alias* of Monenet to big Patrik Thomsonis house or els the said Patrik Thomsone to be frie and quyt of all service dew be him to thame (Signed) D. Hume. Ita est Patricius Millar *alias* Houstoun, notarius in premissis, teste manu, (Signed) P. Home." There is also added the fining of John Gibsone in Godscroft in £20, for cutting Mr. David Home's wood, because he refused to give his oath thereupon, and of John Shereff, younger, in £10 for striking John Wodderit, for the same reason.

190. Gift by King Charles the First to Robert Hammiltoun, brother of the Laird of Prestoun, of the escheat goods of the deceased Mr. David Home of Godiscroft, through his being put to the horn on 28th June 1622, at the instance of James Aikmane, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, for a debt of £492

11s., with £50 of expenses, besides interest and penalty, contained in a bond by Erchie Home, son to the said Mr. David, as principal, and the said Mr. David as cautioner for him, dated 20th May 1620. Given under the privy seal at Holyrood, 4th April 1631.

191. Renunciation by Mr. John Home, eldest son now on life of the deceased Mr. David Home of Godscroft, to enter heir to his father, and that in favour of Dame Marie Home, Lady Arniston, to whom Sir David Home of Wedderburn has assigned the bond he holds over Godscroft and other lands; dated at Edinburgh, 1st March 1632.

(9).—SIR DAVID HOME OF WEDDERBURN, 1616–1650.

192. Renunciation by the sisters of David Home of Wedderburn of their parental provisions:—

We Margrit and Marie Homis, sisteris to David Home of Wedderburne, renunsis all intris or claem we have to our fathrs tesment, becaus he nomenat his soun executor; and also we be thir presentis quytis all outhir provision med to ws, and trustis to our brother his doing for ws as we sall deserve at his hand; quhilk we testifie be this our subscriptione of thir presentis written be our brother the 24 of March 1617; befor thir wittnesis, David Nisbit and Mark Home. (Signed)

MARGRET HOME, MARIE HOUME,

Daniel Nisbet, witnes; Mark Houme, wetnes.

193. Licence under the Signet to David Hooime of Wedderburne to pass beyond seas for three years; dated at Edinburgh, 3rd April 1617. (Signed) AL. CANCELLA, J. MAR, GEORGE HAY, TULLIBARDINE, BINNING, W. OLIPHANT.

194. Retour of the special service of David Home of Wedderburn, as heir of the deceased Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, his father, in the lands of Wedderburn, Hiltoun, half lands of Kymmerghame, Quhitsum and the Church lands of Quhitsum, Ramrig and Greinsyd, the fishings of Upsetlington upon the Tweed, the lands of Handakewod in the Forest of Dy, Kettleschiel and Dranscheil, and two husband lands in Darnchester with their respective pertinents, all lying in the sheriffdom of Berwick. The retour was exped in the Court house of the burgh of Dunse on 10th April 1617, the jury being, Sir Patrick Home of Aytoun, Sir George Home of Manderstoun, Sir John Home of Huttonhall, Sir John Home of North Berwick, Archibald Douglas of Tofta, Sir Walter Ker of Fawdonsyde, Robert Swyntoun of that Ilk, Sir James Hamilton of Redhall, Sir Patrick Chirnsyde of East Nisbet, Alexander Nisbet of that Ilk, Mr. Richard Douglas of Easter Brokhollis, John Home younger of Aytoun, William Home of Graden, James Home of Quhitchester and James Cokburne of Newbigging.

195. Instrument of Sasine, dated 7th June, 1617, in favour of David Home of Wedderburn in the lands and barony of Hiltoun, proceeding on a precept from Chancery dated at Edinburgh, 6th

June 1617, which states that he has been served heir to the deceased Sir George Home of Wedderburn, his father, in these and other lands. Sasine is given by Robert Cockburn of Blackismiln as depute of Alexander Home of Renton, sheriff-principal of Berwick. John Home, clerk of St. Andrew's diocese, is notary.

196. Charter by Hugh, Lord Loudon with consent of George Campbell of Killoche as his heir male apparent and of provision, to Margaret Hume, lawful daughter of the deceased Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, his future spouse, in liferent, of the lands of Mossdavill and Dykefeild, with the tower presently occupied by Annabella Wallace, Lady Mossdavill, and her tenants, in the lordship of Kyleamuir, bailiary of Kylestewart and shire of Ayr, with certain other lands in the same district. This he does in fulfilment of his contract of marriage with her of the same date, into which he enters with consent of his said heir, and she with consent of Sir John Home of Blakater, Sir George Home of Manderstoun, Sir Walter Ker of Fawdounsyde and Mr. David Home of Godscroft; dated at London, 11th October 1617; witnesses, Mr. George Walker, preacher of the Word of God at the Church of Auchinleck, Matthew Campbell, brother german of the said George Campbell of Killoche, and others. She was infet in the said lands on 28th October following, Archibald Dunbar, brother german of David Dunbar of Enterkin acting as bailie, and Colin Campbell, son of the deceased William Campbell of Greenock Mains as attorney; while among the witnesses were John Walker, bailie in Newmilnes, John Aird, schoolmaster there, and Robert Brown, son of Robert Brown, in Quarterhouse.

197. Precept of *Clare Constat* by John Home, portioner of Kello, and one of the prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of Dungallass, for infetting Sir David Home of Wedderburn, as heir of his father, the deceased Sir George Home of Wedderburn, in the fishing of Upsetlington, dated at Dunc, 2nd February 1619; witnesses, Thomas Home in Kello, David Nisbet in Kymmerghame, and Andrew Ruchaid, son of the deceased Thomas Ruchaid, burgess of Edinburgh. Sasine was given thereon on 15th February thereafter by delivery of a boat, net and oar; witnesses, Adam Unius, senior, in Upsetlington, Jeremia Sanderson there, James Sanderson, his brother german, and Thomas Jaffray, lawful son of Cuthbert Jaffray in Ramrig.

198. Deputation by James, Earl of Home, Lord Coldinghame and Dungallass, and Marie, Countess of Home, his mother and tutrix, on the occasion of their going out of the country, to Sir David Home of Wedderburn, to take order with their vassals, and tenants in any questions or controversies between them, and to use as assessors therein Sir John Home of Blaketour, and Sir George Home of Pinkertoun; dated at St. Martins Lane, near London, 5th November 1619; witnesses, Mr. John Home, Laurence Home, and David Sinclair, servants of the granters

There were similar deputations granted on 27th August 1618, and 18th October 1624, the latter dated at Tuckinham Park.

199. Tack for seven years by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, to Ninian Home in Home, who has paid him 5,000 marks for the same, of the teind sheaves, teind wool, and teind lambs of the half of the parish of Gingilkirk (Channelkirk) belonging to the said Sir David by virtue of a tack thereof from the Commendator of Dryburgh to the deceased Thomas Lowthiane, excepting therefrom the lands of Colilaw and Over Howdene for which during the liferent of these lands by Katherine Lowthaine widow of . . . Heriot of Colilaw, fifty merks are to be paid yearly to the said Ninian Home; dated at Wedderburn, 3rd January 1620; witnesses, Mr. David Home, of Godscroft; Mr. Alexander Home, sometime parson of Pincartoun; James Cokburne of Newbigging, John Home, son natural to Mr. James Home, parson of Hiltoun; and Abraham Home, son lawful to the said Ninian Home. Ninian Home cannot write and signs by the aid of William Strachan, notary.

200. Discharge by Sir James Dundas of Armistoun, knight, to Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, for 10,000 merks, as the tocher due with Marie Hume, wife of the said Sir James, and sister of the said Sir David, in terms of their Contract of Marriage, which is dated 11th July 1619. The discharge is dated at Armistoun, 28th November 1620; witnesses, Mark Hume, servitor to the said Sir David, and Ninian Chirnside, and George Winrham, servants of Sir James Dundas.

201. Letters of Reversion by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, to his loving uncle, Mr. David Home of Godscroft, and Barbara Johnstone, his spouse, who have disposed to him the lands of Godscroft, Lowkiescheill and Wester Brokholes, with their tacks of the teind sheaves of Darnchester, and an annual rent of 1,400 merks belonging to the said Barbara paid to her by James Haldane of Gleneagles and Sir Walter Ker of Faldounsyde. Sir David grants that he paid nothing for this disposition, but received it in return for becoming cautioner for them for certain sums of money, and he promises that, so soon as he has been paid or relieved of his cautionary, he will renounce these lands and deliver back the writs; and further that he will not meanwhile make any disposition thereof; dated at Polwart Place, 29th December 1620; witnesses, James Cokburne of Newbigging, and Abraham Olry, servitor of the said Sir David Home of Wedderburn.

202. Tack by James, Earl of Home, Lord Coldingham and Dunglass, with consent of Dame Marie, his mother, of the teind sheaves of the lands of Kello, Kello (?) Bastell, Reidloch, and Kymmerghame, in the lordship of Coldingham, to Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, for his lifetime, and the lifetimes of two heirs to him in succession and for two periods of nineteen years after their deaths; in terms of a decreet-arbitral pronounced by Sir John Home of Blackadder, knight, and Sir George

Home of Manderstoun in a dispute between the deceased Alexander, Earl of Home, father of the said James, on the one part, and the deceased Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, and "our guid friend," Sir David, his son, on the other; dated at the Canongate, March 1621, Mr. John Home, provost of Dunglass, being a witness.

203. Charter by Hugh, Lord Loudon, to Lady Margaret Home, lawful daughter of the deceased Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, his spouse, in liferent, in the 50s. lands of Glaister, the 27s. lands of Foulpossill, the merk land of Gemmillsland, the merk land of Burnflats, the 7s. 6d. land of Burnmouth, the 20s. land of Gilfute, and the £5 land of Newmylne, lying in the barony of Lowdown: dated at Mauchline, 4th May 1621; witnesses, David Dunbar of Enterkyn, Colin Campbell, brother of Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon, and others.

204. Factory by James, Earl of Home, Lord Douglas, and Marie, Countess of Home, his mother, "being myndit to remove out of this cuntrie of Scotland toward Court" appointing their "loving cousing, Schir David Home of Woderburn," their factor for managing their concerns; dated at Fleuris, 23rd August 1621.

205. Contract dated at Edinburgh 20th June 1622, whereby Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, sells to Patrick Quhytlaw, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and Helen McMorran, his wife, for 8,000 merks, his lands of Kettilscheil and Dronescheil in the parish of Greenlaw and sheriffdom of Berwick; and they not being disposed to labour these lands themselves, grant a lease of them back again to the said Sir David, who is to pay 800 merks yearly as the rent thereof; and his cautioners for doing so are John, Lord Erskene, Sir John Home of Blacadder, knight, Sir Walter Ker of Fawdonside, knight, Alexander Home of Quhytlaw and Peter Home of Harkeas. The witnesses to the contract are Gilbert Johnstone, son to Mr. John Johnstone of Elphinstone, Robert Hamilton, brother to the Laird of Preston, and others.

206. Discharge by Mr. Andro Ramsay, minister of Eymouth to Sir David Home of Wedderburn, for 50 merks, which he promises either to repay or to allow in part payment of his "steipand" in Eymouth for this present year, 1623; dated at Edinburgh, 20th November 1623.

207. Note of obligation by "Dam Julian Ker, Cuntess of Munrese" (Melrose), to Sir David Home of Wedderburn in 250 merks, which she promises to pay before the end of March next; dated at Edinburgh, 20th February 1624; witnesses, Mr. Keirstell Cokbourne and Thomas Symsons. Signed, JULIANE KAR, also Mr. Christopher Cokburne, witness, T. Symsons wittnes.

208. Charter by Archibald Stewart of Ardgowan to Lady Margaret Home, widow of Hugh, Lord of Lowdown, in liferent, of the lands of Blackhall, in Renfrewshire, in terms of their

Contract of Marriage; dated at Newmylnes in Loudoun, 16th July 1624; witnesses, Mr. James Greg, minister at the church of Loudoun, Mr. John Heriot, minister at the church of Blantyre, George Campbell of Greenock Mains and James Campbell, his son.

209. Commission under the Great Seal to Sir David Home of Wedderburn to be Sheriff principal of Berwick, until 1st August 1625; dated 25th August 1624.

210. Charter by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, to Sir John Home of Blacader, knight, of the lands of Quhitsuim, to be held blench of the granter. The charter contains precept of sasine directed to Robert Atchisone, in Blacader and is dated at Wodderburn, 23rd October 1624; witnesses, Mr. David Home of Godiscroft, Gilbert Johnstoun, lawful son of the deceased Mr. John Johnstoun, called of Carlaverok, and John Dewar, notary in Dunce.

211. Notarial Instrument narrating that on 27th December 1624, Sir David Home of Wedderburn went to Dame Julian Ker, Countess of Melrose, and offered her 8,700 merks as a year's interest of a sum due by him to her, and that she refused to accept it saying "that it was not tyme of year now eftir Yuill to pay annuel-rent quhilk sould have bene payit at Martimes last"; and that he replied that the fault in this respect was with herself, seeing she had appointed Mr. Alexander Moresone and Mr. Robert Home to meet him at Edinburgh at an appointed time which they did not keep. This was done within Chouslie Hall about 8 p.m.; witnesses, the said Mr. Robert Home, William Home, servitor to the said Sir David, and William Home, son to Robert Home, son to Robert Home, farmer in Wedderburn; John Dewar being notary.

212. Account of Sir David Home of Wedderburn to Exchequer of his receipts and expenses as Sheriff of Berwick from 31st July, 1624 to 30 July 1625. He succeeded Sir John Home of Blackadder in this office.

213. Objections by Sir David Home of Wedderburn to the composition of the joint Committee for settlement of the Tweed Fishery dispute between him and Lord Walden:—

"I object against English Commissionairs, November 1625, Roger Widdrington can not be ane indifferent judge becaus he is my Lord Walden's man, beeng his factor and having the charge of his haille estait in Northumberland.

Harie Shaftone can not be ane indifferent judge becaus he hath the halfe of Berrington of my Lord Walden, worth yearly about 40 or 50 lib. sterling.

I object against the Scots Commissionairs.

My Lord Cranston is not fit to be ane nor his soun, Sir Jhone, becaus of grudges and eielistes betuix thame and me of a long tyme.

I desyre the commissione in sik termes as after dew tryell right may have place tho' possessione have beanne interrupted

by negligence or fishing sandet by flouds or perhapas ane over renting power oppressing a waker partie.

I desyre also that what ever meanes of probatione the ane partie desyreth to be prodused whilk can be qualified be the oth of the haver or by any other lafull meanes to be in his authoritie or pouer, the same not prodused it may be waleid to prove the allageance.

I desyre that in evrie thing the commissiouns be conveied in equall termes for both nationes, and that what ever prevelleges the English hath in thair ounne syd in the lyk case we may not be depryved of the lyk.

214. Discharge by Uchtred MakDonell of Mondurk, to Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, for 600 merks, being the interest due for the year 1625 upon a sum of 6,000 merks due to Marie Hamilton, now the discharger's spouse; dated at Wedderburn, 2nd June 1626; witnesses, George Stirling of Keir, younger, George Home, son of the said Laird of Wedderburn, and John Fortone.

215. Instrument of Sasine dated 17th January 1628, in favour of John Home, lawful son to Sir John Home of Blacadder, knight, and his heirs and assignees, of the lands of Wedderburn, and others; proceeding upon a precept from Chancery in which it is narrated that the King had granted these lands to the said John Home, together with these parts of the lands of Hilton called Dykitheid and Wetherlairs (of which the property belongs to the said John Home himself), also the lands of Brounslands, Horndean and Hutoun, two husband lands in Cockburnspeth, ten husband lands in Graden, the lands of Gowancruke, fifteen acres of land in Pilrig, the lands of Paxtoun, nine husband lands in the territory of Coldingham called Steils lands, Edwardsons lands and Lumsdens lands, two parts of the fourth part of the four husband lands in Coldingham called Airslands and Aytounlands, the lands of Beapark, twelve cottage lands in Coldingham, seven husband lands and a cottage land in Eymouth, four husband lands and two cottage lands in West Restoun, the fifth part of the lands of Swynewood, four husband lands and three cottage lands in Rentoun, eighteen husband lands and one husband land and four acres of land in Auchincraw and Swynewood, all in the sheriffdom of Berwick, together with the teinds, and the fishings in the sea and water of Eye belonging or annexed to the said lands; as also the lands of Flemyngtoun called Nether Atoun, Billieland, Ridhall, Netherbyer, Brounsland and Gunisgrene, with all their teinds, fishings and pertinents whatsoever; which lands were judicially apprised from Sir David Home of Wedderburn at Edinburgh on 4th January 1626, and disposed to Captain John Monteith and his heirs and assignees in payment of a debt of 13,800 merks and 690 merks of sheriff fee, and which the said Captain John Monteith on 27th September 1626, assigned to the said John Home. Sasine is given by Robert Jaffray in Blacadder as bailie; witnesses, Sir John Home of Blacadder, knight, Robert

Home of Crocerig, his brother german, William Simpstone, gardener in Wedderburn, and others.

216. Discharge by Robert Seatoun, servitor to George, Earl of Winton, Lord Seatoun, to Sir David Home of Wedderburn, narrating that the said Sir David and his deceased father, Sir George Home, obliged themselves by bond dated 20th November 1616, to pay to the deceased Mr. Andrew Ramsay, minister at Haymouthe, during his residence and serving the cure at the Kirk thereof, 300 merks yearly, which bond the said Mr. Andrew Ramsay assigned to the discharger on 12th June 1628, who understands that the said Sir David has satisfied the said Mr. Andrew for all the years prior to his death, and therefore he discharges the said bond but without prejudice to Barbara Seatoun, widow of the said Mr. Andrew; dated at the Canongate, 23rd January 1628.

217. Bond by Sir David Home of Wedderburne, knight, obliging himself, as he is to receive £29 6s. 8d. of English money monthly for three months, from William, Earl of Morton, Colonel, for the entertainment at 6d. per day of "fourtie tua men of these souldiouris who cam from befor the Rotshell," to pay them their wages weekly, and to have them in readiness at the expiry of the three months or at an earlier date, on eight days notice, at Leith, to go wherever it shall please the said Earl "for his Majesties service or service of any uther prince or state his Majesties friendis"; and for any of the men who should withdraw from the number, to furnish as many sufficient men, under the penalty of doubling the pay received by him for them, or at least to produce bond by the soldiers so absenting admitting themselves to be punished as fugitives, and the money not paid to them; dated at Whythall . . . January 1629. Not signed.

218. Notarial Instrument narrating a promise made by David Home in Ramrig on behalf of himself and Alesone Home, his mother, that the not valuing of the houses of Ramrig at the present shall not be prejudicial to Dame Marie Home, sister of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, with respect to her redemption thereof and of the lands of Deidrig and pertinents on payment of 500 merks and the principal sum of 14,000 merks. This Instrument is taken by George Home, younger of Wedderburn, in the hands of John Dewar, notary, on 14th May 1630, in the dwelling house of the said David Home; witnesses David Nisbet in Kymmerghame, William Home in Kymmerghame Mill, and Cuthbert Jaffray in the Ladykirk. There is also an Instrument of Resignation of these lands by David Home, son and heir of the deceased Alexander Home of Stainerig, and Alison Home his mother, made by their procurator, Mark Cass, son of Richard Cass of Fordell, in the hands of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, as superior, in favour of Dame Marie Home, Lady Arnistoun, in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on 29th June 1630; reservation being made of a Reversion of the said lands granted on 11th June 1624, by the said deceased Alexander Home of Stainerig, and Alison Home, his spouse, in favour of the said superior.

219. Letter from the Countess of Home to the Laird of Wedderburn:—

Alace, good coussing, God knoweis with what deficultie I gait a word uttereit to yow in this subjeck, bot your awin sone can tell you when he tuik his lewe of my deir chyld what was his last dying remembrance to yow. Boith myself and the rest of myne haiff ewir exteameid yow as on of our deirest freindis. Now is the tyme to expresse your lowe boith to the lewing and to the dead. And for your name giff I be not als cairfull of that as any of your selfis can be thane let nothing prosper with me, so it may stand in the persone of my owin chyld, wther ways it can never be a hous, as I can be able to mak yow all perfytlie sie. Thairfor schowe your self forward and kynd and yow sall feynd it salbe for kynd and thankfull peaple, and that yow sall haiff moir power with all thane ewir yow haid with any in that hous. We may challance moir kyndis from yow thane any; for as your hous has ewir bein the most honnourable and most worthie of any that ewir com of that ancient raice, so it hes ewir beine most faythfull and most kynd, and, I am confident will so continue in you; assuiring you that you sall ewir fynde me and all myne, your trew, faithfull kind frend, M. HOME. Aldersgait Street, the 15 of February 1633. (Addressed) To my honnourabill and much respektit coussing, Sir David Home of Wodirburne, These. (Endorsed) Countess of Home to Wedderburn.

220. Contract of Sale by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, Sir John Home of Blacader, knight, and John Home, apparent of Blacader, his eldest lawful son, with consent of Mr. Archibald Haldane, Constable of the Castle of Edinburgh, as donator of the escheat and liferent of the said Sir David, to William Home, indweller in Wedderburn, for 7,000 merks, of the lands of Quhitsum called the Voulte of Quhitsum, with the manor place thereof, and other pertinents, under reversion; dated at Edinburgh, 23rd November and 11th December 1633; witnesses, George Home of Bedsheill, Alexander Home of Stainerig, Abraham Home of Kennetsydheids, Robert Home, servitor to the Countess of Haddington, and others.

221. Tack by Mr. David Home, minister of the parish of St. Marie called Upsetlington, to Sir David Home of Watherburne, knight, and his heirs and assignees, of the teinds of the lands of Raurig and Greinsyde for three years from 15th September instant for payment of £100 Scots yearly, and relieving the granter of any extraordinary burdens to which the said lands may be subjected "sick as vphalding of the kirk and queir, furnishing of the elementis of breid and wyne to the holie communion proportionalie according to the raitt of the rest of the landis lyand within the said parochin;" dated at Watherburne, 11th September 1634; signed, Mr. D. HOME, minister and persone at Ladykirk.

222. Charter by George Home, younger, of Wedderburn, with consent of Sir David Home of Wedderburn his father, and of Katherine Morrison, his wife, also of Sir Robert Spottiswoode of Donypace, knight, President of the College of Justice, William Dick of Brayd, and John Morrison, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, his friends, and of Archibald Haldane and David Sinclair, as donators of the escheat of the said Sir David, whereby he sells to William Trotter, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and his heirs and assignees for 40,425 merks, the lands of Wedderburn, with the mill, mill lands, manor place and pertinents thereof, in the parish of Duncie and sheriffdom of Berwick; to be held of the granter under the King for payment to the King of one penny in name of blench yearly, but under reversion; dated at Edinburgh, 30th March 1636.

223. Contract of Marriage dated at Wedderburn 1636, between Mr. John Dicksone, minister at Kells (for whom Robert Dickson of Buchtrig becomes cautioner), and Beatrix Home, lawful daughter of the deceased Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, with consent of Sir David Home now of Wedderburn, her brother. The said Mr. John undertakes to redeem the four husband lands in Quhitsumlaws which formerly belonged to the deceased Robert Dickson of Buchtrig, and now pertain to Mr. Robert Home, minister at Allmuir (from whom he is to redeem them), and obtaining himself infeft, he is thereafter to infeft his said future spouse therein. She brings with her a tocher of 2,000 merks. Witnesses, Mr. Alexander Kenneir, minister at Whitsome, Thomas Sympsone in Dryburnefurd and others.

224. Scroll of an Assignment by Alexander Keith, writer, to George Home of Wedderburn, undated but *circa* 1638, narrating that by Contract of Marriage dated 14th August 1635, between John Wishart, eldest lawful son of William Wishart, parson of Restalrig, with consent of his said father and Elizabeth Keith, his wife, and Elizabeth Home, lawful daughter of Sir George Home of Manderston, with consent of her eldest lawful brother, Sir Alexander Home, knight, one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber, and of Dame Marie Home, Lady Arniston, her mother's sister (which marriage has since been solemnized), the said Sir Alexander Home promised a tocher with his sister of 10,000 merks; and failing in payment of this, he caused George Home, younger of Wedderburn, as principal, with James, Earl of Home, as cautioner, to subscribe a bond, dated 11th April 1637, as part of the price of the lands of Manderston, in favour of the said William Wishart, who assigned the same to the said Alexander Keith, and he now assigns it to the said George Home of Wedderburn.

225. Copy of a Letter from the Committee of Estates in favour of the Laird of Wedderburn:—

Right Honorabill, We wnderstand the Larde of Wadderborne payd deire for and hes good right to the Barony of Flymingtoun,

stoke and teind, and was in possessione tell in hes absenc at Rotchell and in Howland the Lard of Rentone got new takis and some advantag in law, and Wadderborne being prosses to gett hes tytle declared and repossesseone, was in hope to have caryed it befor this, bowt the cowrsse of jwstice being interrupted and uncertene when a legall way should be patent, derect his sounne to pwt himself in possessione thes yeire which allso is done and doing; which we takeing to our consederatione and that warand is givene to intromett with anticovenanters estatis, doe thinke feitt that nothing be done to the Lard of Wadderbornis prejudice bot rather to hes futheranc of onything he clames right to, and commandis givene to such who have authortie to intromett with the same or ther factors that they controvert not nore come in compteione with Wadderborne or hes fators or servantis in that they clame. For if hes right showld not prove good we thinke he will be allse compable to the Estat as the factors for any intromisseione, who also hes gevene band to us in the casse forsaid; in doing wherof your lordship shall obleg us to contenne your lordships affectnat frindis and servandis.—Necastell, 12th Decmbr. 1640.

226. Precept of Clare Constat by William Naper of Wright's Houses, in favour of George Stirling of Keir, knight, as heir of Lady Anna Home, lawful daughter of the deceased Sir George Home of Wedderburn, his mother, in the eight husband lands of Mellerstaines, on the west side of the tower, thereof, which she apprised from the deceased Robert Lummesdane of Ardrie. Undated and unsigned, but *circa* 1640-50.

227. Extract from the Register of the Kirk Session of Innerwick of the baptism of George, son of George Home, younger of Wedderburn, at Innerwick kirk on the 21st February 1641, by Mr. William Forbes, minister there; witnesses, Lord Ker, the master of Forbes, and the young Laird of Blaikater. The extract is dated 17th June 1658, and signed by Patrick Anderson then Session clerk.

228. The Laird of Wedderburn's regiment in 1644.

Compt of the Merse Regiment under the Laird of Wedderburne. The quarters frae the 28 December, the first day of the randivous at the Craemur till the 20 day of Januar whilk day they croced Tweed at Berwick, including both dayes.—

Item, the said regiment consisted for the first	<i>lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
fourteine dayes, to witt, from the 28 December			
inclusive till the tent Januar inclusive of four			
hundreth souldiers, at everie ane 4s. be day, <i>inde</i>			
for the said 14 dayes is eleven hundreth and			
twentie punds	...	...	...
	1120	0	0

Item, the said regiment frae the 11 day of Januar			
inclusive, the day of ther secund last randivous,			
till the 20 thair of inclusive, being 10 dayes, con-			
sisted of sex hundreth men, unto everie ane four			
shilling be day, <i>inde</i> for the said ten dayes ane			
thowsand twa hundreth punds,	...	...	...
	1200	0	0

	<i>lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item the said regiment had billeted in the Merse at that time nyne leuvtendants at everie ane twentie shillings be day, <i>inde</i> for the said twentie four dayes twa hundreth and sexteine pundis, is ...	0216	0	0
Item, nyne ensignes at ilk ane 16s. be daye is for the said 24 dayes is ane hundreth threscor twelff pundis sexteine sh. ...	0172	16	0
Item, eghteine serjands at everie ane eght shillin be day is for the said 24 dayes ane hundreth threscor twelff pundis 16s. ...	0172	16	0
Item, nyne drummers and twentie sevin corporalles at euerie ane fywe sh. 4d. be day is for the said twentie four dayes is twa hundreth and threttie pundis eght shilling ...	0230	8	0

Item, the regiment quartermaster the said space.

This is the just accompt of the quarters of the said regiment (the Captanes pay and ther awin charges) frae tyme of the first randivous till ther going to Ingland, and was payed in ther severall quarters be Williame Home of Linthill, Comisser, and doth in the haill extend to

As witnesses the subscription of Leutenant Colonell George Home, fear of Wedderburne, in absenc of his fater, the Colonell.

I, George Home, fear of Wedderburne, Leivetenant Colonell of the Merse Regiment of the first levie under the cummand of Colonell Sir David Home of Wedderburne, my fater, be thir presents testifie and declair thatt ther hes beine put out be the said shyr first and efterwards to the said regiment the number of men, who war all provydit of levie money and baggage horse conform to the publick ordour, (and that besyd thees put out of the bailliarie of Lawderdail who war not under the said regiment), in witnes quhairof I have subscribed thir presents (in absence of my fater) at £8112 Os. 0d.

229. A List of Wedderburn's Company, 1644.

Waderburne, captaine	James Brounfeild, levetennant
Alexander Hoge, serjant	Thomas Hoge, serjant
William Rule, corporall	Thomas Gibsone
John Robertsons	George Dicksons
Thomas Yonger	John Rairnbairne
James Clarke	Patrick Naire
Thomas Vaich	John Abernethie
Gavine Ford	Patrick Grant
Thomas Tomsone	James Thripburne
Nichol Johnsons	Alexander Suenstoune
James Dicksons	Pat. Tailzore
John Tomsone	Patricke Nicholsone
John Monilaues	Alexander Frainch
James Robertsons	Robert Hope
James Wilsone	Robert Brounfeild
William Uhitlie	George Turner
Nichole Dods	John Tairie

John Miller
John Dowglass
William Laurie

William Haire
Richard Scott
Alexander Lamb

George Wilsone
Thomas Craicke
John Broune
George Sheill
John Gillies
William Smith

Richard Edgar, ensigne.

Picks.

Patrick Lumsdaine, corporall,	Alexander Trotter
William Dicke	William Home
Thomas Wilsone	James Ridpeth
Thomas Taite	George Ridpeth
William Bell	John Pringell
John Ogilvie	James Short
William Currie	Harie Broune
Thomas Broune	William Rose
George Caumon	David Hialope
John Hope	
James Tomsome	
George Turnbull	

280. Instrument of Sasine, dated 8th January, 1645, in favour of Isobella Home, eldest lawful daughter of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, and future spouse of Aulay McAulay, in liferent, in the lands of Easter and Wester Ardincaple, the lands of Laggan, Kirkmichael, Drumfad, and others, under reservation of the liferent of Margaret Montgomerie, spouse of Walter McAulay of Ardincaple, father of the said Aulay, in terms of the charter thereon, dated at Edinburgh 18th July 1644. Sasine is given by Archibald Bonteine, flar of Geillistoun, as bailie, to Walter Stewart, lawful son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, knight, as attorney; witnesses, Robert Hamilton of Barnes, Thomas McAulay, W.S., and others.

281. Agreement between the gentlemen of Berwickshire, viz., James, Earl of Home, Sir David Home of Wedderburn, Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughtoun, John Home of Blackadder, Archibald Johnston of Huttounhall, John Home of Nynwallis, Henry Carmichael of Eldrome, George Auchinlek of Cumlege, . . . Home of Linthill, Patrick Home of Bromeous, and Mr. Alexander Kinnear, parson of Whitesome, for themselves and for all other heritors and others having right to the lands, fishings, and mills upon the Water of Whittater, adjacent to the work after mentioned, on the one part, and John Sleiche, mayor of Berwick, George Temple, Richard Selbie and Stevin Jacksonne, bailies of Berwick, for themselves, and as commissioners authorised by the town of Berwick, on the other part, as follows:— There is to be a dam built by the town of Berwick for their intanded manufactory upon the Water of Whittater, but which is

to be so low in the middle that the course of the fishing may not be interrupted either in summer or winter, and that above the "crope of the wall" there may be a few inches of running water a Scottish ell in breadth. It is to be constructed at the sight of neutral persons appointed by the Committee of Estates of Scotland. The town of Berwick engages that the water so dammed shall not be used for any other purpose than for "manufacturie walkmilns" as is now intended, and specially that no corn mills shall be erected hereon. Moreover the said town renounces all right of fishing upon the said water either or above or below the said dam, but shall allow the fish to pass freely to the over water, and shall make use of no creels, pock nets, or other instruments for fishing the said water in the close of the said dam or anywhere else; and consents that if these conditions be transgressed the dam shall be demolished and broken. On these terms the said gentlemen give their consent and licence to the town of Berwick to make the dam.—Dated at Dunc, 24th March 1645; witnesses, Alexander Home of Halliburton, Robert Craw of East Reston, and Mr. Alexander Belsches of Tofts; signed by the mayor and bailies of Berwick and by A. Swintoun, shériff principal of Berwick, and five of the gentlemen named.

232. Presentation by George Home of Wedderburn, as patron, in favour of Mr. Adam Weddell, student in divinity, to the parish church of Whitsome, to be held by him as the same was possessed by Mr. George Davidsons, last minister there and now deceased; with a request to the Bishop of Edinburgh to cause him to be taken on trials and admitted in due course. The document is neither dated nor signed. *c.* 1648.

233. Letter from Sir Alexander Home, Gentleman of his Majesty's Bedchamber, to (address not given but probably to Sir David Home of Wedderburn):—

Hage, March $\frac{1}{2}$, 1649. Sir, These are in answer to yours by this bearer, Sir Joseph Douglas, of whom I had the 20 rex dolers you sent amounting in Dutch money to 50 guilders, which I have according to your order, bestowed on 15 Dutch ells of black shiffe such as people of quality heer use for sute and cloak, this being to be lined with baise which you will finde better and cheaper at Edinburgh than here. The shiffe cost 3 guilders the Dutch ell, which makes 45 guilders. The other 5 guilders I have bestowed on a pair of gloves of the best kind that is to be had here that goe, as you may perceive by the paper, for Roman gloves, but I dare not assure them to be very right for if they were they could not be afforded here for twice the money. I send you only one pair not knowing how they will please or fitte your hand worne above a pair of white gloves as the maner is. . . . For all passages here I shall remitte you to the bearer, who if he doe not bring with him all the satisfaction that can be desired there, it shall neither fail in my wishes nor my indeavours. He hath expected and I hope will obtaine a letter from the King in answer of that he brought from the Parliament there; yet some thinke in regard their letter required no answer, but

referred all matters to commissioners that were to come after, the King may deferre his writing until they come, which advise may chance to be followed. But I am very confident nevertheless, when the commissioners come, if their proposalls be not very unreasonable, they will find the King apt to comply with them, having, to my knowledge, very good inclinations to our nation and great hopes that their service will be above all other earthly men usefull to him for recoverie of his right in England; wherein I wishe and hope they may not deceive his expectation, but remember the duty they owe to their soveraigne whois race hath so long reigned over them, and be sensible of the dishonour it will be to them if they do not to the last drop of their blood endeavour to revenge that horrid murder of the best King and most innocent man that ever lived or dyed since the death of our Saviour. And they may be confident those bloody traitors, whatsoever they may pretend, will aime at nothing more than to swallow up our nation, which it is too probable they may be able to doe, if they doe not lay aside all spleen and private respects and joyne unanimously in this publick cause. As for my coming to Scotland I should gladly doe it if the King come so I could be secured from trouble for debts that I stand ingaged in for my father and myself. But I do not know how that can be in regard of the Act of Parliament prohibiting all protections. Of this I shall be glade to have your opinion with the first occasion of any passager that comes from thence; and so remitting all occurrences to the bearer, I remain, Sir, Your most affectionat nephew and humble servant, A. HUME. (On the back) For your self.

284. Charter by King Charles under the great seal to George Home, son of George Home, younger of Wedderburn, and his heirs male and assignees whomsoever, of the lands of Brounlands and others. Dated at Edinburgh, 28rd March, 1649 (described *sub dato*, in Registrum Magni Sigilli, No. 2015).

285. Notarial Instrument under the head of Robert Pow, notary, dated at the Little Mill Croft at Eymouth, 25th June, 1649, narrating that Matthew Hunter in Eymouth, as procurator for George Home, younger of Wedderburn, and John Gray, elder, Walter Stewart, and John Grewe, all portioners of Eymouth, went in company together with James Allanschaw, common nolt herd of Eymouth, who was driving "the ky keepit be him the heaway by the said Littill Miln Croft and the Littill and Meikill boagis of Eymouth thair to pasture, feid and keip the samyn cattell" upon the grazings there as common to the said town and as having been so used for many years past without hindrance of any, that Alexander Home of Blakhill, also portioner of Eymouth, with his servants appeared and refused to permit the said persons and cattle to pass to the said bogs; and that thereupon the said procurator took instruments that this was a breach of the act of lawburrows maid by the said Alexander Home to the said George Home; witnesses, James Ellom in Healawis,

Adam Dunlop in Eymouth, Archibald Zeman there, and John Brown in Aytoun.

286. Fragment of an Act of the Committee of Estates ordaining pay and maintenance to be given for one hundred men, with officers, raised within the shire of Berwick by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, since 18th May last, they being then on foot before the discharge; dated 28th June 1649; signed by A. JHONSTON, CLK. REG.

287. Discharge by Mr. Andrew Ramsay of Witsome to George Home, fiar of Wedderburn, for 195 merks, which, allowing the retention, completes the payment of one year's interest, viz., from Whitsunday, 1648, to Whitsunday, 1649, of the principal sum of 3,000 merks due by Sir David Home of Wedderburn and him to the discharger and Marie Fraser, his spouse. Dated at Edinburgh, 23rd July, 1649; witnesses, Mr. William Ramsay, fiar of Witsome, the discharger's son, and Mr. James Cheyne, writer.

288. Letter by George, fiar of Wedderburn, to Sir Alexander Home of Manderstoun:—

Sir, Hewing the occasiouns off this beirer I cannott bott regratt thatt I newer heir from yow. Yowr aune particular bissines requirs yowr presence heir. I doutt nott bott or this ye hew hard howe my Lord Mare, my Lord Kellye, Mr. Peatrik, owr cousing, and Mr. George Trotter, hes all of them dispouned ther rightt ttoe my unkell, Jhone Hum of the Ninholles (and iff I be nott far deceived ther will be as good condicions gott off him as them, and the sounner the better). Thir eiwell tymes menes burdings ar nott lowk tto, and iff ther be nott soun speidy cours taken itt is lyklye thatt I shall be much prejued altho my nem be only oussed thatt ye knaw I newer deid intromett with ony thing. So desyring tto knaw yowr mynd anentt this particular and in quhat I can I shall ewer be readye, altho nott so ebell as I wald tto shaw myself as becoumes me, Your ewer most affectionat cousing to serw yowe, G. HUME. Wadderburne, 8 Mairche, 1650. Addressed—For the Right Worshipfull Sir Alexander Hume off Manderstone.

289. Testament of George Home, fiar of Wedderburn:—

Be it kend tto all men, quharas itt heath pleased God tto imploy me in publik scharg and we being in heard off our lywes dayly thatt in ceace itt shall pleis God tto call me outt off this lyffe, then and in that ceace I leaw my beloved wyff, Keathering Morisone, full powr tto dispoone off all belongs tto me and tto do in ewery thing for my schildering as I war presentt myselff, and tto seik advice and consentt of my feather, the Laird off Bleakeder, his brother and my unkell, the goodman of Nynholles, and to dispoone and prowyd for ewery on as scho and they sall think fitt. In wittnes quharoff I hew writinne and subscriwed this with my anne hand att Thurstone, 17 of July 1650; wissing God tto geiw a blasing tto itt. And lykwas desyrs that hir sounne may be

obedientt to hir quhen he comme tto yairs. So agen and agen recommending them all tto God's protectione, endes. (Signed) G. Hume. Abowe all lett all my schilldering be browghtt up tto feire God and in good coumpenye.

240. Letter by George Home, fiar of Wedderburn, to his wife, two days before his death at Dunbar:—

Deir Sueitt heartt, I doutt nott bot ye hev hard of owt mearching. The ennymie now lays in Heddington, and this day hes cott soum cannone; yaisterd ther was soum los bott nott many, presed be God, this scrimmiging; soum and the most peartt thinks he is retyring bott otheris thinkis and I to he will nott retir till he feaghtt. My man Dunken hes lost my horse. I hew nott sentt Peatrik away as yitt, neather mynd I till I sie how things goes; we think he expectas a recrutt. God drect us, and me.—Your ever most affectionatt husband till deathe, (signed) G. Hume.—Neir Clarkington, Lygere, 1 of September, 1650.—My deir heatt, treitt your selff weill. God drect you and littell once. I know not quhatt to for my horse, and I think mair to bott the horse is gone. Iff we can itt is thoughtt we will feaght or att leist scrimmish this nightt.—Sum says the ennymie is fleing.—Recew this I should give itt yowe, bott forgett. (Addressed) For his very weill beloved, the Lady Wadderburne, thees.

241. Testament dative of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, who died in 1650, given up by Katherine Morrison, widow of George Home, younger of Wedderburn, as executor dative. His estate, consisting of household goods and other property, is valued at £1,213 6s. 8d.; with certain rents and other sums due to him amounting to £5,360 13s. 4d., among his debtors for rent being Patrick Home of Kettilscheill for his land, £200; William Home of Linthill, John Home of Newton, and remanent heritors, for the teinds of Whitsom £800; Alexander and John Home of Kello and Kimmerghame, £500; and Mr. George Home of Kimmerghame for the teinds of Kimmerghame and Crumstane, £344. The testament was confirmed on 26th December, 1651.

242. Testament dative of George Home, younger of Wedderburn, who died in 1650, given up by Katherine Morisone, his widow. His estate is valued at £1,669 6s. 8d., with debts due to him amounting to £1166. Confirmed by John Nisbet, David Falconer, James Baird and Harie Foulis, Commissaries of Edinburgh 1651.

(10). GEORGE HOME OF WEDDERBURNE, 1650—1659.

243. Ane particuller accompt of that which the Lade of Wedderburn hath desbursed for the Laird of Wedderburn his rent in Huttoun parish, being according to the old valuations, seaven hundreth and thritie thrie pund sax shilling 8 pens Scots, ... £ s. d.

Imprimis—Debursid be hir ladyship to the garrison of Wedderburne for 15 weekis from the 16 of November 1650 to the furist of March 1651, ... 184 4 4

	£	s.	d.
Item be hir ladyship for beding to the garrison, ...	7	6	8
Item be hir ladyship for the dauchtis for the cannan to Houm	5	19	8
Item be hir ladyship to Innerwick for 14 dayis provison, viz., from the 16 of Aprill to the furst of May 1651,	8	4	0
Item to Oalld Cames to Genarall Mager Lambert for corn and stro and flesh and bred and drink upon the 20 Febure,	28	9	4
Item be hir ladyship to North Berwick for ship and nout and suen and monies upon the 26 of Febuerie 1651,	28	8	4
Item be hir ladyship to Mordinton for oatis to Quartermaster Graues upon the 6 of March 1651, ...	29	6	4
Item be hir ladyship for ane rubru cumitit upon Fouldham Muir, 12 of March 1651,	9	18	0
Item be hir ladyship to Dunbar to Cornall Tommalsen ragment for the space of 4 wickis ther entrie upon the 24 of March,	80	4	6
Item be hir ladyship to Leagerwod and Duns for ane wick upon the 4 March 1651,	17	12	8
Item hir ladyship to Dunce for 4 wikis to Cornall Leauburne regment ther entrie upon the 8 May ...	89	6	8
Item be her ladyship to Onderwick for 10 wickis ther entrie upon the 9 of June, 1651,	55	0	0
Item be hir ladyship for catyh (?) horse to hir ladyship proper chriot,	11	2	6
Item be hir ladyship for men that was quarterit of Capten Oagell troupe to hir ladyship prouporson,	8	16	4
Item be hir ladie ther was quartrit upon the parish of Cornall Arllsh ragment for the space of fayf dayis to hir ladyship upon the 10 of Jullie 1651,	23	5	8
Item be hir ladyship to Abraham Houm for 8 wickis sentrie upon the 18 of Augst	27	19	4
Item be hir ladyship to Cauldstrin to Cornall Arilsh ragment for the space of 5 wickis for corne and stro ther entrie upon the 10 of October ...	77	2	4
Summa of all is	698	6	8

(Signed) WILLIAM KER.

244. An Account, untitled, but apparently connected with the incidents of 1650-51.

Imprimis, the assess of Edrem, six hundred pund	0600	00	00
Item, the assess of Whitsome, fyve hundred sixtie- four pund	0564	00	00
Item, the assess of Aymouth, three hundred and four pund	0804	00	00
Item, the assess of Darneschester, three hundred pund	0800	00	00
Item, the assess of Handaxwood, fourtie-six pund	0046	00	00

Item, the assess of Catelsheel, tuo hundred sixty-six pund	0266 00 00
Item, the assess of Dunse paroch, one thousand eightie-six punds	1086 00 00
Item, taken out of Wedderburne by the English of wheat, bear, oates and pease, so much as extends to four hundred sixtie-eight pund	0468 00 00
Item, out of Edrington, eightie pund	0080 00 00
Item, out of Streemaholme, six hundred pund	0600 00 00
Item, ane procutory the compts comes to three hundred tuo pund	0302 00 00
Item, ane compt of the stabuler, thrittie-six pund	0086 00 00
Item, ane compt of the cooks, seventie-fyve pund	0075 00 00
Item, ane compt of the shoemakers, tuentie-tuo pund	0022 00 00
Item, Mr. George Trotter, his band and Finlaw Tailyour his band with three years annuel, one thousand fyve hundred thrittie-three pund six shillings eight pennies	1588 00 00
Item, of annuels which I have assignatione to persue me by two thousand fyve hundred fourtie pund	2540 00 00
Item, for servaunts hyre, ane hundred eightie pund	0180 00 00
Item, for the Laird his chamber male eightie-twelve pund	0092 00 00
Item, for the Burialis, six hundred pund	0600 00 00

245. MS. Volume containing Accounts of charge and discharge for the crops 1649 to 1655 inclusive under the management of Dame Catherine Morrison, Lady Wedderburn, and signed by the supervising friends of the family from time to time, viz., A. Belsches of Tofts, J. Monypenny of Pitmillie, James Dundas of Armistoun, Sir Alexander Morisone of Preston-grange, John Home, uncle to the Earl of Home, and others called in and consulted by her. In the discharge there are payments yearly for the support and education at St. Andrews of her son, which the friends advised should be 500 merks yearly, and also for the maintainance of her two daughters, the elder being her allowed 500 merks yearly and the younger 300 yearly. In 1650 some of the entries are for mournings to the family and servants and £200 "for the buriales"; and probably it is in this connection the £30 10s. was paid "To the mason for the ile of Dunse kirk." Then a significant entry is "For bringing home my sounes writtes from the Castle," £84; indicating that Edinburgh Castle, now in the hands of Cromwell, was no longer a safe place for private records any more than it was for the public registers. Another entry is as follows:—"Wheat, beer (barley), oates, pease taken out of the Manzies of Wedderburne by the Inglish." £468. In the accounts for 1654 there are payments in connection with the proceedings taken by the young laird in choosing his curators, showing he had then

attained his fourteenth year. There is also a duplicate of these accounts.

246. The compt of the sesse of Manderstone, 1650.

The [Laird of Wedderburns] rent of the lands of Manderstone [in the parioch of Dunse] according to the old valuation is one thousand and eight hundred pounds.

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Imprimis, to the troupe at West Nisbit (eight days before the garrison lay downe at Wedderburne) [seven sheep being 28 pound, eight gallons of ale, six pound of candle, all] their proportion comes to	039	10	0
Item, for twelve men of that troupe, 24 hours at 20 shilling each man and horse, comes to ...	012	00	0
Item, from the 19 of November 1650, to the 10 of February 1651, the proportion of Manderston comes to ...	284	00	0
Item, upon the 14 of February to Major Generall Lambert his regiment upon his march to Jedburgh, of sesse imposed upon the parroch—the proportion for Manderston comes to ...	036	00	0
Item, from the 10th of February to the 24 to all Alureds regiment lying at North Berwick ...	042	10	0
Item for ane stent layd upon the most pairt of the shereffdome for plunderd leather of Boynes, Manderston pairt comes to ...	009	10	0
Item, for furnishing ten men and horse of the Generall his owne troop at Dumbar at 24s. a day for ane month, beginning the 4 of March ...	360	00	0
Item, for oates given out of the parroch by way of extent to Colonell Thomlisone at Dumbar ...	009	10	0
Item, payd to the garrison of Innerweik the 21 of Aprile at 10s. 4d. upon ane hundred pound ...	009	10	0
Item [to Colonell Grovenner his regiment], for the space of fyve weekes [and Colonell Lilburnes] to the regiment that lay at Dunse, being 80s. a day to each trooper (two hundred four score sevin pound maintaining a man) being upon Manderstone six men and a half, comes to ...	352	00	0
Item, to Innerweik garison at 8s. on the hundred pound from the eight of June enduring ten weekes, comes to ...	072	00	0
Item, for ane sesse to Colonell John Hume ...	009	10	0
Item, according to the new valuation being ane thousand and two hundred pound on Manderstone to Abraham Home to take to Colonell Fennick at Leith for ane month at 42s. 6d. on the hundred pound, from the third of September to October is ...	051	00	0
Item, for fyve weekes to Allureds regiment at Dunse at 40s. on the hundred pound, they taking ane weekes advance with them ...	120	00	0
Item for six weekes to Lilburnes regiment ...	090	00	0

Item to the schoolmaster three years bygone forty *Lib. s. d.*
 nine and fiftie and fiftie one according to the order
 set downe 027 09 0

The additions in brackets are from another copy of this account
 which is subscribed by A. GAITTES, constabel, and JOHN
 JOHNSTOUNE, constable.

247. Discharge by Sibbella Primrois, lawful daughter of the
 deceased Mr. Gilbert Primrois, writer in Edinburgh, to Catherine
 Moresone, Lady Wedderburn, for £160 Scots, as part of the
 interest due to her by the late Lairds of Wedderburn upon a
 principle sum of 4,000 merks; dated at Edinburgh, 3rd March
 1652; witnesses, Alexander Bestoun, W.S., and William Gray,
 his servitor; signed by SIBBILLA PRYMROS, and also by the
 witnesses. There is another discharge for a similar sum
 dated at Edinburgh, 18th December 1654, by Sir Alexander
 Belsches of Tofts, who explains that the bond granted by the
 deceased Sir David and George Home of Wedderburn to Sibbilla
 Prymros had been assigned by her to Margaret Skene, Lady
 Brountsaield.

248. Contract of Marriage dated at Edinburgh, 27th February,
 1656, between James Beattone, fiar of Balfour, with consent of John
 Beattone of Balfour, and Katherine Halyburton, his spouse, father
 and mother of the said James, and Katherine Moriesone, Lady
 Wedderburn, with consent of Sir Alexander Moriesone of Preston-
 grange, knight, her brother german, and Sir James Monniepennie
 of Pitmillie, knight, her brother-in-law. She is to be provided
 in liferent in the lands of Kennoquhie and others in life; and
 she conveys to her future husband her liferent interest in
 Wedderburn. This is also James Beattone's second marriage.
 Among the witnesses are Sir John Moncreiff of that Ilk, Sir
 James Murray of Skirline, and Mr. Robert Gordoun, one of the
 clerks of Exchequer. At a later date there is a further security
 made to Katherine Moriesone by her husband, James Bethun,
 younger of Balfour, and David Bethun of Creich, his son, on the
 occasion of the latter's marriage to Rachell Hop; dated at Balfour,
 29th July 1669; witnesses, John Bethun of Blebo, David
 Lyndsay, fiar of Kirkforthar, and David Bethun, younger of
 Bandon.

249. Commission by the Committee of Estates to George
 Home of Wedderburn to uplift the rents of any lands belonging
 to John Home of Kello, who has been declared fugitive, he find-
 ing caution to account for the same to Parliament; dated at
 Edinburgh, 21st November 1660; signed by A. PRIMEROS, Cla.
 Rzo.

250. Letter from Sir Alexander Hume of Manderstoun to the
 Laird of Wedderburn. London, 5th September 1661:—

Though I have not the good fortune to be known to you
 otherwayes then by report, yet the honour I have of so near a
 relation to you obligeth me to be concerned for you as one of the

persons in the world to whom I owe most kindnesse and service; and seeing my occasions have not hitherto permitted me to wayte upon you and tell you so much by tounge, I take this occasion to assure you of it by these lines. And having heard of late that you have a purpose to come shortly to Court I could not omitte to let you know that I conceive the time at present to be altogether unseasonable, the King being in a disposition of removing from this place and not like to fix here for some months, and the condition of his affairs being yet as unsettled as that of his residence. I shall also adde that when you ar to come hither I could wishe it were my good fortune to be here to serve you, which I cannot promise myself at this time, being in dayly expectation to make a jorney into Scotland, where I hope to wayte upon you before it be long and confer with you at length of all such things as you shall please to impaire to me relating to your interesse, whereof I shall ever take the same care as of what most concerneth, Sir, your most affectionat cosen and humble servant, A. Hume. Addressed, For the Right Honorable the Laird of Wedderburne, these.

251. Claim by the Laird of Wedderburn upon the Crown :—

Memorandum.— Sir George Hume of Wedderburne, being comptroller to King James 6 of Scotland the King being considerably in his debt, his son, Sir David, did, as I remember, in the yeir 1683 aply himself to King Charles the first, who gave a reference to examine the accompts to the Earle of Morton, then Threasurar, quharupon the Earle gave a declaration that he haveing examined thes accompts did find that the King was oweing either about six or nine thousand *lib* (I remember not which of them) which was dew to the petitioner about 30 yeirs agoe quharof he had neither principall nor annuelrents; which petition, reference and answer I haveing in my hands in the year 1663 did petition King Charles the 2nd. The Earle of Lawderdale, being then Secretary, desired me to retorne home and ther should be care takein that I should be satisfyed out of the fines qwhich were not then disposed of, bot never got any satisfaction to this hour. I left this papers (viz.) Sir David his petition, King Charles his reference to the Earle of Morton, with the Earl's answer, in London with Sir Alexander Hume, gentleman of the Privie Chamber, who dying thair, they so miscarryed that I could never come to them agane, bot I suppose they may be found in the Exchaiquer Books quhen the Earle of Morton was Theasarer.

On the back, in a later hand, is the following note :—It may be mentioned as a piece of family history that a treaty of marriage (at the time of the within application to the Duke of Lauderdale) was going on between His Grace's only daughter and the Earl of Home; the Lady was deformed, and the Earl after seeing her, refused the match. The Duke from that moment would pay no more attention to Wedderburn's claim. The Lady was afterwards married to Lord Yester, ancestor to the Marquis of Tweeddale.

252. Retour of the general service of George Home of Wedderburn as heir to the deceased George Home of Wedderburn, his father, exped in the Sheriff Court of Berwick, held at Dunse by Sir Henry Home of Herdrig, knight, and Alexander Home of Linthill, sheriff deputes, on 25th August 1664, by the following jury of inquest:—Alexander, Lord of Coldingham, Alexander Home of Ayton, Archibald Cockburn of Langtoun, knight baronet, John Home of Blackadder, Robert Ker of Craillinghall, Andrew Ker of Lintoun, John Ker of West Nisbet, John Home of Manderstoun, Archibald Douglas of Lumisdene, Robert Home of Kimmerghame, James Renton of Billie, John Home of Prendergaist, Robert Dundas of Haviestoun, James Home of Greinlawdeane, and Alexander Home of Abbay.

253. Articles of Agreement between Sir George Hume of Weatherburne, and Sir Francis Liddle, knight, Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the marriage of the said Sir George with Isabel, spinster daughter of the said Sir Francis. He is to give with his said daughter as tocher £1,000 of English money, and Sir George before 1st August next is to convey to Francis Liddle, Esqr., son of the said Sir Francis, and John Horsbrough of Wooler in the county of Northumberland, clerk, and to the lady's heirs, his lands and possessions called Weatherburn, Haimouth and Horneden for the liferent use of the said Sir George, and after his death and the death of Katherine Hume, his mother, for the liferent use of the said Isabel Liddle, and after their death for the rightful heirs of the said Sir George and Isabel. The tocher is not to be paid until the infeftment has been completed. This deed is executed in duplicate, one being signed and sealed by Sir George Hume, his seal being a small circular signet bearing the simple device of a lion rampant; and the other being signed and sealed by FRANCIS LIDDELL, Maior; his seal being a small oval one bearing his coat of arms stamped on the paper. Dated 8th November 1664; witnesses, John Horsbrugh, Ralph Scourfield, and Christopher Rawlin.

254. Commission, superscribed by King Charles the Second, and subscribed by Landerdail, to his "trusty and welbeloved George Home of Wedderburne," appointing him cornet of that troop in Lieut. General Drummond, the King's Major General's regiment of horse, of which Lord Carnegie is Captain. Dated at Whitehall, 7th June 1667, in the nineteenth year of the King's reign.

255. Contract of Marriage dated at Edinburgh, 11th February 1668, between John Beatoun of Blebo and Dame Katherine Home, with consent of Katherine Morrison, her mother, and George Home of Wedderburn, her brother german. Her tocher his 8,000 merks, and she is to be infeft in liferent in the lands of Myrtoun (the boundaries of which are given and are said to march with the land sold to Richard Monnypennie, father of the deceased John Monnypennie), in the parish of Kemback, regality of St. Andrews and sheriffdom of

Fife; and also in the lands of Over Magask in the barony of Kininmonth (out of which a rent of 200 merks is paid yearly to the Laird of Craighall), which two estates, notwithstanding, John Beatoun guarantees to be worth yearly 1,300 merks to her. The witnesses are Sir Alexander Morrisone of Prestongrange, knight, James Beatoun, fiar of Balfour, David Beatoun, his son, David Beatoun, fiar of Bandon, Mr. Alexander Spotswode of Crumstane, Mr. William Beatoun, advocate, Alexander Beatoun, W.S., Alexander, his son, and Mr. Andrew Beatoun, son to John Beatoun of Balfour.

256. Protection superscribed by King Charles the Second and countersigned by Landerdaill, in favour of George Hooms of Wedderburn, who is under several processes of horning at the instance of creditors, but who, if he had time and liberty to go about to attend to business, would discharge these debts. His Majesty therefore grants him immunity from arrest and imprisonment on account of these for two years from the date hereof, which is at Whitehall, 28th July 1671.

257. Latter Will of Sir Francis Riddell of Reedhouse in the County Palatine of Durham, knight, dated in his sickness on 15th January 1680, evidently at Wedderburn, for he leaves his body "to be interr'd in the earth att the discretion of my son-in-law, the Laird of Weatherburne in Scotland, and my daughter, Dame Elizabeth, his wife, with whom I now reside and am." He leaves all his property moveable and immoveable to his said daughter, for the benefit of herself and her children by the said Laird of Wedderburn, appointing her his sole executor, and revoking all former wills. This deed, however, is not signed nor attested, and is marked on the back as "Cancelled."

258. Extract Decreet of the Lords of Counsell and Session, viz. Mr. William Baillie, Lord Provand, President; Adam, Bishop of Orkney; Alexander, Abbot of Culross; Alexander, Prior of Pluscarden; Mr. John Lindsay, parson of Menmuir; Sir John Maitland of Thirlstane, Secretary; Sir Lewis Ballenden of Auchnoule, Justice Clerk; Sir Patrick Waus of Barnebarroche; William Douglas of Quhittingem; Mr. David McGill of Neisbeit, King's Advocate; and Mr. Thomas Bannatyne of Newtild, dated 15th February 1585, by which they remit the consideration and decision of the following case to the Commissaries of Edinburgh. Complaint had been made to their lordships by William Purves in David Tod in Knock, Patrick Purves, John Bog of Barnehouses, James Bog, his son, John Clerk in Volserland, Patrick Chirnsyd there, Christian Torrence in Peilheuch, Thomas Reidpeth, fiar of that ilk, Andrew Galbraith, William Chirnsyd in Harlaw, John Lamb in Knock, William Chirnsyd in Birkinsyd, William Trotter in Dunse, Robert Gray in Parkhouse, John and Alexander Vinserstonis, Thomas and Robert Belscheillis, Simon Michelson, Laurence Andirsone, Robert Manwell, Patrick Michelson, William Hammiltoun, Thomas Manwell, Henry King, Arthur

Mandirstoun, Mungo Abirnethy, Thomas Lyn, William Cokburne of that ilk, and the other parishioners of the parish of Dunse, against Mr. Peter Danielstoun, Mr. Patrick Gaittis, George Hume of Wedderburne, and William Ker, apparent of Ancrum, also against George Cokburne and Patrick Cokburne "sheriff deputis of Langtoun," and Mr. William Cranstoun, Commissary of Lauder. Mr. Peter Danielstoun, claiming to have been lawfully provided to the parsonage and vicarage of Dunse, had obtained their lordships' decret against Mr. John Bennet and Mr. Patrick Gaittis, who also claimed the same, and in terms of this decret, the said parishioners had been charged to pay and had paid their dues to Danielstoun. But now the said George Hume of Wedderburn and William Ker, claiming right to the same in virtue of a tack thereof made by the said Mr. John or Patrick Gaittis to the deceased Robert Colville of Cleishe, who had assigned the same to them, daily trouble and pursue the complainers before the said sheriffs and Commissary and Danielstoun also troubles and pursues them for payment, which they are willing to make, but desire that it be determined to whom it is rightly due. (Signed) Alexander Hay.

259. Commission signed by the freeholders of the shire of Berwick met at Dunse on 28th March 1685, to Mr. Charles Home of Aytone and George Home of Wadderburne to represent them in the Parliament to be held at Edinburgh on 9th April next. On the back there is written "Without Test."

(11). GEORGE HOME OF WEDDERBURN, 1695—1720.

260. Contract of Marriage dated at Edinburgh and Wedderburn 3rd and 4th October 1695, between George Home, younger of Wedderburn, eldest lawful son to George Home, elder of Wedderburn, with consent of his said father, Dame Isabell Liddle *alias* Home, his mother, and Dame Katharine Morrison, widow of the deceased George Home of Wedderburn, his grandmother, on the one part; and Mrs. Margaret Home, eldest lawful daughter of Sir Patrick Home of Lumsden, Advocate, with her father's consent, on the other part. George Home, younger, agrees to marry Margaret Home, and her father, as having right to the after-mentioned lands by a disposition thereof from those who had apprised them from the Laird of Wedderburn, elder, disposes to them the lands and barony of Wedderburn, Paxton, certain husband lands in Coldingham, Eyemouth, East Reston, Renton, Auchincraw, etc., and generally all the Wedderburn Estate, and fishings, &c., pertaining thereto, with reservation to the said Mrs. Margaret Home during her lifetime of the manor place of Wedderburn, or £100 Scots, with an annuity of 2,200 merks if there should be no heirs male of the marriage and of 2,000 merks, free of all burdens, if there were. Sir Patrick Home is also to pay to the said George Home, younger, 1,200 merks Scots, which is to be expended at the sight of the said Sir Patrick. By this contract also George Home, elder, disposes his liferent interest

in certain lands to his said son, and his wife, Isabel Liddell, restricts her annuity, in the event of her survival, to 1,200 merks; while Katharine Morison makes over all her liferent interest to her said grandson, who is to entertain her in family with himself. Mrs. Margaret Home is to be infett in certain parts of the estate in security of her jointure, and receive the equal half of the household plenishing at the death of her husband. It is stipulated that George Home, younger, shall obtain a charter of the said lands to himself and wife and the heirs male of their marriage, whom failing, the heirs male to be born to him in any other marriage, whom failing, his brother german, Francis Home, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, the heirs female of the said George Home, younger, and then his heirs and assignees whomsoever. Provision is made for the daughters of the marriage; and certain allowances are to be made by George Home, younger, to his father, if their two families should afterwards choose to live separately. Further George Home, younger, is to pay 5,000 merks to Jean Home, his sister german, and 4,000 merks to his said brother Francis when he reaches the age of 21 years, and meanwhile to educate and entertain him in family with himself; these payments to be in full satisfaction of all they can crave from their father as portions. If necessary, execution is to pass hereupon at the instance of the said Sir Patrick, if alive, or John Home, his eldest lawful son, and Sir Robert Baird of Saughtonhall. The witnesses are David and George Renton, brothers german of James Renton of Billie, advocate; Patrick Lord Polwarth, Sir John Baird of Newbyth, Sir Robert Baird of Saughtonhall, William Morrison of Prestongrange, Sir James Fleming of Rathobyres, Sir William Baird, younger of Newbyth, James Baird, younger of Saughtonhall, Mr. William Moninpenny, advocate, John Howe, younger of Lumsden, James Bethune, younger of Blebo, Robert Watson and William Baird, merchants in Edinburgh, Mr. James Anderson, W.S., and others.

261. Births of the children of George Home of Wedderburn:—

David Hume was born the 9 of January, 1697.
 George Hume was born the 30 of May, 1698.
 Patrik Hume was born the 16 of July, 1699.
 Margaret Hume was born the 30 of November, 1700.
 John Hume was born the 25 of March, 1702.
 Francis Hume was born the 15 of December, 1703.
 Isabell Hume was born the 12 of September, 1706.
 Jean Hume was born the 8 of May, 1709.
 James Home was born the 26 of September, 1714.

262. Copy. Bond of provision by Sir Patrick Home, advocate, in favour of Elizabeth, his second daughter, whereby he directs his executors to pay to her 9,000 merks at the first term after his decease; dated at Edinburgh, 26th September, 1700. A blank in the original bond is filled in with Sir Patrick's own hand stating "that in caice the said Elizabeth Home shall marrie Francis Home, brother to the Laird of Wedderburne, this bond shall be null and voyd."

263. Letter apparently to the Laird of Wedderburn intimating the expected death of Queen Anne :—

Much honoured, We have received by order of the Privy Council the unhappy news that on Friday last the Queen was taken very ill, the phisicians apprehending her Majestie to be in s(ome) danger. We are to acquaint you that the comm(ands) of the Lords of the Council are that all mag(istr)ats and others in authority doe use their utmost (ende)avours for taking care of the publick peace and that they give such directions as may be most likely to prevent any disturbance in the kingdom in case her Majestie should be caryed off by this fit of sickness; and for that end the Duke of Ormond has sent his commands to his troops here in Scotland. We desire you from time to time to give us proper notice of any thing which happens in your bounds that concerns the peace of the countrey. We are, much honoured, Your most humble servants,
(Signed) ILAY, J. SMITH, JAMES ERSKINE, HERONE, A. MAITLAND, JOHN CLERK, JOHN CARNEGIE, LOD. ERSKINE, THO. KENNEDY, GEORGE DALRYMPLE, W. CALDERWOOD, GEO. WARBENDER. Edinburgh, 8 August 1714.

264. Letter from George Home of Wedderburn to his lady. Woolar, 9 October 1715 :—

My dearest, We came heir yesternight and ar to joyn the English the morrow who ar very strong both in horse and arms. We ar to go streight south at first. Ther is not a county heir but ar rising and very numerous. I desire ye may take curage and be not dejected, for we doubt not of busines proveing to our mind. This day we heard Mr. Gladstons preach who performed wonderfully. I shall miss no sure occasion to writ to yow. We ar all very weill and wishes to hear the like of yow and the bairns and recommends yow and them to God. I am, Yours, G. HOME.

I desire ye may cause sell some corn of the north side and have a litle money ready in caice I have occasion to call for it. For God sake be not dejected. Cause deliver the inclosed. If it wer possible yow can get notice of any body comeing to us, send me some linings and cause send some to Jamie. (Addressed) To the Lady Wedderburn.

265. Letter from Francis Home, brother of George Home of Wedderburn, to his sister :—

Dear Sister, It was not (as I suppose youl easily beleeve) without great anxiety and concern, nor ever was I so surprised all my life as when I receaved the melancholie news of my poor wife's death, which of all the misfortunes of my life, nothing can be comparable to it. Houever, since it hes pleased God to remove her, I hope in God she is this day in a better place then the best of this world can efford; and I pray God to give me patience under my sufferings and a happy issue out of them. The fear of death seems now to be over, for all in this place signed a petione througinge our selves att his Majesties mercy; so the worst we can expect now is transportation, which to me is the same with death. But what shall I say since my wifes dead. I could willing

be satisfied to be with her, for my satisfaction in this life is over. Yow may desire my mother to use her intrest with my Lord Marchmont to save me from transportation. I have writ to my Lord Forglan about it whos soon, Captain Ogilve, I saved from being killed dead. As to what they are doing London I know not, so can give yow no account of them. Give my humble (word deleted) to my mother, my good sister and all the family, praying God to comfort under your present circumstance. Give my service Mr. Anderson. I thank him for his kind letter. Not doubt but youl take all the care yow can of the poor children. I am, D. J. Your affectionat brother, FRA. HUME. Liverpoole, 7 February 1716. (Addressed) Mrs. Jean Home at Wedderburn, to the care of the Ladie Billie at Berwick upon Tweed.

266. Letter from the same to Mr. John Home of Renton:—

Liverpool, 14th March 1716:—Dear Sir, I had yours this day and cannot but render yow hartie thanks for this and the many former favours I have had from yow, and doubts nothing of your continuance. Yow will receive enclosed the factory yow sent up, but I doubt my signing of it in prison will (if quarrelled) invalidat it. If I be wrong in filling up the blanks or otherways send me up ane other with particular directions and I will sign it . . . [He then gives directions as to certain matters—the titles of Quixwood, etc., and proceeds] . . . Whatever you do with any household furniture let not my wearing cloaths, nor scritore or my wifes drawers be disposed off, for I do not dispair of seeing yow once more. Our fate is verry uncertain but some would endeavour to perswad us of ane indemnity. However ther ar about 3 or 4 score of the common people amongst us, but non of the gentry to be put aboard of a ship that is to sail from this in a fortnight for the West Indies. Wither my Lord Forglan concern himself for me or not I know not, but it is verry well known here that if I had not been, he now hes a son that this day had not been. Pray let me know by the first post if yow receive this, and if yow have any furdur orders for me. I am, your most obleidged humble servant, FRA. HUME. Tho I wrote five times to my brother since he went to London yett he never was once at the pains to lett me hear from him until I wrot on to Whitfeild complaining of him. Neither have I received from him on farthing all this time tho he promised to send me some money from London. (Addressed) Mr. John Home of Rentone, advocat, att his lodgeings in the Parliament Closs in Edinburgh, North Brittain, to be forwarded by way of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

267. Letter from Mr. Ninian Home to Mrs. Jean Home:—

Sproustoun, 2nd April 1716:—Madam, You will see by the enclosed that the mony and linings and other things sent have come all safely to your brother his hand. He wryts to me that he never received a sixpence from his brother nor from any other person, but the litle he received by my man at Wigam, since he was prisoner. He tells me also he hath not heard from his brother save once, tho he has wryten often to him, and that he

has been obliged to comrades for subsistence. They are as yet uncertain what becomes of them, and he wryts they ar all verry mirry tho in prison, and beleive that their removal will not be sudden. The factory he has sent to Mr. John Home is to George Idingtoun and William Chapman, Sir Patrick's servants, which he will revoke or not as I advise, but in that matter I will not medle. And as to my Lord Home's business and his, he tells me quhair the accounts and instructions are to be found; but knowing you have secured these and what concerns your brother Wedderburn, I need not trouble myself or you further with them at present. He desires his wifes drawers and scritore may be kept and that you may take for yourself whatever is fit for you. His books he says are not much worth, but that they will be usefull to his children if they live. I need not trouble you further save that he tells me nothing Barbara Monilawes brought up came to his hand, she pretending all was stolen from her but two shirts, as he remembers, which he supposes she caried back again, but that the two bundles of cloaths sent by me are received by him conform to what I wrote of them, which I suppose will be verry acceptable news to the old lady and you both; and I am verry glad to understand he is so hearty and mirrie and has so good hopes of seeing us all again; and the little things he has received with the mony will be of great use to him whatever happens. Give my humble duty to your mother and to the Lady Billie and her daughters and beleive me to be, Mrs. Jean, your most humble servant. N^R. HOME. My wife gives her service to you. You may write upon the other side of the enclosed for your brother to save expense and then seal it and send it off with the first post, and keep your brothers letter to be an instruction of the mony sent to him. The bearer has been so carefull that I have given him a crown since his return. (Addressed) To Mrs. Jean Home, daughter to Wedderburne, att Barwick.

268. Letter from George Home of Wedderburn to his sister, Jean Home:—

Marishallsea, 7 July 1716:—Dear Sister, I hope yow will not be surprysed. On Thursday last John Winram and my tryalls came on and wer brought in guilty. Yesterday Whitfeild was tryed and meet with the same. Yow need not be concerned, for our lives I hope ar in no hazard, we haveing assurance no more hair ar to die. Every body was surprysed when the jure brought me in guilty, for ther wer two evidences against me who declaired they only see me once upon the road with the rebells without either sword or pistoll and no more. Ther wer other two of the King's evidences for me who declaired they see me brought in prisoner to Kelso and see me caried on all the way prisoner till we came to Prestone wher we wer taken by the King's forces. Jerviswood was surprysed with it and promises me all the friendship he can. Take the prudentest way you can to acquaint my mother, for she needs have no fear, for I trust in God we shall be all saif. As for Geordie, we expect a *noli prosequi* for him, so he

will be set at liberty. If any of Whitfeild's servants come to Berwick on ther road for London, he desires yow may stop them and to forward the inclosed which is writ to that purpose. Whitfeild gives his service to yow all. We ar brether in afflictione, but both weill and hearty. This with my duty to my mother and service to the lady and lases of Billie, with Mrs. Darant and all other friends, I am, Your loveing brother, G. HUME. Forward the inclosed with the first occasione. If yow get not a sure hand to send Mr. Ninians, in all haist send it to Wedderburn.

269. Letter from the same to Patrick Home of Bastlerig, Marishallsea, 28 August 1716 :—

Dear Sir, The Commissioners for inquiring after the forfeitured estates being now to meet, our freind heir tells me yow have writ to him for account of what lands he hes holding of a subject and for me to give the same. All the lands I hold of subjectts ar my intrest in the barrony of Coldingham or Abbacie therof which holds of the Earl of Home. My predicesors never had a charter of the Earl but wer lyable to pay few dutys and other casualitys to him. The lands of Paxtone ar within the Abbacie of Coldingham. I desire yow do in my busines as you do in our friends and if ever we make a step home again we shall give you thanks. I am hopefull, considering the intrest and friendship that hes been betwixt the Earles predicesors and mine, he will make no scruple to give my familie and me what advantage he can. So I hope if any papers to be granted be for our behoofe he will not refuse it; and for the trustie I leive that to my wife and you, but see it be not Sir Patrick or any of his famalie. Ye may also advise with Mr. Ninian about it. I likewise hold Kimmerghame and the East miln therof which I was in possessione of of the Duke of Douglass, but how to manadge that I cannot advise yow, if my Lord Hume and Mr. Ninian do it not, because my memory can not serve me in every thing about that. It will be fit that yow put in a generall clause which may comprehend anything, and pray let me hear from yow about it, and if this comes to your hand. Hopeing ye will excuse this now in the time of my distres, and give my service to your lady and sones, I am, Dear Sir, Your affectionat cusine and servant, G. HUME. For Patrick Hume of Bastlerig or Midletone in his absence.

270. Letter from Lady Grizel Baillie to Lady Wedderburn :—

London, 7 February 1717.—Dear Madam, Jerriawood and I both had letters from you this morning. I'm sorry to find that you are so anxious about your son. I hope your fears will be groundles. therefor, Dear Madam, I must beg you to be easie, for depend upon it, we will do all in our power for him. Do not believe stories that gos about there, for were there anything reall, good or ill, you should hear it from me; and save that he has not the comfort of being with his famely and his friends there, he never

was better in his life. I think you are much more to be pitied. Whatever the Government may order about his fortune they never will stop your joynter. Perhaps things may be in confution at present, but it cannot hold so for any time. Jerriswood gives you his humble service; and I intreat you, Dear Madam, to be perfittly perswaded that we will acquent you with all that happens, and hope the best, which is much wisht by Madam, Your affectionat cusine and humble servant, GRIS. HUME. My service to your daughter and all your sons famely. (Addressed) To the Lady Watherburn.

271. Copy of Lady's Wedderburn's petition to the King :—

To the King's Most Excellent Majestie, Mrs. Margaret Home, spouse to George Home late of Wedderburne, humbly sheweth,— That my husband haveing been unfortunatlie engaged in the late wicked and unnaturall rebellion was therefor forfeitted, and I by my marriage settlement being provided to the manner place of Wedderburne and yeards thereof, otherways eight pound six shillings and eight pence sterleing in lew thereof, and ane yearly annuity of one hundred and eleaven pound two shillings two pence half pennie sterleing, free of all publict burdens whatsoever, to be uplifted and taken out of the whole estate of Wedderburne, with which annuitie the said estate stands burdened and affected dureing all the days of my lifetime, and for securitie whereof I am seased in the whole estate, and my husband being forfeitted as said is, and I haveing nine childrin and haveing no thing whereupon to subsist my selfe and my childrin, I am a proper object of your Majesties pity and compassaion.

I therefor humbly pray that your Majestie may be graciously pleased out of your princelie bountie to allowe me the manner place of Wedderburne and yeards thereof and the 111*£*: 2*sh*: 2*p*: $\frac{1}{4}$ *d*. sterleing of the yearlie annuitie to be payed to me oute of the rentis and profites of the said estate dureing my lifetime, free of publict burden whatsoever, for mentinance and subsistance of me and my poor childrin, conform to my mariage settlement, and the petitioner shallever pray for your Majesties happiness and prosperitie.

272. Claim by Mistress Jean Home, daughter of the deceased George Home of Wedderburn, upon the estate of George Home, late of Wedderburn, her brother german, given in to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the estates of certain traitors. It is founded on (1) a Bond by the said George Home to his said sister for 8,000 merks of principal with a penalty of 700 merks and interest since 1696, dated at Dunse, 7th August 1696; witnesses, Alexander Lorran, notary in Dunse, and Christopher Saidler, younger, feuar there; (2) a Bond of Corroboration by the same to the same for 5,000 merks of principal with penalty of 500 merks and interest from date (at Dunse 8rd December, 1701), the said principal sum being payable at the first term after her marriage, and in the event of her death to

revert to the said George Home. This bond was granted by him in terms of an obligation contained in his marriage contract with Mrs. Margaret Home: (8) Sasine thereupon of the said Jean Home in an annuity of 300 marks, dated 24th April 1702. The claim is dated at Wedderburn, 20th June 1717; witnesses, Mr. Ninian Home, minister at Sprouston, and David Home in Wedderburn. Signed by JEAN HOME and others.

(12.) LETTERS AND PAPERS, 1738—1818.

273. Letter from Andrew Fletcher, Lord Milton, to Mr. Ninian Home of Billie:—

Edinburgh, 29 October 1738:—Dear Sir, I am favoured with yours, for which and all your favours I thank you. You have so much reason and justness of thought in all you write that I cannot but approve of everything. Rhonald Dumbarton spoke to my Lord Advocate on what you wrote to him and he told me he advised him to proceed without delay. As for Wedderburne, I have a great respect for the family. I have the honour to be related to them, and do assure you that I would be glad of any opportunity to serve him. I should think Lord Marchmont using him ill would do his lordship no service in the opinion of any thinking man. When your business brings you to Edinburgh I will be glad to see you, and you shall have a bottle of the best of it and nothing shall be done till I see you, with respect to gaining enemies, for I am entirely of your opinion. I am, Dear Sir, most heartily, yours etc., AND. FLETCHER. (Addressed) to Mr. Ninian Home of Billie, to the care of the Postmaster at Dunse.

274. Small Manuscript Note Book of Mr. Ninian Home of Billie, titled "Mr. Ninian Home, his compt book, 1699," and as a note of contents "Here is the charge what the plenishing of the land cost me, the yearly rent and expense in labouring the same, with the yearly income and product thereof compared together." The dates covered by what is written, however, were 1728-1743, and during this period it shows who were the tenants in the lands and a number of transactors otherwise with the writer. But perhaps the most interesting entry is the writer's written agreement with his wife, Margaret Home, as to the keeping of the house, dated at Ashfield, 1st March 1732, and signed by both; which is renewed with some modifications on 4th October 1736. There are also lists of those who pay the schoolmasters' salaries in the parishes of Hilton, Whitsome, Boncle and Coldingham, and the proportion paid by each. Another of his account books covers his transactions with tenants from 1738 to 1742.

275. Copy Disposition by Mr. Ninian Home of Billie of all his moveable estate to Patrick Home, the eldest surviving son of his second marriage, on condition that he discharge all the debts of his said father, and relieve Alexander and George Home, the sons of the first marriage of the said Mr. Ninian, and their heirs of the same, including the provisions to any of his younger

children. Mention is made of a former similar disposition to Ninian Home, Patrick's eldest brother, dated 4th October 1738; but which had been rendered void by Ninian's death. The dealing with the provisions of the younger children is to be at the sight and by the advice of the disponent's wife, Margaret Home, David Home of Wedderburn, James Winrame of Oxenden and the said George Home, who is designated "of Billy," and who, in the event of the said Margaret Home remarrying before the said Patrick reaches his majority, is hereby appointed his curator; dated at Linthill, 16th February 1742, witnesses, Archibald Renton and John Tod, the granter's servants.

276. Testament of Mrs. Margaret Home, widow of Mr. Ninian Home of Billie, whereby she appoints Abraham Home, their second lawful son now on life, her sole executor, bequeathing to him all goods of whatsoever kind belonging to her at the time of her death; dated at Linthill, 18th August 1751; witnesses, Thomas Dawson, surgeon in Eyemouth, Mr. James Colvil, school-master there, and John Renton, writer there.

277. Bond of Corroboration (unsigned) by David Home of Wedderburn, to Patrick Home of Billy, in which he narrates that on 28th January 1738, Mr. Ninian Home of Billy, disposed to him the lands of Wedderburn and baronies of Whitsome and Horndean and others, having previously secured bonds from him for the price thereof, viz., £16,000 Scots, and for the payment of £4,000 Scots to the use and behoof of Mrs. Margaret Home, eldest lawful daughter of the deceased George Home of Wedderburn, and wife of the said Mr. Ninian Home (their contract of marriage being mentioned as made with consent of Mrs. Margaret Home, Lady Wedderburn, her mother, and as dated 21st April 1726); also that the said Mr. Ninian disposed these bonds to the said Patrick, his second son of his second marriage, of which upon present accounting between them there is found to be still due £1,518 6s. 8d. sterling. The old bonds being handed over to be destroyed this new bond is granted for this sum, secured over the lands above named, and to yield the interest yearly of £75 18s. 8d., until paid. Indorsed, 1754.

Three letters from Hugh, third Earl of Marchmont, to David Home of Wedderburn, 1756-1761.

278. Marchmont House, 4th August 1756:—Sir, By the return of my servant from Edinburgh I have the pleasure to find I have got a majority to name you Cashier to the Police in the room of Mr. Lind of Gorgie. As I shall carry it only by one vote I have appointed Thursday the 12th for a meeting to put an end to it. It will be proper you should be in Edinburgh the night before to be invested in your office immediately. I shall be at Mr. Pringles where I shall be glad to see you in the morning. I shall go in the day before with my brother, who arrived here last night. I hope you and all your family will now be convinced that the family of Wedderburn have not a more sincere friend than, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, MARCHMONT.

279. London, 23rd May 1758 :—Dear Sir, I received yours of the 2nd in the country. I declined writing again till I heard from you as time is in great afflictions the most effectual doctor. As much as such a loss can afford of alleviation the whole family have in this case; our friend having done all the honour that can be wish'd to his family. He finished like a gallant officer, and his memory has been mentioned with the applause it deserved by every body. Lord Anson condoled with me in very handsome expressions; and Lord Winchelsea lamented that it had not been in his power last summer to put him in a ship more worthy of so brave a commander. I hope soon to have the pleasure of assuring you in person how sincerely I am, Dear Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, MARCHMONT.

280. London, 24 December 1761 :—Sir, In the midst of the only hurry we have had of attendance in the House of Lords I received your letter of the 4th, and this is the first letter I write on our getting some respite. All this house most sincerely congratulate you on your marriage and hope the introduction of the name of Campbell will be as happy to you as it has been into our branch of your family. Our best wishes we desire you will present to the Lady and accept of yourself.

I can assure you our friend John is not left unsolicited for; I am sorry it is to so little purpose. I shall be glad to be able to be of any use to Mr. Telfer. There can be no doubt of paying the officers of police, as the Court is now re-established, and you may surely gett money as usual. Remember me to your mother and the good Doctor. I am, most sincerely, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, MARCHMONT.

Four letters from David, afterwards General David Home of Caldra and Wedderburn, fourth son of Mr. Ninian Home of Billy and Margaret Home of Wedderburn, his second wife, to his brother, Patrick Home of Billy, 1759-1760.

281. Munkhausen Camp, 26th August 1759; Dear Brother, I took the opportunity of Major Burton's going to England to write you about the middle of last month. I likewise sent you a letter by Lord George Sackvilles packet dated from the feild near Minden, both of which I hope you have before this time received. They consisted only of a few lines wrote in the greatest hurry and with no other intention than to prevent any anxiety which my silence might occasion. Indeed few opportunities of writing you have offered of late, both on account of the frequent movements of the army, and the interruption of our communication with Holland from the numerous partys of the enemies light troops that have for some time infested that quarter. But this last inconveniency is happily removed by our late successes, the roads being now open and the ruined inhabitants freed from the insults and oppression of these lawless banditti. . . . You have before this learned from the newspapers and gazetes the particulars of our victory near Minden, which was surely the most

amazing piece of good fortune that ever attended any army, considering our critical situation and the fatal consequences that must have followed our defeat. It is certain that the French so early as the opening of the campaign assumed a superiority over the allies which they imagined themselves able to maintain, strengthened as it was by a numerous army and the advantage gained at Bergen. The reduction of the town and citadel of Munster, their taking possession of Minden and its strong camp without much opposition, were lucky events and which in some measure insured them of more important conquests. Their advantageous situation made it difficult to undertake anything against them, while it left them at liberty to make frequent incursions into Hanover either in large or small bodies as they might be inclined. In this position they discovered a strong inclination to besiege the fortress of Hamelen, while M. D'Armentieres with his separate corps attempted to reduce the town of Lipstadt; but upon some movements made by Prince Ferdinand they thought proper to defer those enterprises, at least for some time. Under these circumstances the Duke seemed determined to attack the enemy if an opportunity could be found. Accordingly we marched from Stoltzenain and encamped the 16th of July at Osenstadt near the Weser. The army had orders to hold themselves in readiness to march that night at 12 o'clock, and his Highness with the piquets of the army advanced to Minden that he might reconnoitre more nearly the enemy's situation.

Soon after daybreak the whole army followed him in nine columns, with orders to leave their camp standing and baggage behind them; but by the alteration which M. Contades had made in the position of his army he had his right flank covered by the cannon of Minden, his left extending towards the mountains, the Weser in his rear and a deep morass in his front. This gave him all the advantage of the ground and rendered him almost inaccessible. Our army, after forming in line of battle and remaining for several hours under arms, retired to their former camp, a few hours march from Minden. On the 19th the headquarters were moved to Peterhagen, but the army continued to occupy the same ground as before.

For several days the Duke watched the enemy's motions with unusual attention. He kept the troops extremely alert and everything in constant readiness for action. On the 29th he decamped and marched to the village of Hille, where he fixed his headquarters, having the right of his army supported by the morass of Hille, and his left stretching towards the village of Freidwalde. Here we remained without any change till the morning of the 1st of August, when the French, having intelligence that our army was considerably diminished by the several detachments which Prince Ferdinand had judged necessary to be employed on different services, this with other considerations, induced them to abandon their strong camp and gain the plain on the opposite side of the morass, with a design to attack an advanced corps encamped behind the village of Dodenhansen under the orders of General Wangenheim, and separate them if

possible from the main army. For this purpose they were put in motion early in the night of the 31st, all of whom with their artillery passed the morass at daybreak ; and this being effected, they drew up and appeared in line of battle by four in the morning, and at the same time occupied such parts of the ground as appeared most advantageous for placing their batteries of heavy cannon, by which they were enabled to annoy us more in our march towards their line. Prince Ferdinand was not ignorant of the enemies' motions. He determined to meet them without regard to their superior numbers, and like a prudent commander had prepared everything for their reception. Accordingly the troops were immediately ordered to be got under arms, the train of artillery was put in motion, and the army marched in nine columns from their lines of incampment and formed in line of battle between the villages of Halen and Hemmeren. The corps under General Wangenheim occupied the empty space between Hemmeren and Dodenhausen.

As our infantry advanced towards the enemy they suffered considerably from some batteries which flank'd them on their march. The cannonade on their side was brisk and well supported for some time ; but on the coming up of our artillery, which was incomparably well served, and so conducted as to have the strongest effect imaginable, many of their guns were dismounted and their batteries at length totally silenced. On the right wing the heat of the day fell chiefly on the two brigades of British infantry and the regiment of Hanoverian foot guards, all of whom behaved with infinite resolution and performed every part of their duty with the greatest gallantry. They sustained the repeated shocks of several squadrons of the best French cavalry and repulsed them with great loss. The number of fresh corps that were brought up against them put them sometimes into disorder but could not shake their intrepidity, and they continued to behave with the same spirit to the end of the action. The regiments of infantry that composed the left wing were not so closely engaged, being principally intended to secure our left flank and to maintain the advantageous post of Dodenhausen on which depended our retreat in case of necessity, our communication with the Weser and the security of the bridges thrown over that river some days before. The village of Dodenhausen was strongly fortified, and the enemy intended their chief force should be employed in the attack of this post, which was to be performed under the direction of the Duke de Broglie ; but he could never succeed so far as to make the smallest impression, chiefly on account of the constant fire from a numerous artillery, which never ceas'd so long as the enemy kept the field. The cavalry on this side also distinguished themselves, and tho' inferior in numbers, they broke and cut to pieces several squadrons of the French carabineers and gendarmes. In this manner the action continued warm and undecided till about 12 o'clock, when the disorder among the enemy became too general to admit of any remedy, and victory at length declared for the Allies. The enemy then retired in some confusion, repassed the defiles and took

shelter under the cannon of Minden. At night they crossed the Weser and continued to retreat after destroying their bridges towards the country of Hesse.

The British cavalry remained idle spectators during the whole of the action. Various reasons are assigned for their inactivity, but the public are pretty generally agreed in fixing the entire blame on their leader. However that may be, certain it is they must have acted with the greatest success had they been brought up in proper time. Our infantry might then have been supported against the enemy's horse, and the destruction, disorder and confusion these fresh squadrons must have occasioned amongst a retreating army, is indeed terrible but easy to be comprehended. Lord George Sackville commanded the cavalry on the right wing and incurr'd the Duke's highest displeasure upon this occasion. His conduct was censured and condemned in the public orders of the army and an irreparable breach ensued between him and the Commander-in-chief. Lord George desired to be recalled; the King has granted him his request, and the command of the British is left with Lord Granby.

Our army incamped at night on the field of battle, which presented to the imagination a most dismal scene of horror and desolation. It required all the joy and elation of heart which is the natural consequence of victory to support the spirits on this occasion—too mournful to admit of any description. We could recollect many of our countrymen and acquaintances, some who lay dead on the field, others in their last moments. Here friends and enemies lay side by side and were equal objects of pity and compassion. But I must not dwell on the melancholy part of this glorious day—the source of so much joy, which in some measure decided the fate of a country threaten'd with all the violence of tyranny and oppression. I shall not pretend to estimate exactly the enemies' loss in the above affair. 8,000 men are said to have remained on the field of battle, and near the same number of wounded left behind in the town of Minden. Not less than 5,000 have been made prisoners in the several encounters before and since the action, without including their loss sustained by desertion, which has weakn'd many corps, and in particular the Saxon troops, who are at present reduced to a very small number. Besides what is already mentioned 25 pieces of cannon with many other military trophies of lesser value serve to grace the victory and make part of the spoils that have fallen into our hands on this occasion. Add to these great quantities of military stores, the papers and baggage of M. Contades, the whole of that belonging to Prince Xavier of Saxony, the equippages and plate of the Duke de Brissac, besides many other effects belonging to different officers in the French army. The first of August was everywhere fatal to the French arms, and is memorable on account of the double victory we obtained; for on the same day a large detachment under the Duke de Brissac was worsted and put to flight near Coeveldt by the Hereditary Prince, who proved himself greatly superior to his opponent in prudence and military skill. His dispositions on

this occasion are much admired as they were formed with great judgment and executed with no less spirit. This defeat was attended with the loss of some cannon to the enemy besides several hundreds of them taken prisoners. These successes on our side have been attended with the happiest consequences to the cause we are engaged in. The French have been obliged to relinquish almost every advantage they gained during their rapid progress in the beginning of the campaign, and of course to lay aside for some time the schemes they had formed for the entire reduction of the country's in dispute. By their defeat Minden, a town of the greatest importance, is once more in our possession. The blockade of Lipstadt is long since raised, and we seem to be in fair way of making them retire from the lower Hesse as they have already done from Hanover, and the King of Prussia's dominions in this part of Germany.

This letter would not have reached you so late had time p[ermitted of] writing sooner. You will easily conceive the fatigues that must [be endured] while they continue in pursuit of another. We marched from th[is upon the] 4th of August, and passed the mountains and defiles near Bielefeld [torn] . . . reach'd Paderborn and from thence marched into the country of Walde[ck and] are now incamped at Munkhausen not far from Marburg where the . . . have their headquarters, and have now halted here some days, which has given me an opportunity of putting you in mind that there is still such a person remaining . . . Yours &c. &c.

282. Krofedorff Camp, 6th October 1759.—Dear Brother, . . . Towards the latter end of August I wrote you a long letter which I expect has been with you some time. Since then our army has continued to make slow advance upon the French without exposing the troops to any extraordinary fatigue. The enemy, tho' harassed and provoked during the whole of their march, have been constant in their retreat from Minden to Marburg, where, having recovered a little from the consternation which their unexpected defeat had occasioned, they seem'd determined to make a stand in that neighbourhood. But as the entire evacuation of this part of Hesse could not be completed if they were suffered to remain in possession of Marburg with the adjacent country Prince Ferdinand resolved to drive them from thence, and, if possible, oblige them to pass the river Lahn. In prosecution of this intention a detachment of cavalry was ordered to attack the advance posts of their army early in the morning of the 28th of August, while the hereditary Prince with a body of troops under his command should possess himself of the village of Wetter situate in front of their camp. These several attempts succeeding, a part of the army immediately moved forward and, having occupied the heights on the other side of the village, pitched their camp opposite to the reserve of the French army commanded by the Duke de Broglie. We now attempted to cannonade the enemy in their camp but without success. Their position was otherwise inattackable as neither art nor

nature had been neglected to render their situation secure from farther insult. However, the Duke with the main body of the army drew nearer in the afternoon and incamped behind the village from whence the enemy had been dislodged that morning. The French on the first alarm had struck their tents, and were under arms at the head of their lines during the greatest part of the day, but in the evening they returned to their camp, which they maintained for a few days, till at length, finding themselves closely pressed and the Prince making some dispositions as if he intended to direct his march towards Wetzlar, they resolved to break up their camp near Marburg, after throwing a garrison into the citadel of the town. After the retreat of the French from Marburg a small corps of the army invested the citadel, and the garrison, consisting of near 900 men, were compelled, after a short resistance, to surrender prisoners of war. Nothing of any moment has since occurred, and the army advanced without interruption to its present camp, where it has continued since the 19th of last month, advantageously posted and only separate from the enemy by the river Lahn who are incamped in three distinct bodies on the heights between Geissen and Wetzlar. . . . The dismal accounts we have lately received from your hero, the King of Prussia, affects us with the deepest concern. I am afraid M. Soltikoff has handled him pretty roughly, and that this last is the severest check he has received since the commencement of the war. But however he may extricate himself out of his present embarrassing situation, it is astonishing how formidable he appears in the eyes of his victorious enemies. Terrible even after his defeat, he commands respect by his skilful manœuvres, and though he could not gain the victory, his great genius prevents and destroys its consequences beyond human expectation. We were entertained not long since with a feu-de-joye within hearing of the French camp in honour of Admiral Boscawens success against the Toulon Squadron, and likewise for that of General Wunsch over 14,000 men belonging to the army of the Empire, who were routed and dispersed near Forgan by an inferior body of Prussians, their whole camp seized, several pieces of cannon, together with many prisoners. This event will be particularly agreeable to those who have a just abhorrence of that infamous band collected under the title of the Execution Army, who never yet made any figure where they could be opposed, nor ever engaged but with dishonour to themselves and their leaders. . . . I ever am, Dear Brother, Your most affectionate humble servant, DAVID HOME.

288. Warburg Camp, 20th August 1760.—Dear Brother, . . . My last letter left us at Kille Camp which the army quitted in the night of the 30th of July and directed its march toward Warburg, where a large body of the enemies troops to the number of 30,000 had by means of several forced marches taken post the day before under the command of the Chevalier de Muy, having their right supported by the town of Warburg and their left extending towards the heights of Ossendorf and the village of

Mene. From the nature of this disposition they commanded the roads leading from Cassell to Paderborn and were enabled to possess themselves of the important pass of Stadbergen at pleasure, by which our communication with Westphalia must have been thereby greatly interrupted, and their army had got the start of us in case M. Broglie found it expedient to penetrate into Hanover on that side by Bielefeld and Minden. Prince Ferdinand, now judging it necessary to check the enemy in their rapid progress and prevent the bad consequences that might arise from their present situation, formed a design of driving back M. de Muy with his corps and if practicable to dislodge them entirely from their post. This was happily effected on the 31st of last month in the following manner. Our army after a tedious night march, being arrived at their place of destination without any interruption from the enemy, formed near the village of Corbeke, at the distance of about two leagues from the town of Warburg. At the same time the British Cavalry received orders to advance together with a brigade of heavy artillery and some regiments of infantry. As the cavalry marched with great expedition they were soon after formed in line of battle on the plain opposite to the enemies, squadrons who occupied the heights near the Castle of Desenberg. This position of our cavalry seems to have answered two different purposes, both as it served to amuse the enemy with the false opinion that the principal effort would be made on that side, and also that they were in readiness to be employed as a body of reserve wherever circumstances should make them most necessary. Meanwhile, the Hereditary Prince with the corps under his command, having proceeded by several secret and indirect routes, suddenly appeared on their left wing before they received notice of his march, which immediately obliged them to alter their position to prevent his turning their flank. M. de Muy now formed his army on the eminences near the village of Ossendorf, and finding his left wing had strong ground before it, he reinforced his right with all the cavalry where the ground is more open and better suited for them to act with advantage. The Hereditary Prince had marched in two columns by the villages of Dinkelborg and Ossendorf, the two battalions of British Grenadiers forming the head of the right column and the Brunswick and Hessian leading that on the left. As soon as the Grenadiers had got clear of the village of Ossendorf they formed and advanced briskly towards the enemy, but the first battalion receiving a full fire from the French infantry, had the misfortune to be thrown into a little confusion, by which accident the other was much exposed and, not being supported in time, suffered considerably. They however pressed on with the greatest bravery and resolution close to the enemies' line, attack'd them with infinite spirit and, after an obstinate resistance, obliged them to give way, being unable to sustain any longer the vigorous and repeated efforts of these brave troops, and their total defeat must now have ensued, if a brigade of Swiss had not seized the opportunity, while the officers of the first battalion of Grenadiers were employed in rallying and putting their men in order, to

wheel about and give the other a general discharge in their rear from all their musketry, which fire as [it] could not fail of doing great execution, obliged them to retreat by the other side of the steep hill where the French were drawn up towards the banks of the river Dymel. There the good countenance of the troops, together with the conduct and bravery of Major Maxwell, who headed the battalion, probably saved them from entire destruction. Notwithstanding this severe check they were afterwards rallied and throughout the whole action gave most convincing proofs of their extraordinary valour. By this time the first battalion of our Grenadiers were again formed and engaged the enemy with such success that a part of them were at length driven from the heights and forced to retire in disorder; which confusion being kept up by a smart and regular fire on our side was very instrumental in completing the defeat of the enemy and obtaining the advantage which afterwards followed. While the British were thus employed on our right the battalions of Brunswick, Hanover and Hesse were not idle. As these led the left column they did not reach their ground till some time after the head of the right was formed in order of battle; consequently were not so early engaged, tho' they arrived time enough to answer all the purposes of their destination. Like the British they were fortunate in every attack and fought with their usual spirit and alacrity. The French line of foot after a vain resistance was broke in several places, and in general so maltreated that their commander thought it advisable to make the necessary dispositions for his retreat, which they performed by their right, having a brigade of Swiss and some few French regiments as a rearguard, most of whom were either taken or cut to pieces; and their line marching off in some confusion suffered in proportion, being closely pressed by our Infantry, who destroyed numbers and even continued the pursuit to the opposite banks of the river. It was here the enemy sustained the greatest loss both in killed and prisoners, and to complete their misfortune, many of their men in attempting to make their escape across the Dymel threw themselves headlong into that river, and being entangled with one another, were carried along by the stream and there perished without relief. The main body of the French army had already gained the other side of the river, and began to form on the opposite heights, in order to give their own rearguard time to join them; but these troops, tho' composed of their chosen regiments, were never able to make good their retreat. At first indeed they showed some appearance of resistance, but being vigorously attacked in front by the Brunswick Grenadiers, and at the same instant Conway's regiment of dragoons charging them in flank, they were entirely routed and dispersed, most of the surviving part surrendering themselves prisoners of war. On this occasion the aforementioned regiment of dragoons obliged 400 of the enemy to lay down their arms and greatly assisted the infantry in the defeat of the French rear-guard. This regiment and that late Cope's had been detached some days before to reinforce the Hereditary

Prince's division, which was the reason they acted separately from the rest of the British Cavalry.

These are some of the most material circumstances that contributed to the defeat of the French left wing and to the retreat of the whole corps which followed in consequence of the dispositions that were made to force their right. It must here be observed that tho' the attack on the French left was begun before two in the afternoon, we attempted very little on their right wing till towards the close of the affair. Thirty-eight squadron of cavalry were formed on this side, who in conjunction with Fischer's light troops, posted in the town and gardens of Warburg, covered the right flank of their army. So soon as the enemy was perceived to be giving way on the left, the Duke thought it a favourable opportunity to fall on this body of horse to advantage, and as the infantry of the army could not reach the enemy in proper time, he commanded the British cavalry, who had been formed at some distance in their front, to advance with the greatest diligence. The march was performed with the utmost expedition, notwithstanding which they could not come up early enough with the main body of the enemy, who, as soon as they saw our column of horse appearing, wheeled and galloped off in the greatest hurry and confusion. The principal object of our rapid march was hereby defeated, tho' we arrived in time to share in the honour of the day, and to do the enemy infinite detriment. Our business now from a regular charge was turned into a pursuit, and the enemy, already in disorder, was everywhere dispersed and put to flight. Great numbers of them were made prisoners, with little loss on our side, except what was sustained from the Irregulars who lined the gardens and hedges near the town, which at first rendered our approach both difficult and dangerous. Of the whole, three squadrons only kept their ground, and these were charged with such impetuosity that very few escaped. Some pieces of cannon were likewise taken, which the enemy endeavoured to carry off, but were prevented by the quickness of our march. Lord Granby led the cavalry, and every regiment behaved with great spirit and boldness during the whole affair, and gave infinite satisfaction to the Duke, who expressed his highest approbation of their conduct and performances.

It became now impracticable to continue the action, all the enemies' troops having by this time repassed the Dymel, in which they were greatly obstructed by the quick arrival of a brigade of heavy artillery under the command of Captain Philips, who annoyed them extremely while they formed on the other side and afterwards obliged them to pursue their retreat to the heights of Volkinissen, where they lay under arms that night, and fell back next morning to Wolfshagen towards the army under Marchal Broglio. That evening Lord Granby passed the river in pursuit of them with 12 battalions and 10 squadrons; but the country being strong in that part and the ground very woody and difficult, besides both the cavalry and infantry being almost exhausted with their great fatigues, this detachment was halted on the heights of Welda about three or four miles from Warburg. It is computed from

good authority that the French army sustained a loss by this defeat of above 4,000 men, including killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters (which were very considerable), besides cannon, baggage and colours. The French have indisputably received a very great blow from this defeat, as it has greatly disconcerted their plan of operations and will probably have a good effect on the future events of the campaign. We can perceive their ardour considerably abated since the 31st, because from the commencement of the active part of the campaign we had in the most literal sense lived in perpetual fire and smother, never enjoying a moment's quiet, which caused the Duke to say that since the first beginning of his warfare he had never known so much powder consumed in so short a time. At present, tho' we cannot brag of our tranquillity, we are not quite so much harassed and fatigued. Such was the end of this important advantage, which was chiefly owing to the prudent measures of our commander, and the secrecy with which he moved his army from Kalle Camp to their present ground. Tho' encamped almost in view of an active and watchful enemy, he found means to conceal a march of many leagues till he had got so far the start of his adversary, that the support of his detach'd army was no longer in his power.

The evening of the engagement the army pitch'd their tents near the field of battle and next day encamped with their right to Warburg and their left to the village of Rosbek. The corps de reserve under General Sporken occupied the ground of the old French camp between Warburg, and the heights near Opindorf. The Grenadiers of the army with two regiments of Highlanders were advanced on the eminence in the front of this corps. General Malsberg, with some battalions and squadrons covered the right flank, and the Prince of Anhalt with another detachment the left of the whole army. M. Broglie, who had his headquarters the 31st of July, at Freinhagen, between Corbach and Cassell, marched from thence the 2nd inst. and incamped on the heights of Warburg, extending his army in separate corps along the south banks of the Dymel with the left near Stadbergen and the right stretching down towards Helmershausen. The two armies, including the several detachments, cover each of them a tract of country near thirty miles in length from right to left. Batteries and redoubts have been erected on both sides and different movements and changes daily take place. Both parties are in possession of very advantageous camps and diligently observe each others motions without caring either to be the aggressor in making the first attack; so that in spite of M. Broglie's threats, it does not seem probable that the two armies will come to a general engagement while they continue on their present ground.

. We have had a most uncomfortable season for our military operations; such deluges of rain and piercing cold weather as hardly anyone remembers at this time of the year We have lately received the most agreeable accounts from Saxony and the King of Prussia, who has given a fresh specimen of his military skill by falling back upon Dresden

when the wary Dann thought his sole intention was to penetrate into Silesia. However, he unluckily miscarried in his attempt on that city and consequently in making himself master of the Austrian magazines deposited in the place. His Prussian Majesty has been more fortunate in his attack of M. Landohn whom he is said to have totally defeated. In this battle 4,000 were killed, 7,000 made prisoners, and 96 pieces of cannon taken from the enemy. On the other side 4,000 Russians who had invested Breslau with a design to storm that place, have been surrounded by the gallant Prince Henry and obliged to surrender prisoners of war with very little loss; and the Prussian General Hulsen has obtained a third victory over the army of the Empire, whose fate it is to be constantly doom'd to infamy and disgrace. The Duke has received a courier confirming the first victory; the others, we hope, are no less certain. . . . I am, Dear Brother, Yours most affectionately, DAVID HOME.

284. Dear Brother, I wrote you on the 20th of August from Warburg Camp, and I now write you once more from the same place. After various movements to our right and left we are again arrived on the same spot where the army lay encamped untill the latter end of last month. As I intend conveying to you by this letter a general idea of the army's operations for some time past, and likewise the particular services our regiment has lately been employed in, it will be proper to give some account of the first movements that were ordered by the Duke soon after and in consequence of the advantage gained over the enemy near Warburg.

The first position taken by the army after the battle I mentioned in a former letter. It continued the same without any considerable alteration till the 6th of August. Advice was then received that a large corps of the enemy had marched by their left with an intention to dislodge our light troops from Stadberg and occupy the narrow passes which command the Dymel near that town. This motion necessarily produced another on our part to oppose that corps and sustain the troops who were already in possession of the defiles. The Greys, with 12 squadrons and 11 battalions, under the Hessian General, Wutgenaw, in the absence of the Hereditary Prince, then indisposed, were detached that afternoon, and continuing their march all night entered the Plain of Meerhoff on the morning of the 7th, expecting to find the enemy ready to receive them, as the lower town of Stadberg had been attacked the night before and our irregulars forced to retire on M. Bulaw, who commanded the British Legion encamped near the village of Essen. Happily the opposition they had met with from our light troops and the time required for passing any considerable body of men, rendered their attempt to seize that important pass unsuccessful. Only a small number of the enemy had got clear of the difficulties in their way, and these repassed the river with the utmost diligence on hearing of our approach. Having evacuated all their posts on this side of the Dymel, M. de Mui, with 20,000 men, fixed his

camp on the opposite bank, and our corps about noon pitched their tents, with its left to Meerhoff and its right inclining towards Stadberg, and the river in front. The boundaries of the two armies were now pretty well ascertained, being separated from each other by the river and its steep banks, from whence it was probable that nothing of consequence would be undertaken for some time, and under this security we remained quiet till the eight, when several motions in the Duke of Broglie's camp agreeing with the secret intelligence received by Prince Ferdinand, plainly indicated the enemy's intention to pass the river and attack our main army, under favour of a strong cannonade upon Warburg, which town was now situate almost in the center of our army, as it covered the right flank of that part commanded by the Duke in person, and the left of the detached corps under General Sporken. In consequence of this advice our regiment and some battalions of infantry received orders to strike their tents and march at midnight with all possible expedition to reinforce the right of the army near Warburg. This order was executed with the greatest promptitude and these regiments performed in less than seven hours a march which two days before employed them almost fourteen. Nevertheless, contrary to all expectation the whole ended in French parade, and next day at 11 o'clock, we took a separate encampment as a corps de reserve in the rear of the army with orders to be prepared for every event and in constant readiness to march. We remained in this state of uncertainty exposed to continual alarms for several days, and then removed from our present ground in the night of the 18th and took post on the right of the line commanded by General Sporken. There we supplied the place of some squadrons sent to reinforce Major General Malsberg's corps on the heights of Scherffde who were threatened with an attack from a body of the enemy who had taken post opposite to them near the town of Rhoden on the borders of the Dymel. But this enterprize, as often happens on the like occasions, never was attempted, so that on this side the labours of three weeks amounted only to different movements of particular corps and some few skirmishes between the light troops and advanced posts of the respective armies. While the chiefs of both armies were thus mutually employed in counteracting each others designs and by a close attention to the least motion on either side disconcerting every project formed to their disadvantage, the corps detached on the left of the Duke's army for the protection of Hanover, and that from the right of the French intended to improve their success on the side of Cassell and Munden, were more active in their operations and likewise more decisive in their consequences.

Prince Xavier by his great superiority, while the principal part of our army was more essentially taken up in striking the important blow near Warburg, having forced General Kilmansegge from his camp at Cassell and obliged him to pass the defiles of Munden, entered these towns, and with the same ease and rapidity seized Gottingen and Eimbeck; by which means the enemy once more got footing in the Electorate and were enabled to

push forward into the country large bodies of their irregulars, as Prince Xavier had encamped at Dransfeld on the other side of Munden, and supported these incursions with twenty battalions and thirty squadrons. In order to oblige the enemy to quit this position, so favourable for their main design, M. Luckner at the head of his hussars, joined by four battalions of regulars, was sent beyond the Weser; while a considerable corps under the Hanoverian General Wangenheim was ordered to observe the division of the enemy posted between Munden and Gottingen. Luckner knew so well how to avail himself of the advantages arising from a perfect knowledge of the country that he disposed his troops in such a manner that the different parties of French Irregulars, who had overrun a great part of the country, were attacked almost at the same time and defeated in several rencounters, particularly at Eimbeck and Northeim, where after a sharp skirmish 400 of the French cavalry were obliged to lay down their arms and surrender at discretion. The advanced posts, being now assailed on every quarter and being no longer able to maintain their ground against M. Luckner and his hussars, were expelled the country in less than ten days and forced to seek protection in the neighbourhood of Prince Xavier's corps. Encouraged by this success a plan was formed, not only to prevent that body of the enemy from advancing farther into the Electorate, but even to attempt, by means of our bridges on the Upper Weser, to cut off their communication between Munden and Dransfeld. The corps of troops encamped at Beverungen under Wangenheim, having received the necessary reinforcements from the Duke's army, were destined to take possession of the narrow pass at the town of Munden, which being once carried would have rendered Prince Xavier's retreat extremely hazardous if not impracticable; and the French reserve of the right wing might then have suffered the same reverse of fortune which their left experienced a few days before in the fields of Warburg. To facilitate the execution of this enterprize two thousand French posted in a wood near the confluence of the Dymel with the Weser in order to get information of all our motions, were attack'd by a corps of Hanoverians with so much vigour that the enemy was soon obliged to yield and retired as fast as possible towards Munden. However, this hasty retreat was not accomplished without the loss of many killed, besides above 200 made prisoners, with three pieces of cannon. This previous but necessary attack towards the execution of the other parts of the plan gave the enemy room to suspect that something of greater consequence was intended. Therefore, not choosing to wait the event Prince Xavier had orders to withdraw his troops from Esbeck in the neighbourhood of Gottingen, and prudently retired to Mulhausen, and is thus by degrees drawing nearer the main body of the French army. Tho' all the parts of the plan for attacking Prince Xavier's army could not be executed, it has nevertheless been attended with very favourable consequences, especially in relieving the greatest part of the Electorate from the heavy exactions imposed by the enemies' troops and circumscribing

their future incursions within narrower bounds, supposing it impracticable at present to cover that country effectually.

It would be endless were I to enter into a minute detail of every skirmish that happens between the advanced posts of two great armies, or the various successes which often attend these accidental engagements. The loss for the most part is inconsiderable, and the consequences never decisive to either side. A post is attack'd and carried; soon after a reinforcement or perhaps a fresh body of troops arrive; the victorious hussars precipitately take to their heels; a few lives are lost on each side, and things remain in the same state as before the encounter. Such was our situation till the 21st of August, when it appeared that the enemy, by collecting their whole force to one point, either intended to bring on an action, or that they were meditating a retreat. The Duke prepared for both, but M. Broglie, thinking the latter more eligible, recalled the detachment of his army posted at Stadberg, and ordered the other corps advanced to fall back on the main body. The heavy baggage filed off towards Cassell and every incumbrance was removed that could impede the march of the army. Prince Ferdinand, attentive to these preparations, ordered the camp at Mierhoff to be struck on the 21st and the troops to rejoin the army.

The whole French army was put in motion early that night and were already in full march by their right towards Cassell before break of day. Our hussars and light troops directly passed the river in pursuit of them, and soon after the Hereditary Prince at the head of a large detachment followed to harass their rear and endeavour as much as possible to gain the enemies left flank, where it was supposed he would make the greatest impression. As our regiment has hitherto had the honour to accompany the Prince in all his expeditions, we were as usual comprised in this detachment. The Inniskilling Dragoons were joined to us; which was all the British Cavalry he carried along with him. Two battalions of Grenadiers, two of Highlanders, with Home's and Kingsley's composed the Infantry. The rest were foreign regiments, and the whole formed a corps of 12,000 men. The retreat of the French was greatly favoured by the woody and broken country we had to pass through, and in short, on account of these interruptions it was impracticable to engage any considerable body of the enemies army till late in the evening. About noon the troops were ordered to halt three leagues on the other side of Warburg, and a camp was assigned them between the villages of Brune and Nieder-Elsingen.

The old French camp was at a small distance in their rear, and the light troops were ordered to occupy the post of Zierenberg about two leagues in the front of the new camp. Keith's Highlanders and the battalions of English Grenadiers followed to support the Irregulars in case of need. As the French rearguard had not as yet cleared the avenues leading to the town, our light troops encountered them on their march and a sharp skirmish ensued which both sides maintained for some hours with equal

obstinacy and dubious success. At length the enemy, by advancing their piquets and some regiments of Dragoons, pressed these troops so close that in the end they were obliged to give ground with some loss; but animated by the bravery and activity of the Hereditary Prince, who had now joined them, they were prevailed upon to renew the fight and amuse the enemy while a reinforcement from camp marched to their assistance. The battalions of Highlanders and Grenadiers were yet at a great distance, and the principal force of the enemy consisting in cavalry, the Prince thought proper to send orders for the Greys and Inniskillings to march immediately from their camp, directing them to repair to him with the utmost expedition. The regiments had scarcely taken up their new ground when this order arrived so that they instantly got under arms and proceeded without delay to their intended destination. The ground we marched over is tolerably open and rises gradually to form the heights that overlook the town where the enemy maintained their post. We came up with our infantry before they had completed their march, and the following disposition was resolved on. Our light troops advanced forward to skirmish with the enemy, while detachments of the grenadiers were posted in the most convenient places and lined the borders of the wood and hedges at the entrance into a narrow road which leads to more open ground near the town. This precaution was necessary to cover our retreat in case we had been repulsed; and the remainder of the battalions followed to sustain the cavalry forming on a rising ground in their rear. The town of Zierenberg is encompassed with high hills entirely covered with wood, and tho' not a place of strength it has the remains of a wall and gates sufficient to secure it against any sudden attack if properly defended. Adjoining to the town are gardens and inclosed fields with hedge rows that run parallel to each other. These render the approaches to it very difficult. The enemy wisely took the precaution to occupy the inclosures and drew up their infantry in ranks behind the hedges. Their cavalry, consisting of the brigade of Royal Dragoons and the regiment of Thianges headed by the Duke de Frouzac, was formed before the avenue at the entrance into the town and covered by the infantry posted in the gardens. Secure in this position they resolved to stand their ground and wait the event.

Our squadron formed in line as soon as they got throw the narrow lane. At the same time the Hereditary Prince joined us and advanced in person at the head of the Greys. In this order we marched over some unequal ground till coming within musket shot of the enemy we received a full fire from their infantry directed obliquely on our right flank along the front of our squadrons. In spite of this unforeseen attack our men, under a continual fire of small arms, advanced with the best countenance and broke through the enemies' cavalry and soon dispersed their whole body, part of whom endeavoured to make their escape into the town and the remainder fled precipitately into the inclosures and hollow ground, where they lay concealed till

night favoured their retreat. The troops, now transported with their success and despising danger, rushed on towards the town and attempted to storm it. Several of our men fell unhappily while they bravely endeavoured to force open the gates; but the enemies' infantry still keeping possession, it was impossible to succeed, and fortunately we did not. Coop'd up in a narrow pass we made a column of four score yards in length, and had not the enemy in their consternation neglected taking advantage of our circumstances, the consequences might have proved dangerous. The Prince, apprised of the danger, gave orders for our retreat; and soon after, the enemy having retired, the grenadiers entered and took possession of the town. We engaged the enemy about sunset, and tho' the action was soon decided in our favours, it was too late to think of a pursuit; and of course the prisoners were few in number, excepting those who remained wounded on the field. If night had not come on the enemies' whole corps must have been taken or cut off, as all the outlets from whence they escaped might easily have been secured. In this trifling affair, our regiment had twenty seven men killed and wounded. Colonel Preston, being thrown from his horse, was much bruised by the fall. No other officer received any considerable hurt. The Inniskilling Dragoons behaved with great spirit, but suffered very little in comparison. One of their squadrons, acting as a reserve, did not engage, and the other was fortunately not so much exposed to the fire of the small arms. During this night the troops continued under arms, and returned next morning to their camp at Brune without any molestation from the enemy.

Notwithstanding the retreat of the French in the night of the 22nd of August, the Duke did not judge it necessary to make any immediate change in the position of his army. Only a few regiments marched to cover his quarters, which he transferred from Warburg to Buhne on the 24th, and the whole army came and encamped on the 28th with their right wing to Libenau and their left to Dringelborg, still occupying the left bank of the Dymel. The corps under the Hereditary Prince kept the same position from the 22nd to the 30th at night when they received orders to break up their camp and repass the Dymel; after which the army was to form between Warburg and the Hill of Deunberg. In this order they remained till seven in the morning and then encamped on the ground they now occupy.

Our young commander, indefatigable in his disposition and eager to seize every opportunity of distressing the enemy, is in continual exercise of his great talents for military affairs. Hence it often happens that while the rest of the army are quiet in camp, his corps has quitted their tents and [is] in full march to surprise a post or occupy an advantageous piece of ground; sometimes to carry off a General who is advanced too far or not sufficiently on his guard, and at another in the execution of some enterprise of greater importance which he has beforehand digested. It was in consequence of this active spirit, accompanied by the same prudence and caution that has hitherto distinguished his military

performances, that his late attempt to surprise the town of Zierenberg was successful, and that with the loss only of ten men killed and wounded he took or destroyed above 800 of the enemy, brought off a Brigadier, a Colonel and forty officers prisoners, together with two pieces of cannon; and if the time would have permitted the entire regiments of Dauphiné and Clermont, amounting to 2,400 men, must have shared the fate of their unfortunate brethren.

The Hereditary Prince having formed his plan of attack on the visible remissness of the enemies' patrols and outposts, on the 6th of this month five battalions and eight squadrons, leaving their tents standing, marched in the evening without the least knowledge of their destination. They crossed the Dymel near Warberg, and having traversed part of the old French camp, the column was ordered to halt and the troops disposed in the following manner. The four squadrons of the Grey and Inniskilling Dragoons drew up at the entrance of the Wood of Malsberg to cover that opening and preserve our communication with our camp at Warburg. A battalion of grenadiers occupied Malsberg, and two regiments of infantry, supported by four squadrons of Hanoverian dragoons had different posts assigned them between the ruins of Malsberg and the town of Zeirenberg. M. Bulau with the light troops under his command took post between the French camp and the town in order to intercept whoever should attempt to pass that way and cut off all communication with the enemy's corps. These troops were posted in the above manner to guard the passes and secure the retreat if the enterprise had proved unsuccessful. Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers and Kingsley's regiment of infantry yet remained. To them one hundred and fifty Highlanders were added for a vanguard, and this corps had orders to pursue their march in the utmost silence. Being arrived within a short distance of the enemies' advanced posts, the troops separate and took different roads, that the town might be assailed in several places at the same instant. Every part of the Prince's scheme succeeded to admiration. The Grand Guards and piquets, thinking themselves secure from their vicinity to M. de Muy's camp, gave very little interruption to the troops while they advanced, and tho' they challenged, the alarm was not communicate till too late to be of any service. A few random shot from the piquets gave the signal to the garrison that an enemy was approaching, but already their outposts were routed, the gates seized and their guards disarmed; and having thus conquered every obstacle, the troops rushed forward and spread universal terror and consternation. The imagination can hardly paint a situation more full of horror and dismay, nor is it possible to describe the indiscriminate rage and fury of the soldier during the night attack—

Luctus ubique, . . .

Ubique pavor et plurima mortis imago.

The affair would have been less bloody had the enemy tamely submitted to their fate and surrendered themselves prisoners

without running to their arms; but on the contrary in the hurry of surprise, despair assuming the place of reason, they foolishly attempted a vain resistance. In this state of distraction they endeavoured, but were never able, to assemble in a body. Some fired from the windows and others mounted their horses and charged naked in the streets, all of which terminate in their own destruction; for our soldiers, now exasperated, and in their own defence, made terrible havoc for some time. Numbers fell by the silent point of the bayonet (the use of firearms being strictly forbid) tho' all who asked received quarter after the first onset, and as much humanity was exercised towards the unfortunate as could be expected in the midst of so much confusion and disorder. The approach of day put an end to the affair, and the Prince ordered the retreat in about an hour after the troops entered the town. We had the good fortune to return back by the same route we marched and arrived at our camp next day in the greatest tranquillity without being molested by any party of the enemy. . . . Believe me always, Dear Brother, Yours most affectionately, D. HOME. Addressed to Patrick Home of Billy Esq., at Wedderburn, near Berwick upon Tweed, per Londres.

285. Commission to Mr. George Home, W.S. to be one of the six ordinary clerks of Session, the post falling vacant by the death of Mr. Alexander Tait; dated at St. James's, 14th July, 1781.

286. Commission to Mr. George Home as Clerk of the Register of Taillies and Inventories of heirs served with benefit of Inventory, which has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Archibald Campbell, one of the six ordinary clerks of Session; dated at St. James's, 27th February, 1785.

Letters from Henry Mackenzie, Author of "The Man of Feeling," &c., to George Home, of Paxton; &c. in connection with The Mirror Club.

287. Letter, indorsed "Invitation to McKenzie, with the answer, 28^d December, 1781."

"To-morrow (four o'clock) at Thommys dine
A select few and quaff good claret wine;
That Bard Mackenzie and his song be there
Is their united wish and earnest prayer.
Saturday (Initialled) R. B.; A. A.; G. H.; W. D.;
B. W. M.; I. G.; W. C.; A. O.; I. P.; R. S."

On the other side of the sheet is Mr. Mackenzie's reply, addressed to Robert Sinclair, Esqr., Advocate, Mills' Square.

"Your Bard (since Bard your favor calls him)
With your kind summons had comply'd,
But that a whoreson Tooth-ake galls him
And pins him to his chimney-side.
His aching jaws and gums so sore
Forbid to trust the Evening air,
Tho' strongly tempts at Two and Four
The eloquence of either Blair.

And modern Minstrel ill foregoes
 A share of such good cheer and wine,
 Besides your Billet plainly shews
 What Men of *Letters* are to dine.

Brown Square, Sunday morning.

H. M."

287a. Edinburgh, 8th September, 1787 :—My dear Sir, I am just setting out for the country (after having stay'd to see Mrs. McKenzie in the way of recovering very well from her lying in) where I shall probably remain till towards the middle of October. I have, I think, left no material business unsettled, except with you, i.e. as to the copy money of the *LOUNGER* which I have received part of and should have deposited it in your hands, but for two reasons; the first that I wished to give you the neat sum after settling it finally, the second and I will frankly own the most efficacious one, that I applied most of the money already received to another purpose which I confess was a private one, but which I believe the Club would not have scrupled to lend me the money for. When I return I will settle the remaining sum with the booksellers (which it is chiefly my fault not to have been settled now) and pay the whole in to you. I hope you have found the country as you wished to find it, both as a farmer and in every other way. I am ever, My dear Sir, yours most truly,
 HENRY MACKENZIE.

288. Brown Square, Saturday, 19th January, 1788 :—My dear Sir, I send by the bearer £300, being the full copy money of the *LOUNGER*, which, if you had not learn'd by your practice among country gentlemen to be an indulgent creditor, you should have craved long ago. If you think it necessary send me (in the . . . Asiatic language of Messrs. Stuart and Fraser) "a chit or note or some such acknowledgement," or if you are to be at the Club tomorrow, bring it thither, that (to continue the same gentlemen's phraseology) "if we should walk off, our heirs" may see that the Book was worth something. Yours ever, HENRY MACKENZIE. (On the back Mr. Home has noted) "By the advice and concurrence of Abercrombie and Craig, paid the money in to Sir William Forbes and Co. on their note, and in the name of the Mirror Club, sent it to Mrs. and Miss McKenzie, 22d January."

289. Brown Square, Tuesday, 22nd January :—Mrs. Mackenzie has been too long conversant with the Mirror Club not to know in the present case where Lounger Hall is situated; begs leave therefore to address thither her and her daughter's very grateful thanks to the members of that Club for their Card and its inclosure. (Addressed) George Home, Esq.

290. Brown Square, Tuesday, 22d January, 1781 :—My dear Sir, I need not tell you the reason why the inclosed receipt is returned. Mrs. Mackenzie has just shewn me the latest production of the Mirror Club, which is undoubtedly one of the best papers they have written tho' *apparentment* neither Monsieur Beattie nor Monsieur McK. had any hand in it. To be serious, the receivers

of it will not affect to despise the gift for its own sake; but they will be believed when they say they prize it the more from the way it came in. And they need not use many words to thank people in whom they do not consider it as anything extraordinary to do such things. Yours always, H. M. (Addressed) George Home, Esqr., Cannongate.

291. 22, Fludyer Street, London, Monday, 26th March, 93:—
My dear Sir, I have told Abercromby in a letter written this morning that I was to write you a long one, in the full and fair intention of which I began this, tho' I may not, perhaps, find it possible to end it so as to go by to-day's post. I dined, Saturday, with your friends in Wimpole Street whom I am happy to see so well. Mr. Home of Wedderburn was also there, who, tho' deaf, seemed in good health and spirits, in better spirits, Mr. Campbell told me yesterday, than he had seen him for a good while past. But tho' the dinner was excellent and the wine the best I have drank in London (too good indeed for me who am still somewhat of an invalid), I had an objection to the entertainment. It was a *male* party, Mr. Hom[e's wife] not being with us. She had, however, a good party, being at the Haymarket Theatre seeing Mrs. Siddons in *Isabella*, which I understand she played most admirably, and with little less effect than on her first appearance in it. I get to scarce any public place, so I shall probably reserve all my entertainment from Mrs. S. till she makes her expedition to Edinburgh, which I understand she proposes to do next month. I see no sights except that old fashion'd drama which *Heraclitus* found a tragedy, *Democritus* a comedy, and which some philanthropic misanthropes in all ages have called a farce. Here it partakes, I think, of all three. You will see the daily accounts of it in the newspapers, the publishers of which are in general wonderfully well informed of everything, tho' they are not always impartial in the relation of them. Of what people *say* indeed they give a tolerably authentic account. From that department of their intelligence you will see the Ministry is on velvet in the House. But they are not quite so much so out of doors as we used to think at Edinburgh and as every lover of his country (I speak it most impartially and from my conscience), would wish. There is a spirit of sedition gone forth of which it is very difficult to tell the extent, but even if not so considerable as some timid people fear, is so restless, so busy, so zealous, as to be truly alarming to every considerate man. . . . I heard the other day in a large and well-informed company a very moderate and sensible man say, he was not afraid during the life of the present King, but he actually believed the people of England would not suffer *Monarchy* in the hands of his successor. The manners, the society, the extravagance of that successor are one of the most dangerous circumstances in the present position of the country. . . . They have stuck up on all the squares, etc. for a week past the words "*Ca ira*" in large characters; and a party evidently scattered up and down the

House on purpose called loudly for the tune at the Haymarket on Saturday. Palmer came forward and with a sarcastic archness which did more credit to his vivacity than his prudence said when he at last procured a hearing that that air belonged to Sadler's Wells. The party were not considerable enough to resent this speech. Another party called for "God save the King." The moderate people wished no tune at all, and neither were plaid. But this tho' a trifle is a speaking symptom, as a pimple on the nose may indicate foulness in the blood.

Such in some measure have been the effects of the imprudence and indiscretion of a man of genius, for it is only in the power of genius to have so much effect in its indiscretion. Burke's book, though it did not create (torn) forwarded and strengthen'd this seditious inflammatory spirit in the people. He first drew that very imprudent comparison betwixt our constitution and that of France, which designing men have since made so much use of. He made it by the force of genius of his touch the theme of every town, village and house in Great Britain, and he exposed by the weak parts of his book the great political truths which it contained to the attacks of every opponent. Abercrombie will remember my venturing with more honesty than politeness a prediction of the effects of his two publications last summer at Wimbledon, and I then offered to write a few pages which I thought might have some tendency to prevent those effects. But all our friends were then so full of his work that they could see no imperfection in it, and my offer (luckily for me, perhaps) was not accepted. They even tell me at this moment that it did good by opening the eyes of the Duke of Portland, Lord Fitzwilliam, etc. It is not from such men that anything is to be feared. Mischievous writings have little effect on men who think of their subjects; they operate on those only who read the writings but are ignorant of the subject. From my communication with men of letters here I can perceive that they are generally on the side of the malecontents. Our friends are a little deficient perhaps in a proper attention to literary men. They pay handsomely enough the lower order of them for paragraphs which are often so sharp and fulsome as to do harm, but they do not cultivate the few superior men among them whose writings or conversation could avail a good deal in giving a tone to the sentiments of the country. And in this respect the extreme parsimony of the King is almost as hurtfull as the dissipation and extravagance of his son.

I have wrote a most unconscionable letter; yet perhaps I could say more did not the watch that lies before me warn me of the hour. I have not time to read over what I have written. Pardon its inaccuracies therefore, and forgive the assurance and freedom with which it is written. I give only my speculations, but not as of any authority; yet they are founded on some observation, some information, and some reflection. My best wishes to all your neighbourhood. Your very faithfull and affectionate, HENRY MACKENZIE.

292. Tax Office, Edinburgh, 5 December 1808:—My dear Sir, Tho' I have a particular object for this letter, yet, exclusive of that I am very well pleased with an opportunity of indulging in a correspondence which I hope you will not think troublesome. At my time of life one loses from various causes so many friends that one is unwilling to allow those who still remain to be estranged from one by an inconsiderable distance of place. We have been flattered with the hope of seeing you and the ladies in Edinburgh this winter, but in the meantime I would [crave] your remembrance by requesting a letter any day when you are quite at leisure; and at this season of short days and indifferent weather there is much more leisure in the country than when there is more daylight and clearer skies.

It has been suggested to me to write some Memoir on the Life and Writings of JOHN HOME, who, I confess, I had regretted to find so little noticed at his death or remembered after it. I was willing to undertake this work (even amidst the hurry of this place) provided I could find proper materials for the purpose. For that purpose I have applied to several friends and acquaintances of Mr. Homes. It has occurred to me also to apply to you in the belief that from your situation and common acquaintance with several of his contemporaries you may be able to afford me some information both with regard to his private history and to that of his literary life, and the reception of his dramatic works, particularly of DOUGLAS, which I reckon a sort of era both in the literary and ecclesiastical annals of Scotland. It will be very obliging if you will communicate to me any information you possess, or on recollection you can call up on those subjects, and if you have any of the poems, squibs, etc., published at the time of the appearance of Douglas (of which I had once a collection but have somehow lost), it will be a great favour to let me have a reading of them, mentioning, if you know, the names of the authors. If any of your neighbours or acquaintance in Berwickshire or East Lothian can afford such information, your writing to them on my behalf, mentioning the object, would, I think, procure such.

So much for the present object of my correspondence. I now look back to a letter of yours which I received just before I set out for the North country, my jaunt to which was of material service to my health. I laid me in, I hope, some stock of health for the Winter. I have now, moreover, the advantage of my son James's assistance in this office, whom the Treasury has been good enough to name my assistant with a very gentlemanlike allowance of £400 a year. It was in truth an appointment absolutely necessary from the prodigious increase of business, some of a quite new kind, coming upon me at a time when I was growing old and when my health was a good deal affected by the labours of the old business. How do the farmers with you talk of the *Property Tax*, and do they complain; or have they equal reason to complain of it as their brethren in Roxburghshire and Northumberland?

In that letter you talk of the new edition of my works to which

I reckon it no small compliment that you seem to have allowed it so much of your attention. But I think the reference to Spain in the Spanish Father an *Auberpoba* (?) fully as singular as the passages you mention in the other tragedy. Read the character of Alvarez and I think you will allow that when it was recollected that it was written 40 years ago, it looks like a prophecy of the administration of the *Prince of peace*. I see many faults in that tragedy, and particularly, perhaps, as Garrick said, in the *Catastrophe*; but I think the first 4 acts made it worth the preserving, and indeed among the best and most striking of my compositions. But an author is not a good judge of his own compositions.

I have just come from sitting an hour with our friend, Lord Melville. He is going to London, but whether to become one of Administration or not I do not pretend to guess. He seems to make no secret of his displeasure with the Acts of the present administration; perhaps too little so; but you know his openness, I might say unguardedness in that way. He is vastly well in point of health and says that in order to preserve it he must leave Edinburgh and its dinners.

Did you read the Article on Cevallos in the last Edinburgh Review? It is as absurd as Sir F. Burdett, and as blackguard as Cobbet. Most of our friends, and indeed most other respectable persons, tho' of the opposition party, have given up the Review on account of it. Look at the *Sun* of Monday last for a letter of observation on it. It is said to be written by a friend of mine in London. By whomever written I think it well done, and not the worse for being moderate and gentlemanly.

Our friend Blair goes on with the most universal approbation as President and the new system seems not less generally approved of. The expedition of the business, my son tells me, will soon clear off all arrear in the Court of Session. But what measure is to be taken to clear off that of the House of Lords, which is a very serious grievance? I think simple enough methods might be suggested, and I hope they will be suggested. I hope we shall soon see you here. Meantime make my respects to the ladies and write to me such a return as this long letter deserves. Yours always most faithfully, H. MACKENZIE.

298. Tax Office, Edinburgh, 19th February 1814:—My dear Sir, I think I said to you on a former occasion that I was glad of any opportunity of hearing of or from you. It is from this motive chiefly that I lay hold of what you may think a remote occasion to write this; but I do not think it requires any apology; and tho I have more writing than enough, and you may perhaps feel not much inclination for it, having better occupation in your books, your pictures and your farm, yet I rather think that occasional correspondence would do you no harm and I am sure it would do me good.

The subject of this, however, is a book which my young people put into my hands, of which I have glanced over the whole and read, fairly read, a considerable part. It is the new work of a lady, certainly of very great merit in her line, *Miss Edgeworth*,

PATRONAGE, of which everybody now talks here ; perhaps the more that the state of the roads prevented its reaching Edinburgh so soon as it otherwise might have done. Has it reached Berwickshire or Paxton ? I wish you to read it, because the subject is one on which yourself wrote two excellent papers in a work which I hope you have not forgotten, *THE MIRROR*. I will say to you with the most perfect impartiality, I like your way of treating the subject better than the Lady's. I think it is more delicate, has more feeling, and, it seems to me, more use at least in this particular, that her objects of patronage are persons who neither from virtue nor talents were entitled to succeed without it, and therefore carry home less of moral effect than *Antonio*, who had talents and virtues to have been both eminent and happy had they been left to their native growth and not spoiled by the hot-bed of patronage and ill-assorted friendship. But I am anticipating Miss Edgworth's story which I hope you will read [The writer then refers to the return of his son Hugh from London on account of his health ; to the weather ; to the rumours of war, and then proceeds] . . What do you say (to come down to private gossiping) to Lady Melville's marriage with Mr. Wallace, which I understand was to take place yesterday ? I think her marrying was not very necessary ; but I hear her new husband well spoken of, and I know he has a considerable fortune and a very pretty place (near Penrith) which I used often to admire in passing. I met your friend, Lord Reston, in coming just now to this office. He is remarkably well and seems very happy ; and I learn from my sons that the public are very much pleased with him. With kind compliments to Miss Stevens, Yours most faithfully,
H. MACKENZIE.

294. Tax Office, Edinburgh, 8 July 1814 :—My dear Sir, It was only within these two or three days that I received the papers which I mentioned having a wish to submit to you, and which I will send to anybody in Edinburgh thro' whose channel any parcels are sent to you whom you will mention in a single line in answer to this. Constable, the bookseller, is very desirous to have them published in some shape or other ; but as he would look for profit from the adventure I do not hold his authority in much estimation. I do not know a pleasanter occupation than that in which you describe yourself as engaged. You will be often crossed in the way by curious books, or passages in books, which tho' not immediately pertaining to the object in which you are engaged, must form a very entertaining and often instructive episode to it. I have often felt this inclination to wander out of the direct road in turning up Johnson's or Ainsworth's Dictionary to look for a particular word or phrase, which has led me astray for half an hour thro' quotations and references. But when the field thro' which one wanders is productive or beautiful it is not labour lost. . . . I am afraid the want of rain has been as unfavourable to my young friend W. Blair's fishing as to the hay-crop. Were I with him I would still undertake to give him lessons in angling. Always, my dear Sir, most truly yours,
H. MACKENZIE.

295. Tax Office, Edinburgh, 6th June 1818:—My dear Sir, I have had several remembrancers of you of late and particularly the bearer of this, our friend, John Swinton, who is in town for a few days with Mrs. S. and who returns to Berwickshire in the beginning of next week. From him as well as others I was happy to receive such favourable accounts of your health and your power of taking your usual exercise. It seems you tired Mr. John Wauchope at a walk; but it must not be forgotten that in walking both you and I would have an advantage over him exactly from the opposite principle to that of jockeyship. We are more aged but we carry less weight. Tho' a little lame now and then I can still walk tolerably well; but of late I have had little leisure for such exercise as is now necessary for me as a medicine, our Exchequer term having only ended (and indeed with so short a vacation as hardly to deserve that name) a few days ago, from my attendance on which or from some other cause, or perhaps without any particular cause at all, I have suffered a good deal of late from several very violent bilious attacks, which I think you are happily free from; but like the man in the *Mirror* with the rheumatic gout, you know probably to be a very bad thing, and which peculiarly unfits for business. 'Tis reacted upon by the attempts at business for which it is unfit. An old friend of ours has made a wonderful recovery from what seemed a very serious complaint, I mean Lord Bannatyne, who is now I think better and stouter than for several years past. He enquires often about you, and wished much he could have been at Paxton in returning from his English tour last autumn. I wish he and I could meet with you once more and have a *Mirror* dinner, with reminiscences, no doubt somewhat melancholy, yet not unpleasing.

What a number of writing men there are now in Edinburgh in comparison with those which existed during the period of the *Mirror* and *Lounger*. They all write with ease too, and not without power, tho' sometimes a little too elaborate and ornate for one like me who have a touch of the old school. Do you ever read any of their productions? Books are now so dear that I can afford to buy but very few. The booksellers, indeed, on whose books, or those of their predecessors, I used to be of old both on the debit and credit side, are kind enough to offer me the perusal of many new productions; but that is a favor which I am shy of accepting, because if a book is popular as well as good (and except it is good I would grudge my time and eyes to read it) I might deprive some more profitable customer of a copy, so rapid now-a-days is the sale of some favourite productions. I had, by favour of Lord Glenlee, within these few days, the perusal of a very singular foreign book, *Memoirs of M. Necker*, and some posthumous productions of his, prepared for publication by his celebrated daughter, Madame de Stael, and published since her death by her friend, B. de Constant. At the end of the volume is a little tale, a novel, somewhat in the stile of *Marmontel*, intituled "Suites funestes d'une seule faute," which I think a very singular production for a man in Necker's situation, and appears to me very affecting, and except in the tragic denouement,

very natural. That denouement hurts the otherwise moral tendency of the story being a sort of encouragement to, or at least an apology for suicide, which perhaps, tho' Necker knew the English pretty well, he had not got over the foreign prejudice of thinking a common English vice. But I am gossiping away, I am afraid, to your annoyance, and it is lucky therefore that my time and paper remind me of its being proper to bring this letter to a close. Your revenge of returning me one as long will be a very great pleasure to me if you find leisure or inclination for it. Present my kind compliments to Miss Stevens, and believe me always, with the most sincere regard, My dear Sir, Yours most faithfully,

H. MACKENZIE.

George Home, Esqr., of Paxton.

296. Letter from Ninian Home to his uncle in reference to the burning of the Toll-bars:—

Paxton House, 18th July 1792.

Dear Sir, I have been expecting you every day for a good while past and therefore have not written to you, but a letter I received yesterday from Campbell says you are not to leave town for a week; so this letter may reach you. In truth, you have been as well out of the way. We have had more disturbance and riot in the county about establishing the toll-gates than I could have believed was possible to have happened, and I fear they are far from being at an end. Seven gates that were erected have been pulled down and burned or thrown into the Tweed; the toll-house at Paxton Gate burned and great part of the wall thrown down; a temporary house put up at Idington Muir is also burned. There has been no open violence since the 5th, but you see insolence and ill-humour in the faces of almost every person you meet on the road; and they threaten, if the toll-gates are put up again, that they will burn and destroy the houses and property of every gentleman in this part of the county who has been concerned in putting up the gates; and if we are not protected by a sufficient military force, I dare say it will be the case. Three troops of dragoons have been in Dunse since last Saturday which has kept everything quiet, but they speak of removing some of the dragoons. I was in Dunse yesterday and we wrote to Lord Adam Gordon pointing out our situation and telling him that unless we had a sufficient force not only to enable us to erect the gates, but *that* force to be continued with us until the country was quiet, we could not attempt to do anything. His answer will arrive to-morrow or Sunday and the Trustees will meet again on Monday. The whole of the farmers to a man almost are at the bottom of the business or they could easily restrain their servants; but they do not act themselves, and it will be difficult, I am afraid, to fix it on any of them. The whole town of Chirnside, man, woman and child, I believe were concerned in the riots. The sheriff went from Dunse last Sunday night with a party of dragoons, but they had scouts out everywhere to give them intelligence, and not one was taken. Three of them, however, were taken the night before last, with one or two others.

They will be examined on Saturday (to-morrow) when the sheriff, who was obliged to attend the trial (as a witness) of Taylor, one of the rioters in Edinburgh, is expected to be at Dunse again. Two of the Dunse rioters are carried to Edinburgh by a Justiciary warrant. We shall not have peace or quietness until some examples are made; and I think you had as well pass a few weeks at Buxton or Harrowgate until things are settled. The Colonel is at Caldra. I passed a day with him last week. I thought him not quite well, but he would not confess that he was so. . . . I understand Buxton has quite restored Sir Adam Ferguson and that he is now as well as ever he was in his life. . . . Mrs. Home, Miss Mary and Miss Grahame were here alone the night the gates were burned. I was at Caldra. You may believe they were very much frightened, and they are not a little so yet.—I ever am, Dear Uncle, affectionately yours,
NINIAN HOME.

297. Letter from Sir Walter Scott presenting a copy of his *Lay of the Last Minstrel* to George Home, Esq., of Paxton. It is the third edition issued in 1806, which fixes the date of the letter. On the flyleaf is inscribed "George Home, Esq., of Paxton, from his obliged friend, the author." The letter is as follows:—My dear Sir, Will you pardon the vanity of an author in hoping a copy of a new edition of his work may not be unacceptable to you as a man of letters and an ancient borderer. It contains some lines on p. 188 relative to the Homes of Wedderburne and the Swintons (my own maternal ancestors), with a few others which were added since the quarto edition. I am ever with great regard, Dear Sir, Your obliged and faithful servant—W. SCOTT.

Castle Street, Friday.

LETTERS FROM SIR HENRY RAEBURN, R.A., to GEORGE HOME,
OF PAXTON, 1814-1818.

298. Edinburgh, 12th February 1814:—Dear Sir, Your copy of Lord President Blair's portrait was sent to me a few days ago. Have the goodness to inform me if it is to be sent out to you, and whether it is to be framed, and I shall give orders about it immediately. I am, with sincere respect, Dear Sir, Your most obedient and faithful servant, HENRY RAEBURN.

299. Edinburgh, 28th November, 1817:—Dear Sir, I am this moment favoured with yours, and am ashamed to say that your portrait of Sir David Milne still wants a good deal of being finished. It is my intention, if possible, to have it at the London Exhibition, and every exertion shall be made to get it accomplished; and the only apology I have to make for its not having been finished before now, and the true one, is just this that I have really been oppressed with business. I am, with great esteem and respect, Dear Sir, Your most faithful servant, HENRY RAEBURN.

Mr. Home's reply was to the effect that if he did not get the picture finished for this year's Exhibition, he could not wait another year.

800. Edinburgh, 17th March 1818:—Dear Sir, I have the pleasure of telling you that the portrait of your friend, Sir David Milne, is not only finished, but shipped this morning for London for the Exhibition according to your wish, and I flatter myself it is a picture that will do me some credit. As the weather is upon the whole boisterous, I presume you will think it proper that I insure it. The picture itself is 140 guineas, and the frame and case, altho' I do not yet know precisely the amount, yet I do not think they will be much under 80 guineas, at which sum I will insure them, as I suppose you will think with me that it is not necessary to risk the loss of that money. I remain, with very great esteem, Dear Sir, Your most obedient and faithful servant, HENRY RARBURN. This letter was addressed to "John Home, Esqr. of Paxton, etc., Berwick."

801. Edinburgh, 20th March 1818:—Dear Sir, I have the pleasure of your letter of the 18th. I know your name perfectly and am quite ashamed of having written John, but I recollect some person came in upon me at the very time I was addressing the letter which probably was the cause of the blunder. I shall write to London and endeavour to get you notice of what would be the expense of a print, but it will be necessary that you tell me the size, and also the nature of the engraving, whether a mezzotinto or a stroke engraving, for much depends on these circumstances. (The rest of the letter deals with the insurance and sending of the picture to Paxton at the close of the Exhibition.)

802. Edinburgh, 9th July 1818:—Dear Sir, I gave orders some time ago that Sir David Milne's portrait should be sent to you direct from London, and as the Exhibition is now closed I expect to hear every day of its being sent off; but as these voyages are sometimes made as expeditiously as the post, I think it possible that the picture may arrive at Berwick before the information can reach you through me of its being sent. . . . I will write you the moment I hear anything about it. I am, with the greatest esteem and respect, Dear Sir, your most obedient faithful servant, HENRY RARBURN.

803. York Place, 14th July 1818: This letter intimates that the picture has been shipped "on board the Alert, W. Turner;" and gives instructions as to the safe removal of it from the packing case.

Excerpts from a series of letters from Captain afterwards Admiral Sir David Milne, K.C.B., to George Home, of Wedderburn, 1811—1818.

804. His Majesty's Ship Impetueux, 4th September 1811:—My dear Sir, I avail myself of the permission you gave me of writing you to give you some account of my travels since I left

Inveresk. I had a very rough but quick passage to Wingo Sound, where Sir James Saumarez was laying, and my ship joined a few days afterwards from the island of Anholt. We lay in Wingo Sound till Monday last when we received orders along with four other ships of the line and a frigate to proceed to the Downs. We got out only yesterday morning and are now off the Seaw lighthouse, on the coast of Jutland, and the packet being near us I take the opportunity to send this. Wingo Bay, the only place I had an opportunity of seeing, is a most dreary situation, but very convenient anchorage for our fleet, being very secure, and plenty of water in the small islands, or rather rocks, the hollows of which, where there is any soil, the different ships have made into gardens and have raised great plenty of vegetables for the use of the officers. The fleet is supplied in a private manner from Gottenburgh with plenty of everything. The harvest has been over some time, and a very plentiful one. The only service the fleet has performed this season has been convoying fleets of merchant ships up the Baltic, and this requires line-of-battle ships on account of the numerous gunboats the Danes have and which are very formidable in calm weather, which prevails much in the Baltic; and several of the ships have suffered a good deal from them. It is quite surprising the great trade that is still carried on. Several fleets of 200 sail have passed up and down lately, principally West India produce, but most of the ships come out in ballast and take home timber and hemp; but I am certain it must be an unprofitable concern from the great expence and time waiting for a wind and convoy. They are all with few exceptions under Danish and Swedish flags with licence, and some with licence were lately allowed to go to Russia with gunpowder, etc., to get the produce of the country in return. I saw a gentleman from St. Petersburg a few days ago. He says Russia is in a very bad state both with respect to the finances and army; and though they claimed a victory over the Turks, yet it was a great defeat, and at present 400 of Government paper is given for 100 of cash. The principal part of the army is at present on the frontiers of Poland. A piece of news you may not have heard is—the King of Prussia is gone to war with France and marched 40,000 men under Blucher against them. Bonaparte had demanded possession of the port on the Baltic which was refused. That is the only news I have of any consequence. Frequent secret intercourse is carrying on by our Government. The *Impetueux* is a very fine ship but in want of repair; but she may run some time. I find everything very comfortable and in good order. . . . I remain, with much regard, yours most sincerely, DAVID MILNE.

305. H.M. Ship *Impetueux*, off Flushing, 30th September 1811:—My dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 20th on the 27th. . . . We are here in a most dreary situation, watching the Scheldt fleet. We are laying at anchor out of sight of land, 9 leagues N.W. of West Capel on Walchern, a situation, in my opinion, extremely dangerous, and not answering any good purpose. We cannot remain much longer. A

British fleet will do almost anything, but they cannot do what is impossible. No anchor can hold the ship any time. Last Wednesday night it blew very hard from the S.W. Five ships of fifteen parted their cables, and if their other anchors had not brought them up, which I did not expect, nothing could have prevented them being wrecked, the sands laying half-way between us and the shore. It would be the best plan to allow them to come out, and even if they escape into Brest they can be watched without danger. I never passed such a night. A few small vessels stationed off here would soon give notice of their sailing to our fleet in the Downs; and I do think that during the winter months we ought to have a squadron in Aberlady Bay in the Firth in case of their attempting to go north about or to Ireland. Here it is impossible we can lay much longer. My barometer, I regret much, got broke on Wednesday night. All the passage from the Baltic it was at 30 $\frac{1}{16}$; on Wednesday night 28 $\frac{5}{16}$. We have cutters with our letters two or three times a week, which is agreeable. They come from Deal; and we cannot now go to Yarmouth, as there is not water for large ships; and this also ought to make the Firth of Forth more attended to. I understand by the inland navigation from Ostend, Dunkirk, Bulogne, etc., they can embark at Flushing, if they wish it, any number of men in 48 hours. With an easterly wind, when our ships cannot leave the Downs, they may be joined by the Texel ships, and it is only about 60 hours' sail to the Firth. Wingo Bay is in Sweden, the entrance to Gottenburgh, a few leagues below that place, and never of any consequence until our fleet anchored there. It is very convenient to collect the convoys and to wait for a fair wind; but if the Northern powers continue against us I do not think we will be able to anchor there another season, as they will be enabled to annoy us very much by gunboats. . . . Yours very sincerely, DAVID MILNE.

In the Downs I saw some of the iron cables. The guard-ship there is moored with them. I think they will answer perfectly and be an immense saving, but great care must be taken that the iron is good. The enemy's fleet in the Scheldt is 16 sail of the line and 5 in the Texel. We have here 15, and 5 off the Texel. Before we left Wingo the inhabitants said we were to have a severe winter. I have seen these two days large flocks of felfairs going towards the West. Is not this rather early?—and swallows going to the S.E. I wrote Mrs. Milne on the 28th.

306. H.M. Ship Impetueux, Spithead, 27th October 1811:—My dear Sir, . . . We have been at Spithead about ten days, and are refitting here, so we shall not be paid off, which I was a little afraid of . . . The Flushing fleet have returned to the Downs, and the French fleet, which had gone up to Antwerp, have returned to Flushing; but our fleet will remain in England, as they now find it too dangerous to remain at anchor to blockade them during the winter as was intended. The brush with the Bulogne flotilla has done much good. It shows they stand no chance when our ships can close with them. They are

fine vessels and carry heavy guns, but are only calculated for shoal water, and are very low. When our frigates get once near them our musketry immediately clear their decks; and they do not sail well, from being built so flat. About 20 sail have got out ten days since, and have proceeded to the North, I supposed for Flushing. It is there, by every account, he intends collecting a very large force, and it is from thence and the neighbouring forts I have always considered this country, particularly Scotland, as open to invasion, and I have no doubt whenever he has time, he will attempt it. It has always occurred to me that Government has never sufficiently taken into their consideration the defence of Scotland from invasion, particularly to the north of the Tay. Should the enemy ever be able to throw a body of men on shore at or near Lunan Bay and get possession of Perth, they would not only have a strong position, but all the supply of the North of Scotland in their rear, and the communication by the western roads open to Ireland, while they would have two firths between them and the capital, where any force could be sent against them. I could not help stating this to Commissioner Bower last year or this Spring when he was down respecting a depot for French prisoners at Perth. He, however, did not seem to have any ideas on this subject, and I have unwarily entered into it with you to whom it may not be at all entertaining. I regret to find by Captain Barry, just arrived from Constantinople in the *Pomone*, that the English influence is quite gone there and the French completely predominates, so that we have nothing good to look for from thence to the general cause, and Russia, if she was willing, is now unable: the Turks seem determined to find her sufficient work. . . . We shall be here at least three weeks, but I have no idea where we shall go. I observe various documents by degrees getting into the papers respecting the Americans and the Spanish province of Louisiana. They have only another step to Mexico. I beg my best respect to Mrs. Home; and believe me, my dear Sir, with much regard, yours very sincerely,
DAVID MILNE.

307. H.M. Ship *Impetueux*, Spithead, 11th November 1811:—
My dear Sir, We are still refitting here, as the badness of the weather has retarded us very much. Our destination I begin to think will be Lisbon, as the Admiralty have sent down to hasten us, and all the troop ships and the transports at this place are ordered out there. They are going out empty and each to take a flat-bottomed boat. Whether this is for any new expedition from thence I have not heard, but I am afraid it is to prepare for the worst; for it strikes me we cannot hold our ground there a great deal longer. For some time past I have been quite taken up with court-martials. What makes me mention this is—a man that was tried for striking his captain. You have, I believe, heard me mention I never punished a man the moment he committed the crime or after dinner. In the evening when mustered at the guns this man was found fault with for the screw of the gun not being quite clean, and was instantly ordered on the quarter deck to be flogged. He asked

what he was to be punished for, and no answer was given but he was ordered to strip. This he refused to do, and his cloaths were immediately cut off his back with knives. When about to be tied up he made a run at the captain and struck him. This man is condemned to be hanged. His defence was he was seized with a momentary frenzy, and running to jump overboard he pushed his captain to get past him. This his witnesses in part proved. Had Captain Collier put this man in confinement till next morning, the above would not have happened. Indeed, I think there should be an order to that purpose. We have had dreadful blowing weather and much rain, almost constantly since I arrived here. . . . I have not been much on shore and have amused myself with signals which are now brought to very great perfection. The only thing we want is a night telegraph. It has, I believe, been tried with different coloured glasses, but found not to answer, not being able to distinguish the colours. I have been scheming this way, and it is very probable, like many other schemes, it will never go further than on paper. . . .

DAVID MILNE.

308. H.M. Ship *Impetueux*, Spithead, 24th November, 1811:—
My dear Sir, . . . I am now ordered under the command of the Admiral here and I understand will be employed at least for some time, in the blockade of Cherbourg. The enemy have two line-of-battle ships there, two frigates and some small craft. We keep the same force off the port. I shall probably sail the end of this week. It is a very teasing and anxious service as the enemy can so easily slip out. However, at present, I am not the senior officer, as Captain Malcolm will be with us. This ship cannot go abroad at present being in want of considerable repair. She is however, a very fine ship, and being rated a 78, has an additional number of men. Government, I understand, is sending out commissioners to Vera Cruz, and a captain of the Navy goes out I believe to be attached to them. Should the affairs in the Peninsula be unfavourable, it will become highly necessary for us to pay attention to that quarter, and particularly to Cuba and Jamaica. The latter island is at present in a very bad way and, I believe, if they had an opportunity would not hesitate in throwing off their allegiance to the mother country. They are too near St. Domingo to be long quiet. A vessel has this moment arrived from thence. She brings the account of the death of Admiral Rowley, our Commander-in-Chief there. The very bad weather we have constantly had has retarded my refitting. We will now be ready on Wednesday. For seven days past we have had very fine weather, frosty with N.E. winds, which has sent all the outward bound away, some hundred sail for all parts. Some of them have been detained two months. This day we are to be honoured with a visit of the Duke of Clarence, who is coming to Portsmouth for some days, and all the ships and garrison prepared to salute him at no small expense of powder; each ship, great and small, to fire 21 guns. I often, my dear Sir, when I am in the Dockyard wish you was here to see it and the improvement in machinery.

I mentioned that for making blocks. The same steam engine pumps the water out of the docks and answers many other purposes. All the copper for the ships' bottoms, copper bolts, etc., are now manufactured here. The old copper is taken off one day, it is remelted, rolled into sheets, and put on the next; all this done by steam and with very little manual labour. But I am sorry to say that the man who invented and put up all this machinery, was allowed to go away, as I am informed, because Government would not give him an adequate salary. He is a Frenchman, and the chance is he may now go to the Continent, where such a man must be invaluable, when Bonaparte is endeavouring to increase his marine to such an extent. I see by the papers Tweed has been much swelled. . . . Yours most faithfully, DAVID MILNE.

309. H.M. Ship Impetueux, Spithead, 1st December 1811.—My dear Sir, . . . I yesterday received orders to proceed of Cherbourg, and we are just now getting under way. I am to relieve another ship, the Vengeur, as she is ordered to Plymouth. You will be happy, I am sure, to find the man I mentioned to you was not hanged. Captain Collier wrote as strong as he could to the Admiralty, and the Prince Regent pardoned him on his being sent to Botany Bay for life. We have had a great deal of reviewing and sailing about with the Duke of Clarence, who is still here and remains till next Thursday, and then goes to Lord Keith's in this neighbourhood for ten days. I understand he expects to have the command in the Mediterranean, and Lord Keith the Admiralty. But I rather think the Duke is passing his time here until Mrs. Jordan leaves Bushy Park, as it is said she is leaving him on account of his having asked Miss Tilney Long in marriage.

Part of our army I have always thought ought to be embarked in men-of-war and troopships, that is men-of-war fitted as such. They might certainly be employed to great advantage in the Peninsula in landing in the rear of the enemy and cutting off his supplies; and I hope that Government are now thinking of doing this by having sent out the troopships empty. The Agincourt is just now in sight coming in. She is from Lisbon and has the official dispatches of General Hill's affair. I shall write you when I get of Cherbourg, and as Sir Harrie Popham can give me franks will then send you the Telligraph.

The Prince Regent has been in a very dangerous state, his leg and thigh perfectly black, and the physicians had ordered him so much opium, he had no passage for some days. I was told stocks fell 2 per cent. on this account. Should anything happen him in the present state of the King, what a dreadful thing it would be for the country. . . . This ship has now got a good refitt, which she much wanted, but I have a good deal yet to do with the crew, who are not at all what I would wish them to be, or what they ought to be. Indeed I think the discipline of the service has not improved since I last commanded a ship; and so much has been said in the Houses of Parliament and so much

written about corporal punishment, it has done a great deal of mischief in the flesh; and this is, I suppose, what the authors wished. We have hitherto gone on pretty well, and I wish they would let us alone. . . . DAVID MILNE.

810. His Majesty's Ship *Impetueux*, Spithead, 3rd December 1811.—My dear Sir, I wrote you on Sunday just as we were getting under way, but we got no further than this anchorage, as it came on very bad weather and a direct contrary wind. I left this morning, but had not got out a few leagues when I met Sir Harrie Popham coming in, and as I was to be under his orders I returned with him. We shall probably remain here while it blows strong from the westward. Having got a frank from Captain Percy I send you the plan of a night Teligraph. . . . What dreadful blowing weather since Sunday. It is now quite a hurricane, and we are fortunate to be at an anchor. We had a smart shock of an earthquake here on Friday night last about the middle of the night. I was sleeping on shore and was waked by it. It shook the house and bed much, attended with a rumbling noise like a carriage driving along the pavement, and made all the joists crack. It continued only a few seconds. I have not observed by the papers whether it was felt anywhere else. The Cherburg ships are still safe in harbour. The *Hotspur* frigate, Captain Percy, arrived here yesterday. He drove a convoy into Caen at the mouth of the Seine loaded with ship timber for Cherburg. Several of them were destroyed and one taken, but she afterwards sunk. Bonaparte seems determined to have a navy. He is now sending his flotilla from Buloigne round to Flushing whenever he finds an opportunity. I had a letter from Mrs. Milne yesterday inclosing one from Sir George Clark wanting my vote for next general election. I understand Sir John Dalrymple is running him very hard. If it comes very near I suppose they will be writing me to get leave to come down, but I would much rather they would apply for the ship to be sent, as we might be as well in the Firth of Forth for a little time as here or in the Downs. . . . DAVID MILNE.

811. H.M. Ship *Impetueux*, St. Helens, 19th December 1811.—My dear Sir, I had the pleasure of receiving yours of the 5th instant on the 9th. That night we sailed and returned here on Monday evening. We have had most dreadful weather, and all Sunday night a perfect hurricane with a great deal of lightning. We split several of our sails and sprung the foreyard, which obliged us to return to port. The squadron generally comes in with westerly winds, but I staid out on purpose to get both the ship and crew a little to rights. They have been too much in harbour. We were off Cherburg, close in. They have two sail of the line, several frigates, a number of gun brigs and gunboats, one ship of the line building, nearly ready to launch. They are doing a great deal to make it a commodious harbour, and making it very strong, building immense batteries. Formerly cones were sunk to break the force of the sea. This did not answer. They are now making a dyke quite across the bay, having an entrance at each end. It is done by throwing loose stones till they are

above the surface. On this they build the batteries and it appears to answer perfectly well. The ships are quite ready and sometime come out to manœuvre when our squadron are at a distance. Lately they had near been brought to action. By a sudden shift of wind our ships were brought to lay between them and the land, and they just got in at the east entrance as our ships got abreast of the west. This has rather given them a fright and they will be more careful in future; although they were much superior, having their frigates, brigs and gunboats all ready to come out, which our squadron were more afraid of than the ships of the line. I never have experienced such constant gales, and in these narrow seas and no moon I was hardly in bed in the night; the current in bad weather runs so strong and always set on the French coast, which requires the utmost attention, particularly in so large a ship. On Sunday morning I picked up a small boat close in with Cape Barfleur, with five Frenchmen on board. They had escaped from our prisons and taken the boat away from Portsmouth the evening before. The man belonging to the boat was with them. He says they hired his boat to go to Spithead and made a prisoner of him. The account they give of themselves is not very consistent, and I have them still on board for examination.

The Duke of Clarence at last left us. It is said the Prince Regent sent for him, being much displeased at the manner he was conducting himself, which was certainly not correct. Nobody under the King ought to have proceeded in the way he did by levees, saluting, reviews, etc. He seems determined to get married. He asked Miss Mercer, but Lord Keith would not hear of it. . . . DAVID MILNE.

812. His Majesty's Ship Impetueux, St. Helens, 5th February 1812:—My dear Sir, When I wrote you on the 24th ult. I then expected from my representation to the Admiralty that the ship would be ordered into dock; instead of that I am ordered to proceed to the latitude of Lisbon with the East India ships and then to go to Lisbon. My report to the Admiralty has had the good effect of making them think the ship is in good condition, for before, they, I believe, only thought her fit to lay at anchor. . . . We go the first fair wind. . . . You would see by the papers that there are now certain accounts of the death of Mungo Park. Captain Scobell, who is now here, has just returned from Africa and brought the accounts. Park was proceeding down the Niger with only one attendant in a canoe, and, as is customary, on passing the territory of one of the petty princes, he sent him a present; but the person he intrusted it to deliver run away with it, and the prince hearing of the canoe proceeding without his receiving the expected present sent after it; and Park, finding what had happened, leapt overboard and swam on shore to explain matters, but was murdered with his companion, by those, it was supposed, who had kept the present. Captain Scobell captured several vessels under neutral flags but no doubt English property with slaves on board, and agreeable to orders carried them to Sierri Leoni, from whence they are to be sent back to

their own country; but this they have no wish for and say they will only be killed. All the petty states are at war and few prisoners are taken. I have been on the coast of Africa, and could never think otherwise than that the slaves in a well-managed estate in the West Indies were much happier than I saw them in Africa. The traffic is certainly very unhuman; but I should not be surprised if soon the Africans were to sell themselves voluntarily. I do not know whether Parliament would hinder this.

The Baltic ships are now nearly ready and it is expected will go very early this season. If Russia and Prussia do not now come forward, I am afraid they will lose the only opportunity they may ever have of saving themselves and Europe. The troops for Portugal are still here from contrary winds. The French frigates that are out, I think it will be impossible they can escape, as ships are sent out in every direction after them. I hope we shall fall in with them. Captain Maitland, of the *Pique*, has charge of the convoy, and I am only to keep sight of them. . . . We are all looking for a promotion, and anxious to know who is to be the first lord. The Duke of Clarence and Lord Keith are mentioned, also Mr. Welsley Pole. I am very well satisfied with the present one, and wish he may remain in. Mr. Pole is an old shipmate of mine in the West Indies in 1782. He was then lieutenant, and left the service because he thought he did not get promoted quick enough. He is at present Secretary in Ireland. . . . DAVID MILNE.

813. H.M. Ship *Impetueux*, Lisbon, 30th March 1812:—My dear Sir, My last to you was dated the 16th February, and the last I have of yours is of the 4th February. After waiting so long for a fair wind, we at last sailed suddenly on the 1st March. I kept company with the India fleet to near the Western Islands and arrived here the 21st after much bad weather. We lost one man by lightning on entering this river. It entered the mast-head when he was on the lookout, killed him instantly, and came out of the mast by an iron hoop at the quarter deck without doing more injury. This is a noble river for every thing that may be wanted by a commercial nation and in any other hands than the Portuguese would have been the best naval depot in Europe; but they are a most miserable set. There is only one dock and it is so badly situate as to be intirely useless from the eddy of the river completely choking it up with mud. There are two line-of-battle ships in the river and one on the stocks and several frigates, all very fine ships, and which I hope, if we are ever obliged to leave this place, we will either take with us or destroy. The soil all round, as far as I have seen, is very barren, almost sand mixed with calcarious earth, yet in every direction the vines are planted where it could hardly be supposed they could get the least nourishment, and they are now planting them in every spot they can on account of them being so much destroyed in the interior by the armies; and wine has got up so very high it will help to make them industrious. I have been a good distance along the banks of the river, but have not yet

visited the lines, but I intend doing it in a few days as the weather is now getting fine. There is one thing that immediately struck me, that is, the plan of embarking the troops in case of being obliged to retreat to the shipping. The left end of the line, at least that part that communicates with the Tagus comes in a few miles below Lisbon. It is there, I understand, it is the intention to embark the army. The first division might perhaps get on board, but what would become of the others, particularly as the different heights would command the embarkation? In my opinion, should any reverse happen our army, which I trust and think will not be the case, the whole army ought to be transported in boats to the opposite side of the Tagus, where the ground is very strong and the river only about a mile broad, and the enemy could not have any possible means of following, as we would take the whole vessels with us, besides having completely the command of the river, and embark the men and stores at leisure. This appears to me so evident that I was quite surprised when I found it was the intention to embark the army from the Lisbon side. All classes seem to have the most perfect confidence in Lord Wellington, and I sincerely hope no political motives will remove him from the intire command of our army. The siege of Badajos goes on as well as possible. The enemy made a sortie at the beginning with 2,000 men in a very bad night, and I rather suspect in some measure surprized us. They had a strong body of horse, but they were soon drove back with great loss. On the 25th we stormed and took the principal outwork of that part of the town attacked. It was at the third attempt our troops did it, as it was strongly defended in the rear by pallisades. They killed in it 250 and took 70 prisoners, who were marched to Elvas next day. This outwork commanded an inundation and sluice which was the principal defence of the point attacked. Our batteries will now be close to the walls, and in ten days from the 25th the place was expected to surrender. Our army had marched seven days before Marmont had the least idea of it, and he cannot now arrive in time to save it; and the other corps of our army are in strong position in front, neither can he attack Ciudad as he lost his battering cannon and and has only a few at Valadolid, which he will not be able to bring up in time. The only risk there appears to be [is] that while our army is at Badajos he may make a dash at the north of Portugal, and try to get between our army and Lisbon; but I rather think he will push for Badajos. But the weather has been so wet he cannot bring up his guns in time to save the place. This is the latest news last night from the army, and should the packet not sail to-day and any other arrives, I shall inform you, as I generally hear from the Admiral as soon as any arrives I remain, with much regard, Yours most sincerely, DAVID MILNE.

314. H.M. Ship Impetueux, Lisbon, 9th April 1812.—My dear Sir, I wrote you on the 30th ult. by the packet, and as the Fantome brig is ordered home with dispatches I take the opportunity of informing you of the fall of Badajos. It was taken by

storm on the night of the 6th. The action continued from one o'clock to seven in the morning. Of course the loss on both sides must be considerable; but as the dispatches goes home in the *Fantome* I will not trouble you with the different accounts we have here, which may not be correct. The teligraph announced last night to the Admiral (the latest accounts yet received) that the governor and 8,000 men including officers had marched into Elvas on their way to this place. Philipson (I am not sure if I spell his name right) broke his parole in England, and being found in arms against us I think will puzzle our Government how to act with regard to him. Generals Graham and Hill are now falling back on Badajos. Of Marmont we have here heard nothing; but the enemy have now but a small force at Seville, and they must now raise the siege of Cadiz. It is the general report of the Portuguese merchants that the French are retiring from the Peninsula, and from every account we receive I should think it the case. It is pretty certain they have not received any reinforcement and it is even said that part of the Imperial Guards have gone to France. The North of Europe will now, I should think, become the theatre of war. Everything here is as perfectly quiet and secure as in London, indeed I believe more so; and provisions plenty, but principally from America, very little indeed from England; and if it was not for the supplies from America, the army here could not be maintained. A good deal of grain comes from Barbary, but it is very precarious and not to be depended on. I expect about ten days hence to be sent out to cruise, which I shall like much better than remaining here doing nothing; and as the Admiral's commands extends to the Western Islands and Madeira, will probably visit both of these places. The new island that was last year thrown up at the Western Islands has again disappeared. The Admiral had ordered a flagstaff and English colours to be hoisted on it, and all is gone down together. It was called Sabrina Island from the ship who saw it rise out of the water. I have not been any distance from Lisbon, but have visited all ground on the south side. It is very strong, composed of small conical hills. They are now nearly all fortified with excellent field works, and capable of being defended a long time. They were only begun last year, when it was supposed the French might have come down the south side of the Tagus, and these heights completely command Lisbon and the shipping, as it is only about a mile across. The weather has now become very warm in the day, and I cannot think it a good climate for delicate people. The thermometer is now in the shade on board at 80° in the day and 50° in the night, and the air very damp. On shore the variation must be more. The vines are now getting quite green, and the barley in the ear, and the vegetables the finest I ever saw, particularly the lettuce I remain, my dear Sir, with much regard, yours very truly, DAVID MILNE. A brig arrived here a few days since from Sicily. Everything is now perfectly quiet, but there was no doubt of the Queen being in the conspiracy, which was to give up the island to the French and put to death the principal English officers.

315. Inveresk, 15th October 1812.—My dear Sir, I have from day to day delayed writing to you until I knew something of what my motions were to be, and which are just as uncertain as when I left Berwickshire. The Venerable is daily expected at Portsmouth and until she arrives I must just wait here. . . . Mrs. Milne, I am sorry to say, has been very unwell for some time past. . . . I now think seriously of taking her to England for the winter months. . . . January to April I think the worst months here and I think the English climate will do her much good during that time. Public events crowd so fast upon us, we can hardly risk an opinion. I am afraid the Emperor Alexander will be induced to make a peace as I understand the French influence is very strong at St. Petersburg, and I always thought we ought to have had a more active man there than Lord Cathcart. Our army in Spain have done wonders, but if the Spaniards do not become hearty in the cause, it is impossible we can stand the expense of men and money, and the difficulty of getting provisions, for it appears the Americans are determined to keep at war with us. What an unfortunate business the capture of the *Guerrion* frigate! It is a thing I could not have expected. Captain Dacres, in my opinion, appears to have acted with indecision from the beginning, first in having backed his main topsail, thereby not having the ship under command of the helm; next in veering ship, which at least gave an appearance of avoiding the action, and by the rolling of the ship the chance of losing his masts when the rigging was cut, which actually happened. However, there is no doubt the American was superior in men and weight of mettle, and I have always thought our large frigates have not a sufficient number of men. They can only put 9 men to each 18 pounder, which is too few. . . . The boys are quite well and coming on very well at school, particularly David, who is generally at the head of the class. . . .
DAVID MILNE.

316. Inveresk, 10th November 1812:—My dear Sir, By to-day's papers I see Lord Wellington is obliged to leave Burgos. A battle must of course take place or he must again retire on Portugal. What has General Maitland to answer for from rendering the army intrusted to him useless? Our next news from Russia must be very important, for it is impossible Bonaparte can remain at Moscow during the winter. I never could alter my opinion respecting American politics; however much they may wish to get possession of Canada it is my opinion the Spanish provinces is their first object; and I still think we ought to have a considerable naval force with some troops in the Bay of Mexico, even if you were to embark them from the Islands, if you could not spare them anywhere else. . . .
DAVID MILNE.

317. Portsmouth, 21st January, 1813.—My dear Sir, I delayed writing you until I was in some measure settled and knew what I was to do, for Sir Harrie has been trying so much to keep the Venerable that I could hardly consider myself secure of her until I had read my commission, which I did on Tuesday;

and even that morning he asked me to delay it for a day or two. He went to London that evening. Lord Melville having left it to myself either to take the Venerable or Stirling Castle, I preferred the ship I was appointed to; at the same time mentioned to his Lordship that if he was under any obligation to alter his arrangements I was perfectly ready to meet his wishes. But as he did not ask me to give up the Venerable I did not think there was any occasion for me to volunteer it. She is refitting, and I think it will be a fortnight before we are ready for sea. There is no particular news; troops occasionally embarking for Portugal. The West India convoy sails to-morrow morning. We have been this day trying a seaman for attempting to desert. His defence was that he is an American, and he produced a letter from his father dated in 1801 and a certificate from Commodore Rodgers of having served with him in 1803. However on looking on the paper they were wrote upon, we found the former paper to have been made in 1809 and the latter in 1807. So much for Americans in our service. They are, however, like to give us some trouble. 12 men of the *Guerrion* have been kept in America to answer for 6 of our countrymen who were found fighting against us, and who are sent to England to be tried, and I should suppose they will be hanged; and the Americans say if we hang them they will hang the 12 *Guerrion* men.

I am happy to find the iron cables are again to be tried. The inventor of them was with me in London and wishes much that I would try them in the Venerable and report upon them. I am not quite sure if I shall do so as considerable alterations must be made in the ship, and a great deal depends on the working the iron properly. I dined with Mr. Rennie, the engineer, and asked his opinion of them. He says they will not stand well except hammered by machinery and afterwards annealed, which the inventor has not done. If they should answer it would be of very great consequence to the Navy, as they take up so little room, and a very great saving in expence. . . . DAVID MILNE.

818. In a letter from Mrs. Milne, dated Inveresk, 20th February, 1813, she says, "Captain Milne is to have the command of the Cherburg squadron, and a very anxious one it will be," and that he wishes her to go south, but she hesitates to leave his father in his advanced years, and to interrupt the education of her boys, though her doctors agree it may prolong her life. She adds, "My brother Patrick seems a very sensible, good-natured young man, and very keen in his profession, which is a good sign. His perfect knowledge of the Portuguese and Spanish language he found of infinite use to him. I believe there are Homes to be found in all parts of the world; and so much the better for those who have any connexion with the name. Patrick found it so at Madrid, where a very kind man, a buttonmaker from Tranent, of the name of Home, discovered Patrick as a Purves, and beg'd to know if he was of the Home Clan, which, you may believe, Patrick assented to, and in consequence got many a good dinner. . . . Believe me ever, with sincere regard, your affectionate cousin, G. MILNE."

319. H.M. Ship Venerable, off Cherbourg, 21st April 1818.—My dear Sir, Your favor of the 22nd ult. has lain long unanswered, but I have had but little opportunity; and although I have been twice at St. Helens, my time has been so short that I could not write. Add to this, Mrs. Milne has again been so ill, I have been much distressed and alarmed on her account. I anchored at St. Helens last Friday, the 16th (our marriage day) and found her very unwell The enemy's squadron in Cherbourg are at present refitting. They often get under way and keep manœuvring under the batteries, but never venture out, at least when we are in sight. They appear to manage their ships well, and to be fully manned. Troops of some description have lately come to the coast, as we observe more men in the batteries, and we saw a regiment at exercise on the beach a few days ago. I wrote some time ago to the Admiral commanding at Portsmouth, whose orders I am under, to procure me, if possible, a plan of the interior of Fort Pelee. It stands on an island to the east of and commands the harbour. I had some idea we might surprise it; but I suppose no such plan can be got, as I have not heard from him, and without, we could not attempt anything of the kind, as we suppose there is a ditch inside. They have many men at work on the fortifications round the new basin where they are building five sail of the line, and they are constructing several very strong redoubts on the rising ground behind. All this shows they have some fears of us. . . . DAVID MILNE.

320. Fareham, Hants, 14th November, 1818 :—My dear Sir, I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 11th of October on my arrival here last Sunday morning. I came to St. Helens after dark on Saturday, and as I found all the ships that were ready were ordered to sea, I went directly to the Admiral at Portsmouth and reported the Venerable quite ready for any service. I got to the cottage at midnight and found all hands fast asleep and some difficulty of getting admittance at that hour. I am happy to say I think Mrs. Milne a good deal stouter and better than when I left England, but her cough still troubles her a good deal. The boys are grown much and quite well.

We have had a very unsuccessful cruise and much bad weather on the Banks of Newfoundland, and neither saw nor heard of an enemy's cruiser of any description the whole time we were out. Indeed, I may say, our cruise was but a short one, for we did not get to our station till the 10th September, but I took care to be at the greatest limit, the 10th October. If I had not been attached to a convoy I am sure I would have had Commodore Rodgers, as he passed the Banks of Newfoundland just before we got there. The ship has been in quarantine until Friday last, owing to the Horatio having spoke a ship from Malta and her boat being afterwards on board the Venerable. I, however, had got on shore, and as the Custom House officers could not find me out, I staid on shore. The Horatio is still in quarantine; and indeed she has been sickly the whole cruise, while we have never had any sick, or any man died since we left England, and on our arrival only 8 on the list, 8 of them old men, and the others not confined.

This I attribute to keeping constant fires between decks and washing the sides of the ship below with whitewash frequently, and never washing the lower decks, which only causes damp, but have them always scrubbed with dry hot sand every day. The ship was surveyed yesterday, and it is supposed we will be ordered into harbour as a good many of the knees are broke from the very severe weather and heavy seas we have experienced. As this is in the upper works only it will not be long and will be much sooner done there than at Spithead at this season.

I congratulate you on having found the additional paintings. When at Cadiz I certainly did covet some I saw at the Ambassador's very much and wished them at Paxton. They were certainly very fine, by a Spanish master, Murillio, I think; and I am sure some of yours are by the same person. They were all Scripture pieces. I was twice at St. Michaels Your high rents you get in Berwickshire is nothing to what is got there. What do you think of £300 an acre? To be sure it is for oranges, and from first planting it takes 12 years to come to maturity, but bear well at 5 years. As for politics, it is impossible to say what may happen this winter. I think Bonaparte's career is now nearly finished DAVID MILNE.

921. Portsmouth, 3rd December 1813:—My dear Sir, I have been placed under the command of Lord Keith who has a squadron of observation at St. Helena, also the Cherbourg squadron under his orders. It is supposed he will remain there until something is done on the Continent with the Scheldt fleet, or if they come out that we may get hold of them coming down channel. The Venerable is still at Spithead repairing. . . . Mrs. Milne and the boys are here with me and I am sorry to say she has been again very unwell. . . . We have not a word of news here at present. All ships that can be spared are sent to the Downs, as also all the disposable marines. . . . When I was at St. Michael I found that Sir William Purves was quite well known there, and the Consul and several others seemed really much interested about him and spoke highly of him. He had been at all the different islands and was one of the very few that had ever reached the top of the Pic. I brought a letter from the Consul to him which I forwarded to Marchmont House. . . . I have again been employed in the yard with the Commissioners about naval matters, and I have improved the Venerable so much in sailing by stowing the ballast on my own plan that the several Captains fitting here have asked me for it and are following it. I have also been requested by the Navy Board, and have given them my observations and opinion about the compasses supplied the Navy, which are certainly very defective. . . . If you see or write Dr. Farquarson I will be obliged to you if you will give my best compliments to him and say that I gave his phial of vaccine matter to a Dr. Staunton at St. Michaels, as they had none there and were in much want of it; also several surgeons of ships where small pox had appeared had their lancets rubbed with it. So I hope it has proved useful. . . . Yours very sincerely, DAVID MILNE.

822. H. M. Ship Bulwark, Portsmouth, 2nd January, 1814 :
 —My dear Sir, I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 18th the day after I wrote you last. You will be surprised, as I was myself, to hear that I am ordered for foreign service; and as it is generally the case that the Captain is the last person who knows where he is going, I have been informed by others that we are going to America with Sir Alexander Cochrane. This, I believe, is certain. This is what I could have desired myself, especially being so near my flag. . . . Should I get my flag Sir Alexander will certainly take the Bulwark, as the Asia, his flag ship, is a small and old ship. There is certainly now not the least appearance of peace, and I hope the allies will soon find themselves strong enough, even if Austria should leave them; for certainly we can have no lasting peace while Bonaparte has any power left out of old France or while his connexions govern any other parts of Europe. Under such circumstances no peace with him can be lasting. America, I should think, would now wish peace on any terms, but they ought to be made to feel our power and be made to refrain from any attack or interference with the Spanish colonies; indeed I think we ought to hold a territory between them. Sir John Warren is coming home. I believe he has not at all given satisfaction; but the Prince is his friend. Commodore Rodgers' house has been plundered; his pianoforte is in Sir John's house at Bermuda, and he was riding in his, the Commodore's, carriage at Halifax where he [torn] and I may not call it ill-treated by the populace. What do you think of a British Admiral and Commander-in-Chief? This is not the way to conquer America. . . . DAVID MILNE.

823. Portsmouth, 25th January, 1814 :—My dear Sir, . . . Mrs. Milne has come to the resolution of staying at Plymouth at least for some time. I am sure the mild air of Devonshire will do her much good. . . . She had been very ill at Fareham. A few months must now determine about peace. The Allies have committed themselves in France and Bonaparte must now fight at the gates of Paris, and it is there, it is said, he means to make his stand. But I hope the Allies will not fight him on ground of his own choosing, but if they get him there, he must fight as they choose, or starve. . . . I trust that your wish will be realised with respect to peace, and that we shall all meet in Berwickshire before long. I am to sail before Admiral Cochrane with the convoy and mean to go on Thursday if the wind is fair, and as I am to call off Plymouth mean to take Mrs. Milne there and to send her in the Saturn frigate, Captain Nash, to land her, as a store ship is to join the convoy from Plymouth. . . . I have just procured a very fine ship which I have left to be forwarded for you to the care of Mr. Bruce, Naval Officer at Leith. I think it will be a good ornament either for your Library or Gallery. It was made by the French prisoners and is very neat. . . . DAVID MILNE.

824. Portsmouth, 30 January 1814.—My dear Sir, . . . Sir Alexander Cochran has been here some days. He goes in the Asia and the Superb accompanies him. The Saturn, Captain

Nash, goes with me under small convoy. The Saturn is a cut down 74, of course a match for any American frigate. The Tennant is to follow us to be Sir Alexander Cochran's flagship, and Lord Cochran brings her out. From what I learn from Sir Alexander Government are not in the least disposed to favour the Americans, and they have now with them the whole mercantile interest of the country. This, of course; for as long as the Americans are shut up in their own harbours, our merchants will be the carriers of the whole world, and self interest will always guide their opinion. Something decisive must soon occur in France, and if we have peace in Europe I will not be surprised to see Lord Wellington's army transferred to America. We are certainly making great preparations to do something there. I shall sail the moment the wind comes to the eastward. We have had most severe weather and more frost and snow than ever remembered here. The wind is now westerly, and I think it likely to continue so for some time, having been so long to the eastward. A large reinforcement of troops are now embarked here for Lord Wellington, nearly 9,000, and a large proportion of them cavalry and in very fine condition. . . . Yours most faithfully, DAVID MILNE.

325. H.M. Ship Bulwark, Bermuda, 26th April, 1814 :—My dear Sir,—We arrived here on the 7th instant after a tedious passage and a good deal of bad weather. I was two days at St. Michael where we got a good supply of everything, and lucky it was for us, for this is the most miserable place to get any supplies that I ever was at. Beef, (perfect carion) 4s. per pound, eggs 6s. a dozen, poultry 10s. a couple, and fish 10d. a pound. The island is certainly most beautiful, consisting of a number of small islands and large pieces of water very like Loch Lomond, and the cedar trees growing close down to the water. The whole islands are covered with them, and in them consists a Bermudian wealth. They build small vessels of them and sell them to those who may be in want of them. The trees are in general about 25 or 30 feet high and cut into planks of about 18 feet long and 10 or 12 inches broad. The inhabitants are a most indolent, inhospitable set of people I ever saw, and although they might raise plenty of every kind of provision, they are totally dependant on America for a supply, and since the embargo there, they have been almost starving. The cedar trees is all they look to and constant succession is produced from the shaken seed. They even neglect the fisheries and only catch as much as serves them daily. At this season there are abundance of spermecei whales not a quarter of a mile from the shore, and yet they only kill a very few. They are towed ashore, the oil taken from them and the flesh sold in the market as beef at 10d. a pound. So much for the Bermudians, and you will see I have formed no very favourable opinion of them. In a political point of view I think the island of much consequence to England. It is a rendezvous and depot for whatever operations may be carried on against the southern part of the United States and fortifications are now erecting which will secure it from any attempts

of the enemy. It is very difficult of access, and indeed, I think, large ships should be ordered here as seldom as possible, as they frequently touch the ground coming in, and, of course, injure the copper, and the worm soon gets into the plank. Sir Alexander Cochran is now here waiting for the *Tennant*, but what our operations are to be I am ignorant, and I think Sir Alexander hardly knows himself. He certainly expects troops out; but I think this must depend on what passes in Europe. We brought the latest accounts from England and no vessel has since arrived. I am ordered to sail in a few days to cruise in Boston Bay. The Americans are using every exertion to get a naval force. They have several two deckers of a very large size in great forwardness. One, near Boston, is said to be launched next month. She is 2,500; and here ours are the largest class, 1,900 tons. They are to carry 42-pounders on the lower deck, 32-pounders on the upper deck, and 68-pounder carronades on the quarter deck and forecastle, and to [be] manned in proportion. I cannot say what chance we shall have if we meet with them, but I must say it is a disgrace to the British nation to have such ships as we have. There is none of our new two-decked ships that can carry her lower deck guns out, if there is the least wind, and hardly one of them that does not want a thorough repair in less than two years after she is launched; and yet we have some of the French ships, very fine models and far superior to ours; and yet we will not improve from them; and I am much mistaken if the American ships will not give both nations a lesson. And as for being manned, we are not near as we ought to be either in the number or quality of the men; and as for the marines they hardly deserve the name of men. It will appear strange to you, but those sent on board ship are positively the refuse of the corps. They are first picked for the Marine Artillery, next for the Marine Battalion, then the best of what remains given to a flag-ship, and the rest distributed to the different ships, and bad enough they are. You, of course, know, the Marine Battalion and Marine Artillery are never employed in the ship; they only retain the name, and I may say the Marine Corps has been destroyed to add to the army. You may think I look upon the worst side of all this; but I cannot shut my eyes against what I see, and I cannot help feeling some anxiety as an officer where I am liable to meet with an enemy so superior in size of ship, weight of metal and number and quality of men. And this ship is really not manned as she ought to be; and yet there are few in the service better. I speak to you, my dear Sir, very freely on these subjects and should feel very happy if I was convinced they were any way exaggerated. I inclose a list of the crew as I did formerly of the *Impetueux*, and you will see what we are made up of, and although you may observe a good many seamen, yet many of them, although never of any other profession, are very far from being sailors.^a

^a In this accompanying table Captain Milne analyses the composition of his crew of 640 in all, including officers. There were 439 able seamen and 121 marines whom he classifies according to their former trades and occupations, their nationalities (being not only British and American, but from almost every European country), their ages, and their heights. In addition there were 46 boys and 13 midshipmen. Among the men there were those who had been clerks, grocers, watchmakers, grocers, chemists, and almost every mentionable trade.

I cannot help sending you a short account of a phenomenon observed by Captain Hay and the officers of the *Majestic* on the 27th, 28th and 29th of last August—after that it gradually disappeared. It was the exact figure of a man most distinct holding a flag in his hand, the flag over his head, seen on these days constantly in the sun. The figure was erect in the morning, horizontal at noon and reversed at sunset. If this had only been seen by one person I should not have thought it worth taking notice of, but all the officers with their different glasses saw it distinctly on these days, and the figure so exact and well defined as nothing to be left to imagination. . . . We have no intelligence of any consequence from America. The blacks in the Southern States would certainly join any force that might be landed there to get rid of their masters, who they detest; but whether this mode of warfare will answer, I have my doubts; but I rather think if any force comes from England it will be tried. The Americans cannot certainly remain much longer in their present situation with the embargo without much discontent, and I expect shortly to hear of some great change among them. . . . 27th.—Intelligence has arrived that the Americans have taken off the embargo. Sir Alexander Cochran has issued a proclamation declaring all the Northern ports in a state of strict blockade. I take this with me to our ships off New London, etc., and to Halifax, and am to sail directly. No arrivals yet from England. Ever yours, My dear Sir, with much regard, DAVID MILNE.

826. H.M. Ship *Bulwark*, Halifax, 30th May, 1814 :—My dear Sir, . . . I arrived here four days ago from off New London, where I had taken a victualler for the squadron there. I sail to-day for my station off Boston Bay. I captured a few small craft while off New London with the boats and brought them here loaded with provisions, etc., and for which the Yankees have begun to abuse me in their papers. The late events in France, although we were in some measure prepared to expect them, yet to such an extent we had no idea. The Americans must now yield to any terms we may please to offer them, indeed I every day expect to hear of a rebellion in the country. The blockade has annoyed them very much, for they thought they would be allowed just to trade as usual on their taking off the embargo, and they were very much disappointed when I would not even allow them to trade along shore. I really think we ought even now oblige them to have a new form of government, for certainly the present one cannot remain. At all events they must be made to give up all the lakes in Canada, both Floridas and Louisiana to us. We will then be a barrier between them and Mexico. We have reports that a large body of troops are coming to this country. If so, we will soon conquer them and I am almost sure, half the population would join us. Never have a people so taken themselves in as the Americans have. No trade, their seamen are now all in a state of meeting at New York, and the money all disappearing; and Maddison cannot effect a loan. A good many names are put down, but no money, although every kind of inducement is offered. In short, never was a country so completely committed.

To the southward the Blacks are all ready to rise and will so the moment we land an army, which I hope will be soon. I am happy, my dear Sir, you keep your health. The winter has been very severe. It has also been so here, and the convoy from England, just now coming in, have been in some danger from the ice. Some of the islands are aground on the Banks of Newfoundland in 30 fathom water, and it is feared some of the ships are lost on them. . . . Yours most sincerely, DAVID MILNE.

327. Letter from Mrs. Milne. Bordeaux cours de Tourney, June 6th, 1814 :—My dear Sir, I wrote you a few hurried lines upon my leaving Plymouth. We had a delightful voyage for ten days, and I recovered every hour on board. Our party was a most agreeable one, tho poor Lady Hopetoun was disappointed in finding her husband had sailed for England. The Manelaus could not get further up the river than within 50 miles of this; but [we] came up in a little brig, by which means I again caught a severe cold and feverish complaint, and could with much difficulty walk upstairs, with the assistance of Dr. and Mrs. Neale. But this morning I have walked two miles without the least fatigue, and was up at 7 this morning. So much for Bordeaux! The town is completely beautiful and the climate very, very delightful, and I only wish you and Mary were here. Lord Dalhousie, who commands here, has been to me as the kindest of brothers. Every day he sees me, and wished me much to occupy a corner of his palace; went himself and sent all his aide-de-champs to search for a home for me; sends me books, papers and everything that can add to my comfort, and desires me to apply to him upon all occasions, which I do. He came here just now, tho' he has rode 60 miles this morning to see the troops embark for America, to say if I would let the boys go to the play he should come for them himself and bring them safe back. There is likewise an English family who live near me of the name of Johnston, who have been here for twelve years, merchants, people of immense fortune, who keep open house for all the English, have been so good to me through him; they have sent me confections, fruits, and things they think I can want. Dr. and Mrs. Neill are within a few doors, and a beautiful English woman, Col. Wallas wife, is often with me. Lady Keith comes in a day which will be a good thing for me, as she was very kind to me at Plymouth. . . . Most sincerely do I wish your words may prove true that we may all have the happiness of meeting and being with you at Paxton within the twelve month. We ought never to despair after what I have come through. . . . This goes by Sir H. Neale who has been to wait upon me, and all the Navy, even those that I never saw or heard of, have paid me every attention and offers of friendship. I feel it is a glorious thing to be an English woman, tho' an Italian painter to-day took me for a Spanish lady, which, I suppose, he thought a compliment. . . . God bless you both, and believe me, ever my dear Sir, yours most affectionately, G. MILNE.

828. H. M. Ship Bulwark, Penobscot river, 6th September 1814:—My dear Sir, . . . I am now promoted but as yet have not had any official information, and am perfectly ignorant whether I am to hoist my flag on this station or return home. The account must have gone to the Chesapeake, where Sir Alexander Cochrane is, and a very short time must determine it. . . . We have been very actively employed on this coast. My station has been almost constantly off Boston. We have just now taken possession of this river and small town (Castin) without any opposition, and the boats and part of the army proceeded up the river under the command of Captain Barrie of the Dragon and have taken possession of a good many vessels. The Adams, American sloop of war, had taken shelter in the river and was burnt by her commander on the approach of the boats. I was to have commanded the expedition, but Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor of Nova Scotia, thought it of so much consequence that he embarked with it, and the Admiral of Halifax (Griffiths) was obliged also to come, so the honour is of course all theirs. With the boats of this ship we have kept the whole coast in continual alarm, and of course, we are finely abused in their newspapers. Not a boat can pass, and Boston is in the greatest distress for fuel and flour, and the new 74 gun ships boats were obliged to be carried overland in waggons to her from Salem where they were built. A little exertion in sending a good large body of troops from England at this moment will conquer America, and I do not hesitate to say I am certain they would be glad to place themselves again under the British Government. They detest their own government and they have no trust in one another, and the people of property in the town and on the coast are more afraid of their own people in the country than they are of our troops. Yet there always appears a hatred and jealousy of the English. They are a sad despicable set, and self-interest governs them in every situation; but they are now so reduced and their mutual distrust is such that I am sure at this moment they would be glad to be again under our protection; and I am sure a proposal of this kind would be gladly listened to. But they should not be allowed breathing time, but a large force poured into their country, and not on any account to be divided in small detachments in taking and keeping possession of places of no great consequence such as this is, and at so great a distance from the seat of government. So far from making them feel the pressure of the war by this expedition, we are making them much easier and in a better situation than ever, and it is the intention of the General and Admiral to grant them a trade to Nova Scotia and to fish on their own coast. And all this—all the great and good effects we have seen arise from the blockade ordered by Sir Alexander Cochrane! This surely could not be the orders from home. It cannot be. Sir Alexander Cochrane has destroyed the public works, etc. at Washington, and we hear it reported that the troops are again embarked, but I think he would first have destroyed Baltimore and then probably take Rhode Island and winter there. . . . Yours, with much regard and esteem, most faithfully, DAVID MILNE.

Copy (in French) of the reported Treaty of Tilsit, sent by Admiral Milne to Mr. Home of Wedderburn.

329. Campie House, 16th February, 1815 :—My dear Sir, I arrived here last night. I came down the west road. We left London last Thursday afternoon, but was detained half-a-day at Grantham by Alexander not being very well. I was anxious to get down. The vessel I expected from Bourdeaux arrived last Saturday, and I have arranged everything for the interment of the body of Mrs. Milne in Inveresk Churchyard on Saturday morning. It is now laying at my house. I only intend that Sir James Baird, Mr. Cochran, and Mr. Moodie, the clergyman, besides my father (if able) and myself and the boys, shall attend, as in a case of this kind I think the less publicity the better. . . . I think my father a good deal altered since I last saw him in his appearance, but not otherwise; his memory is perfectly good, and his general health seems good, but his eyesight almost gone. . . . I only saw Lord Melville twice. I was not quite satisfied his not including me in the late orders of knights, etc. I stated my services to him, and told him I thought I was at least equally intitled, if not more so, than many others, but I did not ask for anything, but left him to reflect on it. I sent him a long paper on American affairs on my arrival at Plymouth, which he would receive previous to the settling the American peace. I had not time to take a copy of it, but I had more opportunities of knowing what was going on in the Northern states than any other officer. My not having sent this paper to Admiral Hope may have perhaps biased him, as certainly Lord Melville would consult him respecting the names and services of officers. I can only say that the only reason I can possibly find for Admiral Burlton being made a K.C.B. was he was once a lieutenant with Rear-Admiral William Hope. Some others have still less claims.
 DAVID MILNE.

330. Inveresk, 23rd March, 1815 :—My dear Sir, . . . What a change in the political world since you left Edinburgh. I was informed that the expedition to New Orleans consisted of 10,000 troops besides the black regiments from the West Indies. With such a force I thought the capture of the place certain. But they never had 6,000 in all. With this small force it was impossible to carry it and defeat was certain. I wrote to Lord Melville on my arrival that landing with small bodies of men from 4 to 6,000 would not be attended with any success and only tended to unite them and show them their weak points; and if we could not land a large army, not a man should be landed, but the blockade strictly kept up, which would be complete ruin to them. I am sorry to see by to-day's papers that Bonaparte is still keeping his own, if not advancing, but I can hardly think the French nation will be so lost to themselves and to Europe as not to rise in a mass and crush him, for I think it can only be a part, a small part of the army that will join him. I understand a fleet is to be collected to go to the Mediterranean to be commanded by Lord Exmouth. If by to-morrow's papers Bonaparte

is not on the retreat I shall write to Lord Melville offering my services anywhere; for if he advances I have no doubt the Toulon fleet will require to be watched, and I trust that all the ships from America will be ordered there without first coming to England, for we have at present hardly any disposable seamen at home; we have been rather quick in discharging them. . . .
DAVID MILNE.

881. Inveresk, 27th April, 1815:—My dear Sir, . . . I have been in daily expectation of hearing from the Admiralty respecting my being appointed to the Halifax station, as I am sure Admiral Griffith would write to be superseded whenever he heard of the peace with America. I have, however, only had a letter from Lord Melville's secretary with his compliments saying he had received my letter making an offer of my services. . . . We must keep up a very large naval force. The French have collected from different ports at Brest 34 line of battle ships. At Toulon they must have about 24. I am certain that at present we cannot man half of that number, as great part of the discharged seamen have left the country in the different fleets which have sailed, and the transports take a great number, and all the best seamen. But I still trust this new war will not be of long continuance, for I do not think the French nation, except the soldiers, can be so blind to their true interests as to deluge their country in blood for the ambition of one man. Bonaparte certainly does not as yet feel himself in a situation to take the field against the Allies, and if they march directly into France, the contest may be very short; and this is the best season for cavalry, as they have plenty of grass food. . . . DAVID MILNE.

882. Inveresk, 8th May, 1815.—My dear Sir, I had the pleasure of receiving yours of the 1st inst. I must just have patience till I hear whether Admiral Griffith intends coming home from Halifax. Should Lord Melville give that station past me I shall certainly feel a good deal on the occasion; but I shall feel more on his account than my own and it would draw from me a very severe representation of his Lordship's conduct to me on several occasions for I do not feel I have ever been under the least obligation to his Lordship, rather quite the reverse. Affairs on the Continent are now I think drawing very near a crisis, and these papers produced to the House of Commons respecting Murat will, I think, have a happy effect in Europe, though a quite different one to what Mr. Whitbread and his friends expected, who, I cannot help thinking, have had a pretty close correspondence with the enemies of this country, whatever they may say to the contrary. I can hardly think it possible that France can stand against the coalition that is now formed against her, and I almost expect every post to hear of their having put an end to Bonaparte. I perfectly come into your opinion that the French will not and cannot fit out a large fleet. However, our Government seem determined to prepare for them should they attempt it. Orders have come down here to press all the seamen they possibly can and all the cruisers have sailed for that purpose. Lord Keith has the command of the

Channel fleet; Sir Richard Strachan, Sir Bryan Halliwell and Admiral Stopford are the junior admirals. A very small number of troops sent to Ireland from France might at the present moment do much mischief, when almost all our troops are withdrawn from that country; therefore a strict blockade of Brest where they have so large a fleet is absolutely necessary. . . . My father is just now very well. Yesterday he walked up and dined with me and walked home after. He has consented to go to Raeburn on Wednesday which I am happy at. The Duke of Buccleuch has just paid me a long visit. . . . DAVID MILNE.

833. Inveresk, 24th May, 1815:—My dear Sir, . . . I am still without any notice from the Admiralty. . . . I understand there are few ships fitting out. Indeed the want of seamen is such that they cannot man many, and it is not probable there will be any naval war at present. The Americans and Algerines are, however, going to war, and nothing would give me so much pleasure as to hear of the Yankees getting a good thrashing. I almost think it would be good policy for some of the European powers to join the Algerines and destroy the American squadron; for their entering into this petty warfare is only to form a navy and keep their ships employed; and which at no very distant period may give trouble enough, particularly to Great Britain. I cannot yet think there will be a Continental war. It is impossible the French nation can be so mad. . . . DAVID MILNE.

834. Inveresk, 31st May 1815:—My dear Sir, . . . I agree most perfectly with you that it is the interest of this Government and America to be on the most intimate footing possible; but the people of America have a hatred and jealousy towards Great Britain it is impossible to describe. But I even think we ought to sacrifice a great deal to keep up that amity and concord so much the interest of both countries; to endeavour to get the better of it. But I most sincerely wish to see their naval power nipt in the bud, for if ever they get it to any extent they will give us trouble enough, and none of our West India possessions would be safe; and the present degraded state of the Spanish Government renders it in my opinion not improbable that the Island of Cuba may put themselves under the protection of America. They have had for the last 15 years a free trade and close intercourse with America which they never had before, and it will not now be easy to stop it; and many Americans have settled there; and if they get possession of that island, they will soon become a great naval power. . . . DAVID MILNE.

835. Inveresk, 17 March 1816:—My dear Sir, . . . I intend going to London about the beginning of April. I wish to see Lord Melville. I am not very anxious about Halifax, but as there is a talk of a change at the Admiralty I think it best to go up. I cannot help thinking and perhaps allowing myself to think too much about it, that I have not been used well in the service, and I have been for some time past writing a kind of narrative of my services from entering the Navy. After it is finished I shall

consider seriously whether it be may be proper to present it to Lord Melville privately for his perusal. I certainly believe that I am the only instance of a captain not being knighted after a single action in a frigate. I captured in 1800 the French frigate the *Vengeance* after a very severe action. My first lieutenant (Chatham) was made a commander for this action. Unfortunately for me the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hugh Seymour, died; and when I returned to England in 1802, it was peace and no further notice was taken of the action. I was too delicate in speaking of myself, thinking it ought to be offered to me, which I now find was wrong. This had almost gone from my mind until the late order of knighthood revived it. All those who were knighted before, were included. My not being included has often been the talk of my brother officers. However, I never complained, whatever I felt, and lately I have felt it a good deal.

. . . . DAVID MILNE.

986. London, 15th April, 1816 :—My dear Sir, I arrived here on Friday evening, having staid a day at Newcastle, waiting for my trunk, which I left at Berwick, a very foolish thing, you will say. I saw Admiral Hope, to-day, and showed him my letter to Lord Melville. He perfectly allows the justness of my claim, but says there are several other officers in the same predicament as myself. He advises me to see Lord Melville on Wednesday. I should have seen him to-day, but perhaps Hope wishes to converse with his Lordship first. I understand Halifax is to be offered to me if Lord Melville remain at the Admiralty. . . . I have been much pleased with the gas lights in the street, and almost all the taverns and shops are lighted with it. By getting a very small pipe from the branch in the street—it runs along the cornice of the room, and smaller pipes supplie each light which may be wanted,—as many lights may be got as wanted to the highest rooms and each light cost about four guineas a year; and they are most brilliant, without any smell, and can be lighted and put out in an instant. . . . Yours very truly, DAVID MILNE.

987. 41, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, 1st June, 1816.—My Dear Sir, . . . I have been all yesterday at the Admiralty about different matters respecting the lakes in Canada, I regret to find it the intention of Government to expend large sums of money there in making canals, roads, wharfs, &c. I told Lord Melville to-day that in a few years the ships would be quite decayed. He said they only intended to keep up the frames. I cannot help thinking it would be better for this country if we were quit of Canada altogether. . . . From what I have seen at the Admiralty yesterday I find I shall have a very laborious duty to perform when I get to Halifax, the station is so extensive, and a large establishment to be kept up at Bermuda. . . . DAVID MILNE.

988. London, 18th June, 1816. . . . I expected my orders yesterday, but was told I must now wait until the papers we have been busy at the Admiralty with be laid before Lord Bathurst. Ministers are, I believe, much at a loss how to act with respect to

Canada. If we are to keep up our establishment there and be ready to act against the Americans, the expense will be so enormous that the country cannot afford it. . . . There will arise many disputes, the Americans claiming islands and water passages that it is impossible for us to grant without throwing our frontier, particularly the Niagara one, quite open to them. . . . From what I have seen it would be lucky for this country to be well rid of it. It is certainly a fine country, but too distant for us to defend against so powerful a neighbour. The command of Nova Scotia has been offered to Sir Gordon Drummond, now in Canada, but it is understood he will not accept of it, and when his answer comes Lord Dalhousie will proceed to Halifax. . . . DAVID MILNE.

339. London, 3rd July, 1816 :—My dear Sir, . . . I am now unexpectedly ordered to proceed with Lord Exmouth against Algiers. The *Leander* is to go with us, but I am to hoist my flag on board the *Impregnable*. There will be five large ships and five frigates besides bombs, etc., etc., etc. The expedition cannot be ready before next week. It is intended I shall go to America from the Mediterranean after we have settled matters at Algiers. . . . You will observe by the papers that the Duke of Wellington is in town. It is not known what has brought him over. It was certainly unexpected and has caused some sensation. Great distress prevails in the mercantile world, and almost universal bankruptcy in the city. I never saw such dispendency. . . . DAVID MILNE.

340. H.M. Ship *Leander*, Gibraltar, 13th September, 1816.—My dear Sir, I write a few lines to go by post from this place as they may reach you before this ship arrives in England, as I know you will be anxious to learn the fate of our expedition to Algiers. We arrived in that bay on the morning of the 27th August, and at 11 o'clock sent in a flag of truce offering the terms directed by the Prince Regent; but no answer being returned, we bore up and took our stations close to the fortifications, Lord Exmouth in the *Queen Charlotte* leading and anchoring within 60 yards of the Molehead. The enemy allowed that ship to anchor before they opened their fire. We began at a quarter before three o'clock and the conflict was tremendous, but we very soon demolished their upper tier of guns and they were obliged to desert almost all the near batteries except the lower tiers which annoyed us much. The battle was dreadful, but just after sunset their whole fleet and gunboats in the Mole were in flames, and some had very near drifted on board the *Queen Charlotte* and *Leander*. At half past nine o'clock the object of the expedition being fully accomplished and a light air of wind coming off the land, we all hauled out and anchored. Next morning the terms were again offered, and if not accepted a renewal of the attack on their now defenceless city. But the Day most gladly accepted of them, besides being forced to make a public apology to the Consul for the bad usage he had received. Never did the British Navy achieve such a

victory as this, and there is no instance on record of ships being exposed to such a tremendous fire and for such a length of time. In a future letter I may give you many particulars which I have not now time to do. Our loss has been great—Lord Exmouth slightly wounded; myself a severe contusion in the inside of my thigh, but it is now nearly well. The *Impregnable*, my flagship, suffered much, as we were opposed to the strongest batteries. She is very much cut up and we had 214 killed and wounded. This ship is also very much injured, which obliges her to go to England to be repaired, and I carry home Lord Exmouth's dispatches. His lordship has behaved in a most flattering way to me. I was second in command. We had a small Dutch squadron of frigates who acted by themselves, and we made peace for the King of the Netherlands on the same terms as for ourselves. I send you a small plan of the place and the position of our ships DAVID MILNE.

Terms—1. Christian slavery for ever abolished. 2. All Christian slaves of whatever nation in the kingdom of Algiers delivered up to Lord Exmouth without ransom. 3. All money received as ransom since the beginning of this year sent on board our ships. The Dey to make a public apology to our Consul. This, with the destruction of his sea batteries, fleet, gunboats and stores, will make the Algerines remember the British Navy. D. M.

341. London, 26th September, 1816.—My dear Sir, . . . Sir George Naylor, the Secretary and Genealogist to the Order of the Bath, has sent me official papers to fill up of my public services, which I have done; also to state to him family pedigree, with an impression of the armorial ensigns used by me, etc. . . . The Admiralty are to make a small promotion; the three senior commanders to be made post; the two flag lieutenants and first lieutenants of ships of the line and frigates, commanders; and four midships from each large ship and two from the others, lieutenants; captains who were not before Companions of the Bath to be made so; those who were C.B. before, no notice taken of them; the Captain who arrived with the dispatches, knighted. The world say it ought to be thus—Myself K.C.B. and Baronet; C.B. before, knighted, and those not C.B. before to be made so. I urged the Admiralty to give medals to the seamen, as I thought it would be for the good of the service, as it hurt them much to see the soldiers have medals and them not. I am afraid it will not be done. No battle fought with ships [was] such as this, and the *Impregnable* had three batteries of three tier each on her. The following is our expenditure in ammunition in *Impregnable*: powder, 15 ton, 60lb.; shot, 100 ton; shells, 8½ cases; grape and canister, 500 no.; carcasses, 8 inch, 12; rockets, 32 pounders, 80; upwards of 180 broadsides fired. Large shot that struck the hull of the *Impregnable*, 233; in mast and yards, 35, (268) mostly 68 pounders; 15 through the main mast. . . . Yours most truly, DAVID MILNE.

342. London, 5th October, 1816.—My dear Sir, . . . I was knighted and invested with the order of K.C.B. on Wednesday last. After I was invested the Prince ordered every person out of the room except Lord Melville and myself. He entered into the most familiar conversation with me for upwards of half an hour and seemed quite delighted with the result of the expedition and paid many high compliments to the fleet. He entered a little into the American affairs and respecting their views on Mexico. . . . I understand when Lord Exmouth arrives the Prince means to give us a dinner at Carlton House. . . . I was all Thursday with Sir William Congreve at Woolwich trying some experiments with rockets and about some improvement on ship guns. The rockets are becoming of great service. They are indeed tremendous. We fired one of 400lb. The effect on town and shipping is dreadful; and they were of very great use at Algiers. The Prince inquired particularly about them. . . . DAVID MILNE.

343. London, 18th October, 1816.—My dear Sir, I was in hopes of getting away from this before now, but have been detained by the promotions, which I wished to see settled before I came away. I have got my two lieutenants who were with me in the Bulwark made commanders, and Mr. Baird of Newbyth's son, a lieutenant. Lord Exmouth left town yesterday. We made strong application to give the officers and seamen medals, but I am sorry to say we have not yet succeeded. We have received foreign orders, and the Pope has publicly prayed for the whole English nation, and our own country did not even fire the Tower guns. The Prince Regent has been most gracious and on every occasion speaks most highly of the victory and in the most flattering terms of the conduct of the Fleet. I am certain His Royal Highness would do anything that was pointed out to him. He gave us a dinner on Tuesday last, at Carlton House. Only sixteen were invited, almost all sea officers, Lords Melville and Sidmouth were there, and our reception was most flattering. When he entered the room he shook me by the hand and said he was most happy to see me as somebody had mentioned I was gone to Scotland. He did everything that was possible to please. At the desert the principal ornament before him was a ship made in candy with the English flag over the Dey's. . . . DAVID MILNE.

344. London, 29th January, 1817.—My dear Sir; . . . I am still without my orders to proceed to my station, and Ministry are so much alarmed that they are reducing the expence of the Navy as much as possible. All the frigates are to be taken from the Newfoundland station, and some of the ships from me, and the vessels on the lakes of Canada are to be paid off and only a very few men left to take charge of them. I told Lord Melville I hoped he would go a step further and abandon them altogether; it is such an enormous expence to this country; and we cannot keep Canada if the Americans declare war against us. I believe Ministry now view it in this light. I think our West India possessions are in much more danger from what is going on in

the Spanish Colonies, and the assistance the Americans are giving the insurgents; and should they get possession of Cuba, which is certainly what they are looking to, our colonies would be in more danger than from our abandoning Canada; and while we keep possession of Nova Scotia, Canada would be of very little use to them. You will see by the papers the outrage committed yesterday on the Prince Regent. Two balls were certainly fired from an air gun. The glass being very thick they made two holes and drove the small splinters in, but the balls had dropped outside from want of force in the gun. If only one ball had been fired it might have been fatal. . . . I cannot write . . . to-morrow or the day after as I accompany Lord Exmouth to Ironmongers' Hall exactly at three o'clock to get our freedom and afterwards with the officers of the Company to the Mansion House to receive our swords from the Lord Mayor, and then back again to Ironmongers' Hall to dinner at 5. . . . DAVID MILNE.

345. Letter from Admiral Milne's father. Campie House, Tuesday, 4th March, 1817.—My dear Sir,—Your esteemed favor I received last Friday, and the box with the sword, &c., &c., in the evening . . . My son has been highly honored by the greatest city in the world, and much so by his friends in the Navy. Lord Exmouth has given him a gold box with emblematical figures on the lid, viz., a slave bearing a cross—looking up to it in an attitude of devotion; his chains hanging round him broken; above his head the word "Free"; at one side of him the word "Exmouth"; on the other side the word "Milne"; at the foot two hands joined. Lord St. Vincent has sent him, by Sir George Gray, an engraved portrait of himself: one hundred only to be thrown off for his friends and then the plate to be destroy'd . . . Believe me to be, my dear Sir, with great regard and esteem, your obliged friend, DAVID MILNE.

346. Halifax, 14th June, 1817.—My dear Sir, We arrived here the 8th instant. . . . I think in my last I mentioned having given orders to seize all American vessels found fishing in the harbours of this station. Twenty have been sent in by Captain Chambers of the Dee. This question of right of fishing must now be settled. . . . The inhabitants have hitherto received much injury from the swarms of American vessels taking away their fish and otherwise annoying them very much. If we are to keep this province the inhabitants must be protected, and if the fishery is encouraged it will prove a great source of wealth to the mother country and this, and become a great nursery for seamen. Before the declaration of war by America they were allowed to fish and cure them in all our creeks and harbours. By declaring war our Government say they have forfeited that right. I have done my duty. It must now rest with the Government at home. I do not mean to proceed to Canada this summer as I have no frigate but the Leander here. The Pactolus being found rotten I was obliged to order her home. I mean to go all round this province in a short time, and Lord

Dalhousie goes with me. It has been much neglected, and large tracts of land having been granted to individuals hinders settlers getting small lots—is a great bar to the prosperity and improvement of the county. Lord Dalhousie is using all his endeavours to get back these large grants which have not been improved in a certain degree which they were obliged to do. But it will be a difficult task, as the principal people in the Government here hold the largest grants and oppose his Lordship's intention all in their power. . . . DAVID MILNE.

347. Halifax, 2nd October, 1817.—My dear Sir, . . . The trial of the American fishing vessels I ordered to be detained has at last come on, and the judge has acquitted them. I never was so surprised or disgusted with anything in my life. In giving the decision he stated he had seen no orders or instructions respecting them from our Government. Yet I attended at the request of Lord Dalhousie a meeting of Council of which the judge is a member, and laid all my instructions and correspondence with our Minister in America before them, which were clear and distinct, yet he acted perfectly contrary to the intentions of our Government in acquitting them. I have wrote to the Admiralty in the strongest manner I can respecting this, and will still order every vessel of that description to be brought in . . . I am aware that I am responsible for everything respecting this delicate question and will be particularly cautious neither to commit myself or the ministry. I have just returned from visiting the different harbours in the Eastern part of this province and in the mouth of the St. Lawrence. It is a county capable of raising any kind of grain and full of the finest harbours I ever saw . . . Every part of the coast swarms with fish which can be exported to any amount. At Pictou I visited a strata of coal which can be put into barges at a few hundred yards distance. . . . The seam is fifty feet thick and the same quality as the best Newcastle coal. . . . I visited Prince Edwards Island, which is the finest land I ever saw for farming, and I traced the same seam of coal I have mentioned to that place. . . . DAVID MILNE.

348. Bermuda, 26th December, 1817.—My dear Sir, . . . I had a pleasant excursion with Lord Dalhousie, through the northern part of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is a fine country, clearing very fast, and capable of great improvement, but from the length of the winter I think they ought to confine themselves to raising stock. . . . I could not help observing wherever we went a want of energy in our Government both with respect to their own interests and the interests of the colonists. St. Johns, N.B., is at present a most thriving place, and the river St. Johns a most noble river. We went to Frederick town, 90 miles up, in the steamboat; and along the banks of it I never saw a finer country for raising cattle. The principal trade at present, however, is the exportation of timber. . . . Lord Dalhousie expects to go to Canada next summer as Sir T. Sherbrook goes home. He will not remain above three years, he says; which I think quite

long enough. Lord Selkirk and the N.W. Company, I hear, have made up matters. It is high time; and a good many lives have been lost. . . . DAVID MILNE.

349. Bermuda, 26th January, 1818.—My dear Sir, . . . The Americans have taken possession of Amelia Islands from the Spaniards. What reason they can assign it is impossible to say. They are a most insidious set, and I am certain their ultimate aim is to get possession of Cuba. It is surprising to me the Continental powers take no notice of these things; and, although their Acts of Congress and proclamations breath nothing but goodwill to Spain, yet they allow the insurgent (really American) privateers to fit out in their harbours, and bring in their prizes there. I perfectly agree in your opinion that it is the interest of England and America to be on good terms; but rest assured they will only be so until they have an opportunity of injuring us. . . . DAVID MILNE.

350. Halifax, 20th June, 1818.—My dear Sir, . . . We were all much surprised on our arrival here to find the Duke of Richmond appointed to Canada. Lord Dalhousie had just wrote me that both Lord Bathurst and the Duke of Yorke had wrote to him in the most flattering way of his succeeding to that government. Everybody thinks he has been ill used, and I believe he is not pleased himself. He is, however, to wait for this season, and if no sufficient reason or explanation given he will return home in the Spring. . . . The American fishermen have not as yet come in such numbers to this coast as they did last year. I have issued the same orders, and I rather think they have been annoyed so much they will go somewhere else. A good many are I understand in the mouth of the St. Laurence; but there also I shall send a cruiser and give them no peace. It is a thing of the utmost consequence to the inhabitants of this province to keep them away. I had a letter from Lord Melville on the subject and I am sorry to find it is still under discussion at home, and whether the Treaty of Peace of 1783 is still to be in force. . . . A great many emigrants are still crowding out here, and Lord Dalhousie is giving them grants of land that has fallen to the Crown. . . . DAVID MILNE.

351. Halifax, 20th July, 1818.—My dear Sir, . . . By a letter from my agent dated the 5th June he gives me the afflicting intelligence of the death of my good father. . . .

352. Pictou, Gulf of St. Laurence, 17th September, 1818.—My dear Sir, . . . We have been again visiting this part of Nova Scotia and also Louisberg and several places in Cape Briton. Louisberg must have been a fine place when the French had possession of it, and nothing could surprise me more than our having blown up the fortifications and abandoning it and making the capital on the other side of the island where there is even now only a few miserable houses. The fortifications are, however, still formidable, and might be again repaired, and should we be drove out of Canada, would be a proper place for our

troops to retire to as it commands the entrance of the Gulf of St. Laurence and they would be ready to act in the defence of the Isthmus of Nova Scotia. That such a thing may come to pass some years hence I think very probable. The American fishing vessels I ordered to be sent in have been brought to trial and condemned, but not for having been found fishing in our harbours, but for a breach of our Trade and Navigation Acts; so this question is left as it was. . . . Next packet will, I hope, bring me accounts from Lord Melville of my being superseded. Of course, when my successor arrives I will immediately return home. . . .
DAVID MILNE.

853. Bermuda, 14th November, 1818:—My dear Sir, We arrived here on the 2nd instant after a very rough passage of eight days. . . . The yellow fever has got into the island and many have died of it. There is no doubt it was imported in an American vessel. The master and one man died a few days after her arrival; and part of her cargo was purchased by the Naval Yard, where the fever immediately broke out, and many of the artificers and soldiers fell victims to it. It generally proved fatal the third day. . . . It has been chiefly confined to new comers, young people under 20 and women. I expect soon to have Lord Melville's answer to my application about being superseded, and I shall not be sorry to return home. My successor, I think, may have a troublesome time of it, for we cannot remain long in our present political situation with America. I give till next June, either to have a commercial treaty or a war. . . .
Yours very truly, DAVID MILNE.

BURGESS TICKETS, 1635–1785.

854. Sir Alexander Home, gentleman of his Majesty's privy chamber, as burgess and guild brother of Stirling, dated 25th August, 1695. Signed by John Williamson, town clerk.

855. George Home of Wedderburn, as a burgess of Anstruther Easter; admitted by John Lindsay and William Black, two of the bailies, with a competent number of the Council, in consideration of the "considerable favours and courtesies that George Home of Wedderburn is able to conferre and bestowe upon the said burgh." Signed by Andrew Symson, clerk; dated 24th June, 1659. More than half of the seal of the burgh still remains.

856. Sir George Home of Wedderburn, as a burgess and guild brother of St. Andrews, admitted by James Wood, provost, Andrew Carstairs, dean of guild, David Falconer, James Robertson and Henry Sword, three of the bailies; signed by James Watson; dated 30 July, 1660.

857. Captain George Home of Wedderburn, as burgess and freeman of Wigtown; admitted by the magistrates and council on 18th June, 1685; signed by J. Campbell, clerk depute.

358. Sir George Hume of Weatherburne, as a burgess of Berwick upon Tweed, admitted by "the Mayor, bailiffes and burgesses in the Common Councill" assembled, in appreciation of his loyalty to the King "and his kindnesse and good wishes for the prosperity and welfare of this corporation;" dated 19th May, 1687.

359. George Home, younger, of Wedderburn, as burgess and guild brother of Haddington; admitted by John Lessels, dean of guild, with consent of his brethren of the Council, on the 22nd August, 1688; signed by John Smythe, clerk. The burgh seal, almost entire, is still appended.

360. George Home, younger, of Wedderburn, as burgess and guild brother of Edinburgh; admitted by George Home, of Kells, Lord Provost, Hugh Cunninghame, George Warrander, Robert Hamilton and William Neilsone, bailies; Patrick Haliburton, dean of guild, and the guild Council, on 22nd February, 1699; signed by Æneas Macleod, clerk.

361. George Home, younger, of Wedderburn, as burgess and freeman of Dysert; admitted by John Black, bailie, on 15th July, 1706; signed by "Wa. Pittillo," clerk.

362. Patrick Hume, of H.M. Ship , Medicus, as burgess and guild brother of Aberdeen; admitted by Robert Stuart, provost, William Cruikshank, Dr. James Gregorie, William Smith, and William Chalmers, bailies; Alexander Westland, dean of guild, and George Mowatt, treasurer, on 21st January, 1725; signed by Alexander Thomson, clerk. The burgh seal is still appended.

363. David Home of Wedderburn, as burgess and guild brother of Jedburgh; admitted by James Douglas, provost, James Davidson, George Mertone, Archibald Douglas, and William Brown, bailies; and John Jardine, "edile," on 10th May, 1735; signed by John Haswell, clerk.

II.—WRITS AFFECTING LANDS ORIGINALLY BELONGING TO THE PRIORY OF COLDINGHAM.

1. AUCHINCRAW.

364. Instrument of Sasine given on . . . July, 1494, by a "honorabilis armiger," Philip Nesbet of Paxtoun, as superior, with his own hands to an "honorabili armigero," David Rantoun of Billy, as lawful and nearest heir of the deceased David Rantoun of Billy, his father, in three husband lands lying in Aldingcraw, in the barony of Coldingham and shire of Berwick; witnesses, Nicolas Paxstoun, John Aldingcraw, Patrick Paxstoun, James Paxstoun and James Dewar; Robert Aytoun, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, notary.

365. Instrument of Sasine given on 14th September, 1529, by Andrew Aldyncraw in person to David Rantone of Bylle, as lawful and nearest heir of the deceased David Rantone of Bylle, his father, in the land called the Sowneland, lying in the town of Aldyncraw, in the barony of Coldingham and shire of Berwick; witnesses, James Paxton and others; Archibald Rantone, M.A., clerk of St. Andrew's diocese, notary.

366. Instrument of Sasine in favour of Janet Johnston *alias* Janet Myllar, in a piece of husband land called the Kylland (Kilnland) in the town and territory of Audyncraw, in the barony of Coldingham, dated 7th November, 1560; witnesses, David, James and George Paxton, brothers, and Andrew Johnston, all indwellers in Audyncraw; Archibald Rantone, M.A., notary.

367. Feu charter by Sir Nicolas Nicolsoun, prebendary of Barnside in the College of Dunglass, whereby, with consent of Mr. John Home, Provost of Dunglass, and the Chapter and other prebendaries thereof, and also of Alexander, Lord Home, undoubted patron of the provostry of Dunglass and the said prebend, he grants to John Rentoun of Billie the five husband lands, being the Church lands belonging to the granter's prebend of Barnsyde lying in the town and territory of Auchincraw, barony of Coldingham and sheriffdom of Berwick, which the said John Rentoun has formerly and until now held of him in tack, and of which he and his deceased father, David Rentoun, have been tenants; to be held of the granter and his successors, prebendaries of Barnside, in feu for payment annually of the old rent of £5 Scots, and 6s. 8d. of augmentation, with duplication at the entry of heirs. The charter contains a precept of Sasine directed to John Yalloseis, and is dated at Dunglass, 3rd April, 1569; witnesses, the said John Yalloseis, John Renton, Robert Ellem and others. Signed: SIR NYCOLL NICHOLSON, with my hand; M. JOANNES HUME, prepositus de Dunglass, manu propria; SR HEW HUTSOUNE, with my hand; ALEXR. L. HOME; FRANCIS VILLSOUN, with my hand. There are appended the seal of Alexander Lord Home, the common seal of the Chapter somewhat broken and defaced, and the seal of Sir Nicolas Nicolson—a shield bearing three crosses, two and one. Sasine was taken upon the foregoing charter on 8th December, 1574; witnesses, Patrick Lumsden, brother german of John Lumsden of Blenherne, James Brounfild in Farnerig and David Cokburn in Shortuprig, George Craig, clerk of the diocese of St. Andrews, being notary.

368. Charter by David Ellom of Raintoun, with consent of Gilbert Ellom, his brother german, whereby he sells to John Raintoun of Billie his husband land and half husband land in the territory of Auchincraw occupied by Thomas Paxtoun, to be held of the granter blench, or of John Nisbet of Paxtoun, lord superior thereof, for payment of one penny annually at Whitsunday, if asked; dated at Billy, 24th February, 1570; witnesses, Robert Congiltoun and Robert Ellom in Billy, George Craig, notary, and others. Signed. DAVID ELLOM of RANTOUN with my hand GILBERT ELLOM with my hand.

369. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine narrating that on 12th December, 1571, Janet Johnston, indweller in Auchincraw, surrendered and resigned a piece of land called the Killand, into the hands of John Auchincraw, superior thereof, and that the said John Auchincraw thereupon gave sasine in the said piece of land to John Rentoun of Billy; witnesses, Gilbert Ellem in Brockholis, John Rentoun, domestic servant to the said John Rentoun of Billy, and David and Thomas Paxtoun in Auchincraw, George Craig, clerk of St. Andrews diocese, being notary.

370. Contract between John Rentoun of Billie, on the one part, and William Paxtoun *alias* Laird Paxtoun, in Auchincraw, and Nicol Paxtoun, his son and apparent heir, on the other part, whereby the said John Rentoun renounces all actions he has against the said Paxtouns before the Lords of Session for their violent occupation of four husband lands in Auchincraw, being kirk lands of the prebend of Dunglass, and promises to hold them as his good friends. Nicol Paxtoun agrees to marry Elizabeth Auchincraw, lawful daughter of James Auchincraw of Gunnisgrene; and he and his father promise to discharge all actions they have against Rentoun and all claims to these four husband lands. For further maintaining of this amity the said William Paxtoun, having six husband lands in the town and territory of Auchincraw, hereby exchanges these with the said John Rentoun for his six husband lands in West Restoun, and John Rentoun is to guarantee the titles thereof. Moreover the said John hereby also feus to the said William and Nicol Paxtoun other two husband lands of his lands of West Restoun for the yearly payment by them of two merks Scots. David Ethington of that Ilk and James Auchincraw of Gunnisgrene, both present, become cautioners for the fulfilling of the contract, which is dated at Billie, 12th November, 1576; witnesses, William Cockburne of that Ilk, younger, Patrick Ethington, natural son of the said David, John Rentoun in Wester Restoun, William Paterson in Wester Billie, and others.

371. Contract whereby Philip Nisbet of Swansfeld, as superior of the six husband lands called the Cald lands and of the lands called the Kiln lands occupied by John Auchincraw, son and apparent heir of the deceased John Auchincraw of that Ilk, and his tenants, in the town and territory of Auchincraw and barony of Coldingham, and as having right to the ward, nonentry and marriage of the said John, has, at the entreaty of several mutual friends discharged the said John of the ward, etc., of his said lands for the time past, and binds himself to infeft him therein; and for this the said John has instantly paid him 80*l.* Scots. Dated at Auchincraw, 20th March, 1595-6; witnesses, James Auchincraw, portioner of Swynewode; Adam Nisbet, brother german of the said Philip; Andrew Home, brother to Lancelot Home in Chyrnsyde, John Bog in Auchincraw, John Paxtoun there, John Horne in Eyemouth and John Dewar there, his servant.

872. Precept of *Clare Constat* by Philip Nisbet of Swansfield for infetting David Rentoun of Billie as nearest and lawful heir of John Rentoun of Billie, his father, in the three husband lands in Auchincraw in which his father died last seased. Dated at Billie, 12th October, 1599; witnesses, Robert Collace in Billie; George Thomsone there; Mr. George Ridpeth, minister at Boncle; George Sprott, notary, and others.

873. Notarial instrument taken by David Paxtoun in Auchincraw as procurator for John Rentoun of Billie, in the hands of John Richartsone, notary, of his presentation to John Auchincraw, portioner of that ilk, as superior, of the following second precept of Sasine from Chancery:—*Jacobus, Dei gratia Magne Britannie, Francie et Hibernie Rex, &c., fideique defensor, dilecto nostro Joanni Auchincraw, superiori terrarum subscriptarum, et ballivis suis, salutem. Meminimus nos vobis alias dedisse in mandatis quod juste et sine dilatione liberari faceretis dilecto nostro Joanni Rentoun nunc de Billie vel suo certo actornato sasinam totius et integre unius terre husbandie vocate Killand cum pertinenciis jacentis in villa et territorio de Auchincraw, baronia de Coldinghame et vicecomitatu nostro de Beruik, salvo jure cujuslibet; quod mandatum nostrum hucusque facere minime curastis, prout intelleximus, super quo miramur: Vobis precipimus ideo iterato et firmiter mandamus quatenus hoc eidem Joanni vel suo certo actornato latori presentium juste haberi faciatis et sine dilatione, salvo jure cujuslibet; et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Teste meipso, apud Edinburg, decimo septimo die mensis Aprilis annis regni nostri quadragesimo nono et decimo quarto, 1616.*—The Instrument proceeds to relate that the said John Auchincraw still refused to give sasine. This was done in the dwelling house of the said John Auchincraw between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning on 22nd July, 1616, there being present, John Paxtoun, *alias* 'Eister Johnie' indweller in the said town of Auchincraw and portioner thereof, and George Patersone in Little Billie. There is, however, a precept granted by John Auchincraw, dated at Billie, 29th March, 1620, for giving sasine in the Killand to John Rentoun of Billie as nearest and lawful heir served and retoured to his grandfather, James Rentoun of Billie.

874. Notarial Instrument, dated 13th July, 1616, narrating a protest by George Brown in Auchincraw as procurator for John Rentoun of Billie, who passed to the presence of John Nisbet of Swansfield as superior of the lands aftermentioned and presented two second precepts from Chancery requiring the said superior to give sasine to John Rentoun aforesaid (1) in one and a half husband lands and the piece of land called Braidaker, and (2) in other three husband lands, all in the territory of Auchincraw, both precepts bearing date 17th April, 1616. Thereupon the said John Nisbet protested "that he wald not refuse to give sesing to the said Johnne Rentoun" if he would perform "all that he saucht by law," to him, and that meanwhile he would delay. This was done in the house of Frances Melvill in Coldingham

about 4 p.m., there being present James Spens, portioner of Chirnsyd, James Kellie and Francis Melvill in Coldingham and John Renton in Auchincraw. There is, however, a precept granted by John Nisbet for infetting John Rentoun in these lands dated 12th October, 1616, upon which sasine was taken on the 26th.

375. Will of Alexander, Bishop of Raphoe, dated at Raphoe, 12th June, 1701. He states that he has been long in infirm health, and appoints his nephew, George Home of Whitefield, his sole executor. Legacies are left to Alexander and David Craw, the two sons, and Margaret and Christian Craw the daughters of Mr. Patrick Craw of Heucheid and Margaret Home, his wife, lawful daughter of Alison Carncroce, the granter's sister, both now deceased. The said George Home is called their uncle.

376. Bond of thirlage by James Pennie, portioner in Auchincraw, narrating that the bailie of the baron court of the barony of Hornden had on astriected the whole vassals of the lands of Auchincraw to the mill of Billie, "to grind the haill corns that they shall make use of for their families at the said miln and to pay thirle dutie therefor," and that he and his heirs will conform themselves thereto. He binds and obliges himself "to grind the haill corns that I shall make use of for my family or that shall be made use of by any leving within my ground," under the penalty of 20*l.* Scots *toties quoties*. The bond, which is written by Christopher Smith, servitor to James Winram, sheriff clerk of Berwick, is dated at Auchincraw, 18th May, 1714. Put up with the bond is a copy of the act of the Baron Court, which was held at Auchincraw, on 1st February, 1712, by George Rothead, merchant in Dunse, bailie, there being present with him, William Boig, Patrick Boig, James Rennie and John Purves, and there being absent, Robert Paxtoun and George Fair. The act is signed by Gzo. ROUCHELLE; and it is mentioned that William and Patrick Boig entered a protest against the making of the act and took instruments thereon.

377. Precept of *Clare Constat* by John Home, provost of the College of Dunglass and prebendary of Barnayde, in favour of John Rentoun, sometime of Billie, as nearest and lawful heir of John Rentoun of Billie, his grandfather, in the five husband lands being the kirklands of the prebend of Barnside in Auchincraw. Dated at Edinburgh 26th March, 1734. Signed, M. J. HOME.

2. AYTOUN.

378. Charter by John, prior of Coldingham, to George Home, son of Alexander Home of that ilk, of the four carucates of land in Aytoun which formerly belonged to John of Aytoun and were resigned by him in the hands of the sub-prior at Dunglas; to be held of the granter in fee and heritage as formerly the said John of Aytoun and his predecessors held them. Dated at the Monastery of Coldingham, 10th March, 1465; witnesses, Sir Thomas Thothric, notary, and others. Sasine followed on this

charter on 14th March, the same year, given by Adam Wayit, who along with William of Aldyncraw, Edward of Lumysden, Gilbert of Lumysden, and Patrick of Nesbit of Wynschelis are designated as bailies in the Prior's precept of sasine. George Home takes infeftment in person at the chief messuage of the lands; witnesses, John Ledaile, Walter of Aytoun, Thomas of Aytoun, Richard Polwart, Robert Polwart, John Maxsoun, and others, and Sir Thomas of Tothric, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, notary.

879. Instrument of Sasine in favour of George Home of Wedderburn in one husband land and three acres of land with pertinents within the town and territory of Aytoun, given by James Home, as bailie of George Home of Aytoun, at the principal messuage thereof on 9th November, 1470: witnesses, Patrick Home, John Mak, John Couper, John Myll, George Dow and John of Polwart; William Bell, priest of St. Andrews diocese, being notary.

880. Licence by King James the Third to George Home, son of Alexander Home of that ilk, knight to erect the Castle of Ayton. 1471.—*Jacobus Dei gracia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod dedimus et concessimus ac tenore presencium damus et concedimus dilecto et fideli nostro Georgio de Hume, filio dilecti nostri Alexandri de Hume de eodem, militis, et heredibus suis, liberam facultatem et nostram licenciam specialem turrem sive fortalitium in terris suis de Aytoun jacentibus infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Berwic, pro resistencia nostrorum inimicorum Anglie construendi et edificandi, ac ipsam turrem sive fortalitium muris et fossis cum le barmking et machecoling fortificandi, circumcingendi portisque ferreis firmandi et muniendi ac in altum erigendi, et in summitate ejusdem ornamentis bellicis et defensivis preparandi et ornandi, constabularios, janitores, vigiles, carcerum custodes et alios officarios in dicta turre sive fortalicio constituendi et ordinandi ceteraque omnia et singula ad perfectionem et consummationem turris seu fortalicii huiusmodi que convenire valent necessaria faciendi et perficiendi, sine obstaculo aut contradictione quacunque. Quare universis et singulis ligiis et subditis nostris stricte precipimus et mandamus ne quis in contrarium dicte nostre concessionis aliquo modo devenire presumat sub omni pena que competere poterit in hac parte. Datum sub magno sigillo nostro apud Edinburgh, primo die mensis Marcij, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo et regni nostri undecimo.*

881. Instrument of Sasine in favour of George Home of Wetherburne in the lands of Aytoun, proceeding upon a precept by John, Prior of Coldingham; given on 19th November 1495 by Alexander Symson, as bailie; witnesses, George Ker of Samuelstoun, Walter of Aytoun, George of Polwairth, John Johnstone, William Allane and others.

882. Instrument of resignation by John Home of Dunse, son and heir of George Home of Aytoun, in the hands of John, Prior of Coldingham, of the lands of Aytoun, with the tower or

fortalice thereof and their other pertinents, lying in the barony of Coldingham and sheriffdom of Berwick; whereupon the said Prior gave new possession therein to the said John Home. Dated 2nd July, 1407 (*sic*, l. 1497); witnesses, Patrick Home of Fastcastel, John Allyrdese, and George King; John Thomeonn, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

383. Instrument of Sasine following thereupon dated 3rd July, 1497, given by William Symson, sergeant deputie of the barony of Coldingham, to the said John Home of Dunse in person; witnesses, David Home, indweller in Swynewood; James Ramsay, John Carnis and others.

384. Instrument of Sasine, dated 12th April 1602, in favour of Elizabeth Edmestoun, sister of Andrew Edmestoun of that ilk, and future spouse of Patrick Home, apparent of Aytoun, in certain lands in Coldingham, in liferent, proceeding upon a charter by the said Patrick Home dated at Aytoun, 11th April, 1602, and witnessed by John Home, his brother german, Mr. William Hoge, minister at Aytoun, John Horne, notary, and others. The Sasine is witnessed by Mr. Alexander Watson, minister at Coldingham, John Oswald, schoolmaster there, Abraham Coisser there, George Todd, and Robert and Ninian, sons of John Kae, servants of the said Patrick Home. There is a Charter by King James the Sixth under the great seal to Patrick Home, younger of Aytoun and Elizabeth Edmestoun his spouse, in certain lands in Coldingham and Aytoun, dated 9th February, 1605 (described *sub dato* in Registrum Magni Sigilli, No. 1557).

385. Contract dated at Edinburgh, Broxmouth and Gunsgreen, 2nd and 3rd July and 8th September, 1614, between Lady Anna Home, one of the two daughters and heiresses of the deceased George, Earl of Dunbar, for herself, and as having right from her sister, Lady Elizabeth, and Theophilus, Lord Walden, Lady Elizabeth's spouse, and with consent of Sir James Home of Whiterig, knight, her own husband, on the one part, and Mr. Alexander Lawder, portioner of Coldingham, William Craw, son to the deceased George Craw of Netherbyre, James Ramsay of Foulenbastell, John Dunlop in Nether Aytoun, Nicol Home, brother german of the deceased Andrew Home of Nynewells, and Mr. William Home of Graden, on the other part, whereby the said Lady Anna feus to them the lands of Stamyntowne; comprehending the lands of Netherbyre and Reidhall, with the walk mill and mill lands thereof, and the lands of Nether Aytoun and Gunsgreen, with their pertinents, viz.: to the said Mr. Alexander Lawder and Christian Clapperton, his spouse, the four husband lands of Gunsgreen; to William Craw, the lands of Netherbyre and Reidhall with the walk mill, etc., extending to twelve husbandlands; to James Ramsey, the four husband lands of Nether Aytoun; to John Dunlop, other four husband lands of Nether Aytoun, and to Mr. William Home of Graden, other four husband lands of Nether Aytoun; and for this these persons are to pay to the said Lady Anna, each their respective portions of 32,000 marks in name of grassum with entry silver, and yearly the respective feu duties contained in their infeftments.

386. Testament dative of Samuel Home at Aytoun Mill, who died within the parish of Aytoun in May 1617; given up by William Cranstoun in name and behalf of William, Samuel, Elspeth, McDillan and Christian Home, lawful children to the defunct. His estate is valued at 405*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and there are debts due to him amounting to 160*l.* 10*s.* He is indebted in the sum of 387*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which part is to the Laird of Wedderburn for his rent of Beinrige and Cotrigs in Eyemouth; leaving 219*l.* 10*s.* of free gear; confirmed 9th December 1617 by Mr. Edward Merschell, Commissary of Lauder, Mr. Alexander Home, minister at Eckillis, being cautioner.

387. Ratification by Sir George Home of Manderston, knight, whereby, after narrating the disposition to him of the lands and others aftermentioned by Lady Anna Home, one of the two daughters and heirs of the deceased George, Earl of Dunbar, and Sir James Home of Quhitrig, knight, her spouse, and James Baillie of Lochend, with consent of Robert, Earl of Lothian, and Sir John Ker of Jedburgh, knight, for their interest, he, at the special request of the said Lady Anna, her spouse, and James Baillie, ratifies the feu charters following granted by them, viz.: (1) to William Craw, lawful son of the deceased George Craw of Flemington Flures, of the lands of Netherbyre and Reidhall, with the walk mill and mill lands, then occupied by Barthilmo Heriot, Peter Flint, John Gothray and Alexander Mertene, held and esteemed with the rest of the lands of Flemingtoun, otherwise called Nether Aytoun to eight husband lands, and of two oxengate of land commonly called Billieland lying in "Flemyngtoun *alias* called Nether Aytoun Reidhall, Flemyngtoun Flures *alias* Netherbyre, with the langrig and dowcat thairof," paying for the former 76*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* with twenty four poultry fowls yearly, and for the two oxengate 1*d.* if asked, with duplication at entry of heirs and "ryding and serving the saidis superiouris, and thair successouris in their honorable services quhen they salbe requyrit, the first day upone thair awne chairges and thaireffir upone the proper chairges and expensis of the saidis superiouris" with thirlage to the mill of Nether Aytoun; dated at Broxmouth, 31st August 1614: (2) to Nicol Home, brother german of the deceased Andrew Home of Nynewells, of four husband lands of the lands of Flemyngton called Nether Aytoun, then occupied by Archibald Fische, for the yearly payment of 38*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* and the like services; dated as the preceding charter: (3) to James Ramsay of Fouldenbasthill, of other four husband lands of the said lands, then occupied by Thomas Hopper, for the yearly payment of 38*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, and a dozen "cayne" poultry, and the like services; dated as the preceding: (4) to John Dunlop in Nether Aytoun of other four husband lands of the said lands then occupied by himself, for the like feuduty and services and of the same date: (5) to Mr. Alexander Lawder, portioner of Coldinghame and Crystie Clapperton his spouse, of that part of the lands of Flemyngtoun called Gunisgrene, extending to four husband lands then occupied by himself, for the like feuduty and services, and

of the same date: and (6) to Philip Auchincrow in Nether Aytoun of four husband lands of the said lands of Flemyngtoun called Nether Aytoun, to be held on the same terms as the others, and of the same date: Sir George Home comes now in these charters in place of the said Lady Anna and her spouse, and restricts his warrandice thereof to his own facts and deeds only. Dated at Edinburgh, 18th November, 1618; witnesses, Richard Cass, writer, Alexander Cass, his servant, and John Leirmont, notary.

8. BILLIE and the family of RENTON.

888. Procuratory by Alexander Cockburne of Newhall appointing Robert Lawdir, son and heir-apparent of Sir Robert Lawdir of Bass, knight, Gilbert Waulchop, son and heir apparent of Archibald Waulchop of Nudry Marschell, Alexander Sidserf of that Ilk, Hugh Dunbar of Tofts, and William Rantoun, or any of them, to appear before George Dowglas, baron of the barony of Boncle, and son and heir apparent of Archibald, Earl of Angus, as his superior, and resign in his hands his three husband lands of Fastfurland, extending to six bovates of lands, with their pertinents in the town and territory of Fastfurland, barony of Boncle and shire of Berwick, in favour of David Rantoune of Billy, and Elizabeth Lawder, his spouse, who are to be infeft therein; dated at Edinburgh, 27th January, 1507-8; witnesses, Alexander Cockburn, son and heir apparent of the granter, George Cockburn, his brother, Edward Lamb, Alexander Mowbray, Alexander Young, John Gray, and James Young, notaries. The seal of the granter is appended but is almost illegible.

889. Charter by the said George Dowglace to the said David Rantone of Billy and his said spouse, of the lands above-named, resigned in terms of the said procuratory, to be held of the granter in fee and heritage for payment of the customary duties and services; dated at the granter's mansion of Bonkill, 6th April, 1508; witnesses, John Zettame of that Ilk, Robert Trumbill, George Smale, John Carryk, and Sir Henry Lauson, chaplain and notary. The granter's seal is appended. At the same time George Dowglace grants an Obligation to "ane honorabill sqwyar, David Rantone of Billy" and his spouse and their heirs, in which he refers to this grant and resignation made in their favour of these lands to be held in the same manner as the said Alexander Cockburn held them, and promises that whenever Renton or his heirs produces to him or his heirs, being barons of Bonkhill, proof "be antient chartur or evidentis," that the said Alexander Cockburn and his predecessors held these lands of Fastfurland in free blench, they will infeft them therein on that holding within eight days of the production of such proofs. Attested as the charter and signed, GEORGE, MAST of ANGUS.

890. Charter by George Douglace, Lord of the barony of Bonkyle, and son and apparent heir of Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglace, to David Rayntone, son and apparent heir of David Rayntone of Bylle, and Jonet Stewart, his spouse, and the

survivor of them in conjunct fee, and to the lawful heirs of their bodies, whom failing, in succession to Archibald, Alexander and George Raintoun, brothers of the said David, younger, and the lawful heirs of their bodies, whom all failing, to the said David, senior, and his heirs whomsoever of the lands of Bylle with their pertinents, lying in the barony of Bonkile and sheriffdom of Berwick, and which the said David, senior, resigned in the hands of the granter at Edinburgh for the purpose of this regrant; to be held of the granter and his heirs as barons of Bonkile in fee and heritage for payment of the customary services. Dated and sealed at Edinburgh in the Collegiate Church of St. Giles, 27th April, 1510; witnesses, George Douglas, the granter's son, Sir John Geddes, chaplain, and others. Signed, GEORGE MAST of Angus. His seal is still appended. Following upon the foressaid charter is a precept of Sasine, undated, but signed and sealed as the charter; and two Instruments of Sasine dated 4th May 1510 under the subscription of Alexander Romanos, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, notary.

891. Instrument of resignation made on 24th April 1511, by David Rantoun of Billie, in the hands of George Dowglas, baron of Bonkill, son and heir apparent of Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas, of the lands and mill of Billie and six bovates of the lands of Fostirland, extending to three husband lands in the town and territory of Fostirland; which lands the said lord superior thereupon gave to David Rantoun, son and heir apparent of the said David Rantoun of Billie, and Janet Stewart, his spouse, in joint fee, and to the lawful heirs to be procreated between them, whom failing, to the lawful and nearest heirs of the said David, younger. This was done at the Manor of Bonkill about 2 p.m.; witnesses, Mr. Gavin Douglas, provost of Edinburgh, brother german of the said superior, William Ranton, senior, and others. Alexander Romanos, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, is notary. A precept of Sasine followed, dated 1 May 1511, and thereupon infettment was taken on 8th May 1511. All these deeds are indorsed as having been produced on 10th November 1568, before Mr. Archibald Dowglas and William Dowglas, bailies of the regality of Boncle, and the indorsement is signed J. MILLAR.

892. Papal Dispensation for the marriage of David Rantoun, son and apparent heir of David Rantoun of Billy, of the diocese of St. Andrews, and Janet Hume of the same diocese, as the one is related in the second and the other in the fourth degrees of consanguinity, granted by Gavin Douglas, provost of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles of Edinburgh, and judge and commissioner in that part of the Apostolic See, a licence to him for granting dispensations to ten men and as many women, dated at St. Peter's at Rome, 30th July 1510, being inserted at length. The dispensation is dated at the Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, 14th May 1513; witnesses, Sir George, Master of Angus, Alexander Borthuic, burgess of Edinburgh, and Mathew Geddes,

John Geddas, William Broun, and John Lauder *alias* Young, notaries; Adam Hoppa, clerk of the diocese of St. Andrews, and Matthew Dowall, priest in Edinburgh, attesting the dispensation as notaries.

893. Notarial Instrument narrating that at the manor place of Cumleg on 18th October 1536, in terms of an agreement between the following parties, David Rentoun of Billie, husband of Janet Hume, lady of the conjunct fee of the lands, mill and woods of Cumleg with their pertinents, renounced all his interest and claim to the lands, mains, tower and woods of Cumleg, with exception of the mill and some other pertinents, in favour of Patrick Slycht, son to the said Janet, who in return, for himself and his heirs, discharges to the said David all action and claim he had against him for intromission with these, and for cutting and destroying the said woods, prior to the date of these presents; witnesses, Gilbert Purves, Menlaus Vrycht, William Wrycht, John Ripperth, John Zallaleis, John Myllar, George Synclair and James Lausone; Archibald Rantone, M.A., clerk of St. Andrews diocese, being notary.

894. Precept of *Clare Constat* by Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas and Abirnethie, and of the regality of Boncle, with consent of James, Earl of Morton, his tutor, in favour of John Rentoun, now of Billie, as heir of David Rentoun of Billie, his father, who died last seased in the lands and mill of Billie. He is of lawful age. Dated at Edinburgh, 15th February, 1567; witnesses, Mr. Archibald Douglas, rector of Douglas, Alexander Jerdane, and George Auchinlek. Signed, ARCHIBALDUS, ANGUSLÆ COMES, and MORTOUN.

The seal of the Earl of Angus is appended.

895. Instrument of Sasine following upon the above precept, dated 26th February 1567, the witnesses being David Trumbill in Prestone, John Yallowleis, Richard Wrycht, Peter McCane, Robert Ellem and William Paterson, servants of the said John Rentoun of Billie, and John Angus, heir apparent of Patrick Angus of Hoprig. John Flint, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, is notary.

896. Extract on parchment dated at Edinburgh 8d October 1580, when it was registered by Alexander King, of a Contract of Marriage, dated at Pencaitland, 29th September 1580, between John Rentoun of Billie, with consent of David Rentoun, his eldest son and heir apparent, who also is cautioner for and with him herein, and Alesoun Hereot, widow of William Hoppringle of Torwodlie, with consent of James Hereot of Trabroun, younger. They are to marry before the 31st October next, and meanwhile John Rentoun is to infest his future spouse in liferent in the lands of Easter Pencaitland in the constabulary of Haddington. Among the conditions of the contract are as follows,—that the said Alison or her servants are to be supplied during her lifetime with eight horse loads of coals weekly and without any payment therefor; that John Rentoun by the advice of the said Alison and

James Heriot shall invest 1,600 marks yearly for four years in succession, at no less interest than ten marks in the hundred, this sum of 6,400 marks to be in security to her and their children; that he will confirm himself executor to Jean Cockburn, his last wife and give to the said Alison and her heirs a full discharge by the children and executors of the said Jean Cockburn, and also by those of Katherine Lawsoun, his "first spousit wyfe"; and further, he promises to nourish, educate and bring up William, James, David, Bessie and Janet Hoppringle, lawful children of the said deceased William Hoppringle and the said Alison, "in burde, bed, cloathing and at the scoles and otherwyse als honestlie and liberallie as the said Johnne Rentoun dois ony of his awin bairnes." The witnesses are Mr. Robert Fawsyde, apparent of that ilk, James Brounfeild in Fairnyrig, John Rentoun, second son of the said Laird of Billie, Mr. William Scott and Robert Williamson, servitors to Mr. Robert Scott, Director of Chancery, John Broun in Hoprig, and Andrew Wode, notary.

397. Charter by John Rentoun of Bille to John Rentoun, his lawful son, and his heirs and assignees, of three husband lands with the kiln and barn and their other pertinents, in the town and territory of Fastfurdeland, in the barony of Bonkill and shire of Berwick; to be held of the granter in fee and heritage for payment of 1*d.* yearly, if asked; dated at Billie, 4th November 1588; witnesses, David and James Ferrye, brothers german, Mathew Belsches in Langtoun and George Craig, notary.

398. Charter of Confirmation of the preceding charter by David Rentoun of Billie, son and heir of the deceased John Rentoun of Billie, in which he states that he has seen a Bond by his said father to John, his second lawful son, and brother german of the granter, dated at Billie, 31st March 1587, and registered in the Books of Council and Session on 17th January 1591-2, against himself; wherefore he now sells and absolutely disposes to his said brother the lands and others in the charters above mentioned "in Fosterland," to be held of the said David, in fee and heritage for payment of 53*s.* 4*d.* yearly; dated at Billie, 20th November 1594; witnesses, Thomas Angus of Hoprig, Gilbert Thomson, servant to the granter, and George Thomson, notary in Duns. A note on the Charter states that it was rewritten on 20th November, 1598, in presence of the above witnesses and George Foulter, burgess of Edinburgh. It is signed by DAVID RANTOUN off BILLIE and also by MARGRAETT COLLACE.

399. Retour of the special service of David Rentoun, now of Billie, as heir of John Rentoun of Billie, his father, who died last seased in the lands, mill and tower of Billie, with the pertinents in the barony of Bonkle and shire of Berwick. They are valued at £20 Scots annually and in time of peace £10, and are held in feu of William, Earl of Angus, for payment of a rose yearly at the feast of St. James the Apostle, on the ground of the lands of Billie, if asked, with eight shillings sterling of castleward, and the customary suits of court. The said John Rentoun

died in 1587, and his said son is of lawful age. The inquest was held at Langtoun before Adam Cockburne, brother german of Patrick Cockburne, Tutor of Langtoun, sheriff depute of Berwick, on 12th May, 1590, the jury being William Lawder of Edrington; Alexander Ramsay, rector of Foulden; David Lumsden in Mordingtoun, George Home of Crammecuik, Patrick Home of Bromehouse, Richard Spens in Chirnside, John Home there, James Brounfeild of Pittilseuch, James Brounfeild of Farnerig, Thomas Angus of Hoprig, Patrick Chirnesyde of East Nisbit, George Craw in Peilwallis, William Craw in Lonwod, Alexander Brounfeild in Eistfeild, and William Paxtoun in West Restoun. [This service was afterwards reduced at the instance of the Earl of Angus.]

400. Discharge by Matthew Liddall "minister of Christ his Evangell," to John Renton of Billie for 34*s.* as four terms "maill" for the Nunmedow of Billie pertaining to St. Bothans, viz. for the years 1607 and 1608; dated at St. Bothans, 7th May 1608; witnesses, Alexander Henderson, George Leddall and others there. Signed MATTHEW LIDDALL, minister at St. Bothans, with my hand.

401. Charter by King James the Sixth to John Renton of Billie, and his heirs and assignees, of that meadow called the Nunmedow and the lands called the Nunbutts, lying in the town of Auchincraw, in the barony of Coldingham, and also the lands called the Nunflatt, lying within the Mains of Billie in the barony of Boncle; which formerly belonged to the Prioress of St. Bothans as part of the patrimony and property of that priory, but are now in the King's hand by virtue of the Act of Annexation; to be held feu of the Crown for payment of the old rental of 17*s.* and 12*d.* of augmentation; dated at Edinburgh, 19th December 1608. Sasine was taken hereon upon 6th January 1609.

402. Precept of Sasine by William, Earl of Angus, proceeding upon a Retour of the special service of John Rentoun, now of Billie, as heir to his father, David Rentoun of Billie, in the lands of Billie, with the tower, mill and pertinents thereof, exped in the court-house of Dunse before George Auchinlek of Cumledge, sheriff depute of Berwick, for infetting the said John Rentoun in these lands. Dated at Edinburgh 24th May 1606 (? 1616); and signed GULIELMUS AUGUSTUS COMES. The Earl's seal is appended and bears the date 1600.

403. Retour of the general service of John Rentoun of Billie as heir of his father, David Rentoun of Billie, exped in the Court house of Duns on 24th August 1615 before George Auchinlek of Cumledge, sheriff depute of Berwick, and the following jury of inquest:—William Cockburne of that ilk, Mr. David Home, Tutor of Nynnewellis, Patrick Home of Bromehous, Archibald Carmichael of Ednem, George Trotter of Prentone, William Ramsay of Nunlands, Robert Laudre of Edrington, James Home of Chirnside Mains, James Ramsay of Foulden Bastell, Robert Trotter of Rowchester, Alexander Brown in Berryoill, Nicolas Paxtoun of West Restoun, William Wardlaw there, James Angus of Hoprig, and David Paxtoun in Restoun.

404. Extract Contract of Marriage dated at Edinburgh 4th November 1615, between Mr. John Renton of Billie, son of the deceased David Renton of Billie, and Margaret Arnot, lawful daughter of William Arnot of Colbrandispeth. The lady is to be infeft in liferent in the ten husband lands of Billie and others, and brings a tocher of 10,000 merks. The lands named being mortgaged necessitates further obligations, and brings other parties into the contract, viz. James Renton, lawful son to the deceased John Renton of Billie, John Renton of the Scheillie, Robert Renton his lawful son, and George Carnbie, merchant burghess of Edinburgh; while James Arnot, elder, bailie and burghess of Edinburgh, and John Arnott, his own son and heir apparent, are cautioners for the said William Arnot. From another document it appears that Jean Renton, lawful daughter of the deceased John Renton of Billie, in or about 1622, married William Arnott, lawful son of William Arnott of Colbrandispeth.

405. Decreet of Apprising dated at Edinburgh, 18th September 1621, at the instance of Agnes Rentoun, one of the two lawful children of the deceased John Rentoun of Billie, and the deceased Alison Heriot, his spouse, and one of the eight executors confirmed to the said Alison Heriot her mother, and James Pringle, fiar of Buckholme, husband of the said Agnes, and also assignee of James Rentoun, the other of the two lawful children aforesaid, against John Rentoun, now of Billie, as son and heir of the deceased David Rentoun of Billie. This David was eldest son and heir of the said deceased John Rentoun of Billie, and when his father was about to marry Alison Heriot, he became cautioner for him in their Contract of Marriage (which is dated at Pencaitland, 29th September 1580, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session on 8rd October thereafter) for the sum of 6,400 marks, in which contract he was a consenting party for his father as the deceased James Heriot of Trabroun was for the said Alison Heriot. The marriage afterwards took place. The lands now appraised for this debt are the ten husband lands of Billie, mill, mill lands and manor place thereof, and the lands called the Nunbutts, Nunmeadow and Nunflat, lying among the said lands of Billie, all in the barony and regality of Bonkill; the five husband lands of the kirklands of Dunglas belonging to the prebendary of Barnsyde, the land called Braidaiker, other three husband lands, with other six husband lands and two cotlands, all in the town and territory of Anchincraw and barony of Coldingham; three and a half husband lands in the territory of West Restoun; also the lands of Lamertoun, Scheils, mill and mill lands of Crawisland, Ross, Hungrieuous and Abchester, called the barony of Lamertoun, also within the said barony of Coldingham, and all pertaining heritably to the said John Rentoun of Billie. This Apprising was disposed by the said James Pringle and his wife on 22nd August 1622, to her said brother, now designed James Rentoun of Billie.

406. Contract dated at Edinburgh, 22nd June 1622, between John Rentoun of Billie, Margaret Arnott, his wife, William Arnott (third lawful son of William Arnott of Colbrandispeth), and Jean Rentoun, his wife, and others, on the one part, and James Rentoun, lawful son of the deceased John Rentoun of Billie and father's brother of the aforesaid John Rentoun of Billie, on the other part, whereby the said John makes over his estates of Billie with all debts and burdens thereon, to his said uncle. Mention is made among the creditors upon the estate of John Rentoun of Scheills, also father's brother of the said John Rentoun; and mention is also made of John and James Arnott, the eldest and second sons of the said William Arnott of Colbrandispeth.

407. Precept of *Clare Constat* by William, Earl of Morton, Lord Dalkeith, and William Douglas of Drumlanrig, as commissioners of William, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas and Abirnethe, etc., with consent of George, Earl of Winton, Lord Seton; Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, Lord Livingstone, and Callendar; Sir William Oliphant of Newton, knight, his Majesty's Advocate; Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittinghame, knight; James Douglas, brother german of the said William, Earl of Angus; and Sir George Auchinlek of Balmanno, knight, also commissioners, any two of whom have power to receive and enter vassals, etc., in terms of their commission which is dated 11th November 1623, for giving sasine to John Renton, now of Billie, as heir to the deceased John Renton of Billie, his grandfather, in the lands of Billie, with pertinents. He is of lawful age, and the lands are held for service of ward, relief and marriage. The precept is directed to David Paxtoun, portioner of West Reston, as bailie, and is dated at Edinburgh, 29th July and 16th August 1625; witnesses, Sir George Hamiltoun of Blaikburne, knight; Mr. George Butler of Blance, and others. It is signed by MORTON, WINTOUN, JAMES DOUGLAS, W. DRUMLANRIG, and the witnesses, and the seal of the Earl of Angus, bearing date 1617, is appended. Sasine followed on 17th January 1627, the witnesses being, James Roull, brother german of Robert Roull of Peilwall, Patrick Tarraill, carpenter in Billie, Patrick Myllar, miller at the mill of Billie, Robert Paxtoun in Auchinercaw, and William Paxtoun there, his brother german; George Todrig, clerk of St. Andrews diocese, being notary.

408. Charter by James Renton of Billie to Lillias Oliphant, daughter of Sir James Oliphant, Baronet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, his spouse, of the lands of Billie, in the regality of Boncle, and also of the lands of Nunmeadow, Nunbutts and Nunflatt, with their pertinents, in life rent, in terms of their Contract of Marriage; dated at Edinburgh, 9th September 1630; witnesses, James Pringill of Buckholme, John Gaittis, minister at Boncle, Mr. John Oliphant, portioner of Bruchton, and Mr. Laurence Oliphant, advocate, brothers of the said Sir James Oliphant, Mr. John Oliphant, sheriff clerk of Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Broun of Pitkeny, Patrick Oliphant,

writer in Edinburgh, and Mr. Robert Adamsone, brother of Adamsone of Craighruik. There is a charter by William, Earl of Angus, confirming this charter, dated at the Cannagait, 31st March 1681; and Sasine was taken upon these on 7th May thereafter, by William Oliphant, brother and attorney of the said Lillas Oliphant, James Renton giving sasine *proprie manibus*.

409. Contract of Marriage, dated at Edinburgh, 9th December 1680, between James Renton, now of Billie, and Lillas Oliphant, eldest lawful daughter of Sir James Oliphant of Newton, senator of the College of Justice. He is to infeft her in liferent and the male issue of their marriage in fee in the lands of Billie, Nunmeadow, Nunbutts, and Nunflatt. Her tocher is 8,000 merks. The witnesses are James Pringill of Buckome, John Gaittis, minister at Bon . . . , Mr. John Oliphant, portioner of Bruchtown, Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, advocate, brother of the said Sir James, Mr. John Oliphant, sheriff-clerk of Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Broun of Pitcanie, Mr. Robert Adamsone, brother of the Goodman of Craighcrook, and Patrick Oliphant, writer in Edinburgh.

410. Discharge by J. Durhame, dated at Edinburgh, 18th January 1681, to James Renton, son of the deceased John Renton of Billie, for £19 16s., as the feu duty of the lands of Nunmeadow, Nunflatt and Nunbutts, since the date of his last charter thereof in 1608, which fixed the amount at 18s. yearly; which sum is to be forthcoming to his Majesty, or the baron of Coldingham, or the prioress of St. Bothans.

411. Contract dated 8th April 1684 whereby John Renton, elder of Cockburnspathsheils, and John Renton, younger thereof, his son, and James Roull, brother-german of Robert Roule of Peilwallis, renounce all right they have in the ten husband lands of Billie, Auchincraw, West Reston, Nunbutts and others, in favour of James Renton of Billie, Lillas Oliphant, his spouse, and James Pringle, fiar of Buckholme, his brother in law, who make over to them the barony of Lamberton. Mention is made of the contract of marriage of John Renton of Billie and Margaret Arnot, dated 4th November 1615, and of the deceased Robert Renton, lawful son of John Renton of Sheils.

412. Testament testamentar of James Rentoun of Billie, within the parish of Boncle and diocese of Dunkeld, who died in 1687, given up partly by himself at Edinburgh on 16th February, 1687, in presence of James Guthrie, W.S., and Mr. John Pilmoir, servitor to the said James Guthrie, and partly by Lillas Oliphant, his widow, James Pringle of Buckholme, Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, advocate, Robert Ridpethe of Elwoodlaw, and Mr. Thomas Rentoun, his eldest lawful son, being some of the tutors nominated by the defunct to his children, James, Anna and Lillas Renton. His estate, consisting of horses, cattle, grain, household plenishing and debts due to him, was valued at £4,619 8s. 4d. Scots, but his own indebtedness amounted to

£18,085 10s., among his creditors being John Rentoun, sometime of Billie, Mr. Cristell Knowes, minister at Coldingham, John Gaitis, minister at Boncle, and Mr. John Paterson, parson of Auldhamstocks. His latter will states that he was sick and diseased in body, but sound in memory and senses. He recommends his three children named to the persons above-mentioned, and appoints his heir to pay to his said sisters as follows, 4,000 merks to the eldest and 8,000 merks to the youngest. Confirmed at Edinburgh, 29th November 1687.

413. Contract of Marriage, dated 27th March and 7th April 1657, of James Renton, now of Billie, with consent of Lilius Oliphant, his mother, and Jean Home, eldest lawful daughter of John Home of Manderstoun, with consent of her said father. She has a tocher of 9,000 merks, and is to be infeft in liferent in James Renton's husband lands in Auchincraw, the Killands, the lands of the Kirklands of Dunglas, some parts of Billie, Nunmeadow, Nunbatts and Nunflat, and after his mother's death in Billie. Among the witnesses are John Home of Blackadder, Sir Alexander Home of Halyburton, Mr. John Belshes of Tofts, William Cockburn of that ilk, John Home of Nynewells, John Ker of West Nisbet, Mr. George Oliphant of Newton, and William Home of Linthill.

4. BLACKHILL.

414. Contract of Marriage, dated at Tranent 8th July 1614 between Alexander Home of Blackhill and Margaret, daughter of John Poole, merchant burgess of Edinburgh. He is to infeft her in liferent in his tenement of land in Eyemouth presently occupied by Marion Kerre, his mother, and also in an annuity from his seven husband lands there, while she brings to him a tocher of 8,000 merks. Among the witnesses are Mr. Robert Balcanquhall, minister, Robert Seatoun, bailie in Tranent, and Robert Craw in East Reston.

415. Contract of wadset dated at Fogo 7th September 1657, by which James, Earl of Home, disposes to William Home of Linthill (who has paid him £500), and his heirs and assignees, the valued teind bolls of the three and a half husband lands in Swynewood extending to (besides one boll barley and one boll oats, "old measure," payable out of the said lands to the Minister of Coldingham for furnishing Communion elements, which burden the disponsee herewith accepts) 8 bolls, 15 pecks oats and 1 boll, 7 pecks barley "Lithgow measure," with 52s. 6d. as the feu duty paid by these lands; also the parsonage teinds of a half husband land in Eyemouth and 10s. as the feu duty thereof; and also the parsonage teinds, "if any be" of £40 yearly payable to the granter from the six (*sic*) lands of Blackhill, belonging now heritably to the said William Home within the parish of Coldingham and Eymouth, all redeemable for payment of £700 Scots. Witnesses, John Ellem and John Home, servants of the Earl of Home, who all sign; the document being written by Andrew Trotter, schoolmaster at Whitsum.

416. Agreement between William Home of Linthill and Alexander Home of Blackhill under the arbitration of Robert Ker of Crelinghall, concluded at Dunse, 4th January 1659, in reference to the lands of Blackhill and certain lands in Eyemouth appraised from the said Alexander Home by Alexander Home, son to the deceased William Home of Swinewood, in 1658, and to which Linthill has right by assignation. Among other things Alexander Home had been cautioner in a bond for £3,500 for the deceased Alexander Home of Plandergaist, and the design of the agreement is to provide a way by which he may recover his lands. Witnesses, Robert Ker of Crelinhall, George Home, son of the said Alexander Home of Blackhill, and James Wallace, notary in Dunse.

417. Contract of Marriage dated at Halthrie, 24th July, 1668, between John Home of Blackhills and Janet Pringle, eldest lawful daughter of James Pringle of Halthree. Her tocher is £1,000, for payment of which George Pringle, fiar of Halthrie, eldest son of the said James, is cautioner; and she is to be infett in an annuity of 400 merks secured over the lands of Blackhills (occupied and possessed of old by Peter Home in Blackhills and his son and their tenants, and sometime by the deceased Marion Ker, widow of Robert Home), and some houses with yard, maltbarn and kiln at the east end of the burgh of barony of Eymouth, under reservation of the liferent of Blackhills to Margaret Puill, widow of Home of Blackhills, and that of the Eymouth subjects to Home, widow of ; witnesses, Alexander Pringle of Brahmes, William Pringle in Newbottell and others.

418. Retour of the special service of William Home of Blackhills as heir of John Home of Blackhills, his brother german, who died in May 1672, in the lands of Blackhills, with pertinents, which were formerly occupied by Patrick Home of Blackhills and his son and tenants, and Mariota Ker, widow of Robert Home, in the parish and barony of Coldingham; exped in the sheriff court of Berwick held in the tolbooth of Duns, on 19th August 1678, before David Home of Newton, as sheriff depute, by the following jury:—George Bell, feufarmer in Duns, John Kemp, Robert Listoun, messenger, George Marshall, Alexander Trotter, Thomas Fairlie, John Airtheor, James Bowie, William Fairlie, George Purves, Charles Geddes, Patrick Wright, William Home, John Moscrop and Thomas Whillas, all in Duns.

419. Retour of the general service of Marjory Home, lawful daughter of Alexander Home, brother german of William Home of Linthill, as heir general and of provision to her brother, Alexander Home, in terms of a bond granted by the said William Home of Linthill in favour of the said Alexander and Marjory, dated 26th November 1726. She is of lawful age. Exped in the tolbooth of the Canongate before John Balfour, bailie there, on 11th January 1789. In connection with this service there is a disposition by the said Marjory with consent of her eldest brother, John Home, writer in Edinburgh, and Anna Home, her eldest

sister, to Ninian Home of Billie of all her interest in the lands belonging to her said uncle, William Home of Linthill, viz., the seven husband lands of Linthill formerly belonging to Alexander Home of Blackhill, the four husband lands in Eyemouth commonly called Gray's lands, and the miln of Linthill commonly called Eyemouth Mill, with thirlage and pertinents thereof, which having, for the satisfaction of his creditors, been sold by public roup, were purchased by the said Ninian Home. The disposition is dated 26th and 29th December 1788.

5. COLDINGHAM.

420. Feu Charter by John, Commendator of Coldingham, to Arthur Sleich, son of the deceased John Sleich in Prettishauch, of four husband lands and two cottage lands of the lands of Coldingham, occupied by Patrick King, David Arth, Alexander Congilton, and the deceased John Sleich, to be held of the granter for the yearly payment of 18s. 4d., with 10d. of castle ward, and three capons and a poult, for each of the husband lands, and 2s. 5d. and a hen, etc., for each of the cottage lands; with augmentation of 10s. 8d. and duplication at the entry of heirs. One sasine taken at the dwelling of the said Patrick King is to suffice for all. Dated at Dunbritane, 27th July 1548; signed, JOANNES CŌMĒDATARI^{us} de COLDINGHAM; ADAM RANSEMĀ, subprior de Coldingham; WLL^{us} LERMOCHT, JOANNES LWN, JOANNES MAISTERTOUN. Part of the seal still remains.

421. Precept of Sasine by John, Commendator of Coldingham, for infefting James Lumisdeane, son of Patrick Lumisdeane of Blanerne, and his heirs and assignees in the four husband and two cottage lands in Coldingham, which Arthur Sleich had resigned; signed by the Commendator, but the date, except the year 1550, is not filled in. There is also a later precept for his infeftment, dated at the Monastery of Coldingham on 12th September 1557, in which it is stated that James Lumaden had apprised these lands from Arthur Sleigh for a debt of £160. This is signed by the Commendator, and by William Hud, subprior, William Lermocht, George Pylmuir, John Lun, George Achisone, and Bertholomeus Scott.

422. Papal letters by John, Archbishop of St. Andrews and Primate of Scotland, delegating to the Precentor of the Church of Glasgow, and the Provosts of the Collegiate Churches of Corstorphine and Roslin, to take the necessary steps for the confirmation of the Charter by John, Commendator of Coldingham, and his convent, to Arthur Sleich (No. 420 *supra*) for which application has been made to the See of Rome. A letter from Pope Paul the Second is dated at St. Peter's at Rome the 5th of the Ides of May (11th May) in the first year of his pontificate, 1465; and the Archbishop's missive is dated at Edinburgh the 17th of the Calends of November (16th October) in the 5th year of Pope Julius the third, 1554, in which he states that Arthur Sleich has paid certain other sums towards the reparation of the monastery

of Coldingham which had been destroyed and burned by the English, and is satisfied that the transaction is for the utility of the said monastery.

423. Instrument of Sasine, dated 24th February 1561, in favour of Gavin Hume, in two husband lands and three cottages of land with a grass land and a house, near the house formerly belonging to David Dicksone in the town and territory of Coldingham; proceeding upon a Charter by John Stewart, Commendator of Coldingham, dated at Coldingham, 4th March 1557. Sir James Young, priest of the diocese of Brechin, is notary. There is also a Crown Charter by King James the Sixth, dated at Holyrood, 14th January, 1584-5, confirming the charter above referred to.

424. Charter by Cuthbert Ritchesoun in Coldingham selling to William Dunlap, lawful son of John Dunlap in Farnesyd, and his heirs and assignees for £240, his two acres of arable land, of which the one lies in the Mylneside in Coldingham, bounded by the lands of John Melving on the east, those of the Laird of Wedderburn on the west, those of the Laird of Coldinghame Law on the south, and the common stream on the north; and the other in the Lawend, having the Lawburn on the east, the lands of George Lychtharnes on the west, the highway on the south, and the lands of the Laird of Coldinghamlaw on the north; to be held of the granter blench; dated at Coldinghame, 18th July 1588; witnesses, George Velshe in Coldinghame, James Cartour there, and David Craig, younger. The granter signs by aid of David Craig, notary. Sasine was taken on the following day, given by the granter in person with consent of Christian Gray, his spouse, to John Dunlap as attorney for his son. There is a Charter by Robert Logan of Restalrig dated at Fastcastle, 8th June 1595, of the same subjects to the said John Dunlap in liferent and his son William, in fee, to be held for payment of the yearly feuduty of 24*d.* and two hens.

425. Charter by John Home in Coldingham to John Home, lawful son of William Home of Aytoun, of two husband lands in Ricklesyde lying near the house of David Dickson; dated at Coldingham, 18th May 1590; witnesses, David Home, minister at Coldingham, Mr. Alexander Watson, schoolmaster there, Alexander Home in Coldingham, Robert Home, his uncle, and Ninian Broun in Eymouth.

426. Letters of Reversion by David Home, lawful son of the deceased John Home, portioner of the Newtown of Qubitsum, narrating that his loving cousin, Sir George Home of Wedderburn, had leased to him for life and to his heirs for nineteen years after his death, the two husband lands in Coldingham sometime occupied by Hercules King, and promising to resign them again to him on receiving payment of a rose noble of gold in the parish church of Dunse; dated at Wedderburn, 23 November 1597; witnesses, John, James and Alexander Home, brothers of the said David, and John Horne in Eymouth.

427. Instrument of Sasine, dated 25th November 1600, in favour of James Auchincraw, son of James Auchincraw in Swynewode, in the two husband lands, one grass land and four cottages of land in the town and territory of Coldingham which formerly belonged to the deceased John Home in Burne of Coldingham, who disposed them to John Home, brother of Patrick Home, apparent of Aytoun, and he again to the said Patrick, who has now disposed them to the said James Auchincraw. Two acres and a cottage of the said lands occupied by Janet Hopper, widow of David Home, minister, are excepted out of the above lands. The Sasine proceeds upon a Charter and precept of Sasine dated at the town of Aytoun, 24th November 1600, among the witnesses to which were George Auchinlek of Cumledge, George Home, steward (dispensatore), John Horne in Eyemouth, and John Angus, servant of the granter. Infettment is given by George Home in Eyemouth as bailie, and the witnesses are Mungo Mitchalsone *alias* Wobster in Coldingham, Patrick Auchincraw in Northfeild, Archibald Donaldson there, and Patrick Masoun, indweller in Eyemouth.

428. Contract of Excambion between Alexander Home of Rentoun and John Dunlop in Eymouth and William his son, as follows:—Alexander Home, having his dwelling place now in Coldingham, has two acres of land lying together in the field called Fordell between some others of his own lands on the south, and the lands called Lumsdens lands on the north within the territory of Eyemouth; and the Dunlops have two acres in the territory of Coldingham Law (as described in No. 424 *supra*), which are near Alexander Home's dwelling place, while his said two acres are nearer theirs. They therefore agree to exchange these, and promise each to secure the other in possession of their respective exchanges; dated at Eyemouth, 28th January 1605; witnesses, John Dunlop, younger, Andrew Gray in Eymouth, Richard Edgare, servitor of the said Alexander Home, George Orknay in Aytoun, Adam Wilkesoun in Eymouth, and George Sprott, notary.

429. Precept of *Clare constat* by Sir George Home of Wedderburn, in favour of David Lumsden, as son and heir of the deceased Patrick Lumsden, in a husband land of the lands of Coldingham in the place called Bogangreene; dated at Wedderburn, 5th March 1614; witnesses, David Home, brother german of Patrick Home of Coldingham Law, and David Nisbet in Wedderburn.

430. Renunciation by John Dewar, notary in Dunc, in favour of Sir George Home of Manderstoun, knight, and Sir Alexander Home, his eldest lawful son and apparent heir, of the lands of Beinrig, extending to four marks of land, with the corn mill and multures thereof possessed by John and James Johnstoun, in the barony of Coldingham, and which they had wadset to him. They have now paid the redemption price, viz. 2,800 marks. Dated at the Gunsgreen, 1st September 1620.

481. Rental of the lands and teinds of Coldingham as Alexander, Earl of Home, had them at the time of his death; dated at the Canongate, beside Edinburgh, 29th March 1621; and signed by M. HOME, J. HOME, and also by John Stewart, Prior of Coldingham and "Hearie Stewartt," his brother, in token of their acceptance of the same.

482. Extract Contract, dated at the Cannogaitt beside Edinburgh 30th March 1621 (registered 28 July following), between James, Earl of Home, Lord Dunglas, son and heir of the deceased Alexander, Earl of Home, with consent of Dame Marie, Countess of Home, his mother and tutor testamentar, and Harie Stewart, lawful son of the deceased Francis, sometime Earl of Bothwell, as follows:—Narrating that the said Earl James had been served heir to his said father, Earl Alexander, in the place and manor of Coldingham, cloister, houses, biggings, yards, etc.; also in the lands of Coldingham, Hallbank, Fowlis and St. Abbs, Steill, Caponland, Sutturstanes Croft, the croft called Grievestyle, the lands of Hawcraft, Armstrong's Park and Beapark, Beinrig, Fleinis and Hallyden, Hilawes, Mawisbale and Mawisaicker, Colockhill, and Whytfeild Easter and Wester; the lands of Eymouth, Swynewood, Hilend, Hindwood, Howlan, and Lambdene, Rentoun, Auld Cambus, Easter Lumsdean, Auchincraw, Swansfeild and Scheillopdykes; the lands of West Reston and East Reston, Aytoun and Maynes of Aytoun, with the "poirts and havening places of Eymouth and Coldingham"; also the lands of Paxtoun and Fishwick, with fishings upon the Water of Tweed; the lands and lordship of Swyntoun; also the lands of East Nisbett, comprehending East quarter, Brwmadykes, Craigfowalls, Quhytmyre, Wolquarter and Maynequarter of East Nisbett; and the lands of Edrame and Brumehous, with the pertinents thereof, all in the sheriffdom of Berwick; together with the teinds of the kirks of Coldingham, Aytoun, Fishwick, Swyntoun, Ederem, Ednem, Stithill, Ersiltoun, Auld Cambmes, with the teinds of the lands of Edrington; and also narrating that in the erection of the barony of Coldingham granted by the King to Alexander, Earl of Home, the Maynes of Fastcastell or Wester Lumsdeane, Dowlaw, Medoholme *alias* Cauldsyde, Auldtoun, Newtoun, and others included, with the castle and manor place of Fastcastell and their pertinents, though all within the barony of Coldingham, were expressly reserved in favour of George, Earl of Dunbar, and his heirs; and that James Arnott of Wester Grantoun acquired these lands by disposition from the heirs of the said Earl of Dunbar, and sold them to the said Alexander, Earl of Home, and his said spouse, in liferent, and to the said James, Earl of Home, heritably: the contract states that the said James, Earl of Home, and his said mother now dispoise the lands above-mentioned to the said Harry Stewart, who is to pay £3,600 Scots for them to the said Earl yearly, and a further sum of £48,000 Scots to the said Earl or the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to his sisters, Lady Margaret and Lady Anna Home. It is further agreed that the lands and teinds of Northfield, with the office of bailiary of the barony of Coldingham and

bailie fee of £20 yearly which the said Earl Alexander had obtained on the forfeiture of the said Francis, Earl of Bothwell, or through the disability of his eldest son, Francis Stewart, shall remain in property with the said Earl of Home. There are several other provisions, among them being the proportions to be paid to the ministers of the churches mentioned. By another deed of the same date John Stewart, Commendator of the Priory of Coldingham, ratifies this Disposition by James, Earl of Home, to his said brother, Harry Stewart.

483. Charter by Henry Stewart, lawful son of the deceased Francis, sometime Earl of Bothwell, and John Stewart of Coldingham, his brother, with consent of Francis Stewart, their elder brother, and of Alexander Cranstoun of Moreistoun, and William Douglas of Ivelie for himself and for William Douglas of Tofts for their interest, to James, Earl of Home, and the lawful heirs male of his body, whom failing, to revert to the granter's heirs and successors, of an annual rent of £8,600 upliftable from the lands and barony of Coldingham; in terms of contracts between them; dated at Edinburgh, 15th May 1628.

484. Decreet of Transference by the Lords of Council of an action by the deceased Alexander Home of Rentoun, and the deceased Janet Ellem, his mother, against the deceased William Home of Aytoun, Sir Patrick Home, now of Aytoun, knight, then designed fiar of Aytoun, and the deceased William Home, portioner of Swynewood, the deceased John Home, portioner of West Reston, the deceased George Craw, portioner of East Reston, the deceased David Rentoun of Billie, and the deceased Patrick Home of Law, the summons in which action runs in the name of King James and bears that the said Janet Ellem was liferenter of the lands of . . . in the territory of Coldingham, six husband lands in Rentoun, four husband lands in West Reston, and three parts of a caruate of land in Coldingham with the office of "fostership" of the whole lordship and barony of Coldingham and lands pertaining thereto, viz., one husband land and ten acres of land at Coldingham, with one husband land in Auldcammes, and all duties, fee-rights and privileges pertaining to the said office of fostership, viz.—"Man's meat and horse meat for himself and man quhan he sall happin to cum to the Pryoris house of Coldinghame, with the intromissioun and keiping of the wraik and waif within the lordship of Coldinghame, taking thairof to themselves tuell pennies of ilk pund of the said wraik and waif and of ilk laidnit schip or boit landing within the said lordship with victuall, salt, collis or uther siclyk merchandice; gif beir beis brokin or ony saill maid thairof, ane boll of the said merchandice befor the maist and ane uther boll efter the maist; and of the anchorage and silver of ilk schip tuell pennies, and four pennies of ilk bot ankoraige silver, with ane thrave of aitis of everie husband land of the tenentis of the lordship of Coldinghame, the husband lands of the toune of Coldinghame onlie exceptit; and ressaiveing always of ilk waine or cairtfull of wood four pennies, and of ilk horse draucht wood

ane pennie, and of ilk squairit aik trie drawin with oixin four pennies, and siclyk the wood hennis usit and wont, with ane gentilmanis clething at the feist of Yuill yerle." All the above the said Alexander Home of Renton's predecessors have enjoyed past memory of man, and he and his mother were pursuing for payment of these duties, and especially for "ane thrave of aitie of ilk husband land of the said lordship of Coldinghame." They claim also to have undoubted right to the said office of "fostership" within the whole woods of the said lordship, and especially within the bounds of Houndwood, viz., Lichtwood, Lemineanewood and Hallawod, lying within the said lordship, pertaining to William Home of Aytoun in liferent and to Patrick Home, fiar of Aytoun, his eldest son and apparent heir; and the wood of Hilend, called Hilendwood pertaining to Patrick Home of the Law. Now the said William Home of Aytoun has in the year 1580 and every year since down to 1601 inclusive occupied the Mains of Aytoun extending to twelve husband lands, the lands of Aytoun extending to thirty-one husband lands, with the fourteen husband lands of Fairniesyde, all in the parish of Aytoun; as also six husband lands in Blakhall, six husband lands in Hundwood and seven husband lands in Heymouth, all in the lordship of Coldingham, and extending in all to seventy-six husband lands, for which he ought to pay 76 thraves of oats yearly; William Home, portioner of Swynewood, has during the said period occupied his lands of Swynewood extending to sixteen husband lands, the lands of Wester Quhytefield, extending to six husband lands, the lands of Rikelsyde extending to six husband lands, and six husband lands in Haymouth, all in the lordship of Coldingham, amounting in all to thirty-four husband lands, for which he ought to pay yearly thirty-four thraves; John Home, portioner of West Reston, has during the same period occupied the nine and a half husband lands of West Reston in the parish and lordship of Coldingham for which he should pay "nyne thraives and one stouk of aitie"; George Craw, portioner of East Reston, for the same period has occupied the seven husband lands of East Reston and four husband lands of West Reston, belonging to him in the said lordship, and should pay yearly for these eleven thraves of oats; David Renton of Billie has during these years occupied the forty husband lands of Lambertoun in the parish of Lambertoun, twenty husband lands in Auchinercaw, four husband lands in West Reston and four husband lands in Rentoun within the lordship of Coldingham, and ought to pay for these sixty-eight thraves of oats yearly; and Patrick Home has during the said years occupied the sixteen husband lands of Law, the six husband lands of Halydoun, and the six husband lands of Helend, and so ought to pay twenty-eight thraves of oats yearly: in respect whereof summons was granted against these persons to compear at Edinburgh on 10th January next (the summons bears date 8th December 1601), and Laurence Oliphant, Lawrence Scot and John Bartane, indwellers in Edinburgh, are cited as witnesses. The action is now awakened and transferred (19th February 1629) to the persons of John Home of Renton, as lawful son of the said Alexander Home of

Renton and executor confirmed to him and the said Janet Ellem, and to Sir Patrick Home of Aytoun, knight, William Home in East Reston, Patrick Home, portioner of West Reston, Robert Craw, portioner of East Reston, John Renton of Billie, and Patrick Home of Law, as sons and heirs of their said deceased fathers, defenders in the former case, and as such summons is now granted against them. As a sequel to this procedure there are Discharges by John Hooime of Rentoun, as heritably infeft in "the office of Forrestrie and keeping of all woods, parks, and shawes in the lordship of Coldinghame, with the casualtie and dewtie of ane thrave oats yearlie of ilk husband land of all lands of the said lordship," with other duties contained in his infeftment, (1) to James Rentone of Billie as infeft in the thirty-two husband lands of Lamertoune and fifteen husband lands in Adincraw (*sic*), by which the said John Home, being most willing that the said James Rentone and his heirs and successors should be relieved of this yearly duty for all years bygone and to come, discharges them thereof for the past and in time coming; dated at Edinburgh 18th February 1682; and (2) to Patrick Home of West Reston, in similar terms, in respect of his eight husband lands in West Reston called the Maynes of West Reston and the one and a half husband lands acquired by him there; dated at Edinburgh, 24th February 1682.

485. Charter by Sir Patrick Home of Aittoun, knight, to Anna Home, his eldest lawful daughter by his deceased wife, Lady Elizabeth Edmondstoun, of an annual rent of 1,000 merks upliftable from the lands acquired by him from the deceased David Lumadane in Rickilsyde, the two husband lands and their cottages which formerly belonged to Gavin Home in Coldingham, the six husband lands acquired by him and his said deceased wife from William Home, eldest lawful son of the deceased William Home of Swynewood, and other two husband lands in Coldingham, to be held of the granter in blench farm, he being due his daughter the sum of 10,000 merks; dated at the manor place of Aittoun 10th October 1629; witnesses, Alexander Home, apparent of Barnesyde, James Home, the granter's son, and others. There are two instruments of Sasine following hereon, one dated 12th October 1629, and the other 30th March 1680.

486. Copy petition to King Charles the First by the vassals of the Abbey of Coldingham, dated 4th April, 1636. It sets forth their appreciation of the change which had been brought about in their condition by the fourteenth Act of his Majesty's first Parliament in Scotland, whereby the superiority of all lands formerly held of churchmen were declared to pertain to the Crown, so that they had become the immediate vassals and tenants of his Majesty and "with other vassals of abbacies have been liberat from the insupportable vexation of actiones of improbation, reduction, spoliation, wrongous intromission and others of that kinde, whiche they had long indured under the lords of erection, so in regarde of the happy change of their condition, to enioye your sacred Majestie for their superiour, they

have willingly undergone the great trouble and charges of passing and expediting through your highnesse seales new rightes and infettments of their lands to be holden in all time coming of your gracious Majestie and your successours by virtue of the said act." They have been informed, however, that John Stewart, in whose favour the abbacy of Coldingham had been erected into a temporal lordship, or Francis Stewart, his son, were labouring to purchase from his Majesty a grant or wadset of the said abbacy, and this, they plead, would, if granted, not only thwart the general design intended by the Act, and be an evil precedent to other lords of erections, but also undo the petitioners by rendering useless all the expense they had been at in renewing their titles, which would again have to be renewed, "and deprive them of the honour and happinesse to be your Majesties immediate vassals, whiche they value equally with their lives and fortunes." They therefore "upon the knees of their hartes most humbly begge" the King not to listen to any such suggestions, but "in your royall and fatherly care of all your loving subjects and in commiseration of the more then Ægyptian bondage your petitioners with other vassals of abbacies have long suffered under the lords of erections," protect them "from that tyranny and oppression under the wings of your royall goodnesse," for to him "alone their service and dependency, as well as their hearts and handes, are by nature, loyalty and allegiance due." And they crave to be heard to object against any such grant.

487. Instrument of Resignation, dated 28th January 1648, in the hands of the lords of Exchequer by Mr. John Henryson, macer, in terms of a procuratory contained in a Disposition by John Renton of Lamberton to Alexander Home of Prendergaist, dated 19th March 1647, of the four husband lands and two cot lands in Coldingham acquired by Sir Patrick Home of Aytoun from the deceased David Lumsdane in Rickilsyd (*see* No. 435 *supra*) and the other lands there mentioned; the resignation being made in favour of the said Alexander Home.

488. Another Instrument of Resignation made at the same time by the said macer as procurator for Alexander Home of Blakhill, son and heir of the deceased Robert Home of Fairniesyde, in terms of a Disposition by him, dated 12th July 1647, to the said Alexander Home of Prendergaist, of the mill of Coldingham called the Coilmyln, with the multures, suckin, mill dam and other pertinents, also of that piece of land called Coilburnebraes of Coildene, together with the Links of Coldinghame and right to the common muir of Coldinghame; all in favour of the said Alexander Home.

489. Precept by Oliver Cromwell directed to the Sheriff of Berwick to infett Alexander Home, eldest lawful son of John Home of Renton, in the lands and barony of Coldingham, comprehending the manor place, cloister, houses, biggings, yards, orchards, closses, and whole bounds, commodities, easements, etc., within the precinct thereof, with all their pertinents, with the town and lands of Coldingham and mansions, cottages, crofts,

mills, grass lands, parks, and other pertinents ; as also the lands of Halfbank, Northfield with the lochs and teinds, Fowles and Sanctabs, Steill, the lands called Capone land and Satosancroft, the croft called Gremerstyle, the lands called Howercroft, Armestrang's Park, and Beapark, the lands of Presse, Beanrigstours, Halydeane, Hielawes, Mawisbalk and Mawisaiker, the lands of Blackhill, Easter and Wester Whytfeild, the town and lands of Eymouth with the mills and other pertinents, the town and lands of Swynwode with the mills and other pertinents, the lands of Hilend with the woods, the lands of Hemwode, Howlaw, and Lambdeane, the lands of Rentoun with manor place, mills, etc., the town and lands of Auld Cambus with the mills, etc., the lands of Easter Lumisdene with the manor place, etc., the lands of Auchincraw, with the mills, etc., the lands of Swansfeild and Shelhopedykes, and Easter and Wester Reston ; the lands of Aytoun, with tower, mills, mains and lands of Aytoun ; also the ports and havens of Eymouth and Coldingham, with all other ports and havens within the bounds of the lands above named, with the anchorages and duties thereof ; also the lands of Paxtoun and Fishwick with the fishings thereof upon the Water of Tweed ; the lands of East Nisbet comprehending the lands called East Quarter, Bromedykes, Craigiswallis, Whytmyre, Walquarter and Maynquarter of East Nisbet, with the tower, etc., and all pertinents of the aforesaid lands ; also the lands of Edram and manor place thereof, the lands of Broomehouse and manor place thereof, the lands of Horsley and Greinwood, the lands and mains of Fastcastell or Wester Lumisdeane, Dowlaw, Dinddeholme *alias* Cauldeyde, Auldtoun and Newtown, with the mills, fishings, castle and manor place of Fastcastle and all other pertinents thereof ; also the lands of Fleymingtoun called Nether Aytoun, Reidhall, Natherbyre, Brumisland, and Guniagrein with the corn and walk mills thereof ; and the lands of Jaunysyde and Lamertoun with mills thereof, and all other pertinents, all lying within the shire of Berwick, together with all crofts, acres, mills, woods, fishings, annual rents and others whatsoever which formerly pertained to the Priory of Coldinghame and temporality thereof, wherever the same lie in this nation ; with all castles, fishings, castlewards, duties, services of tenants and pertinents and privileges whatsoever ; also in all the teinds, emoluments and duties of all the kirks and parishes pertaining to the abbacy and priory of Coldingham, viz., the kirks of Coldingham and Aytoun, Fishweik, Edrem, Sticheil, Ersletoun, Auld Cambus, Ednem and Lambertoun, with the teinds of the lands of Edringtoun and their pertinents, and all other kirks and teinds pertaining to the abbacy and priory of Coldingham of old as spirituality and patrimony, whereof the Abbots and Commendators of Coldingham have been possessors, wherever the same lie in Scotland ; all which were erected into a free temporal barony called the barony of Coldingham by Charter under the great seal to the deceased John Stewart of Coldingham, second lawful son to the deceased Francis, sometime Earl of Bothwell, dated 16th October 1621. This John Stewart disposed these lands and barony foresaid on 16th June 1622 to the deceased

Francis Stewart, eldest son of the said Earl, and Mr. Harry Home, natural son of the said John Home of Renton had apprised them on 26th November 1656 from Robert Stewart, lawful son of the said deceased Francis Stewart (as being heir to his said father and also to Charles Stewart his brother), and also from Francis Stewart as grandson and charged to enter heir to the said John Stewart of Coldingham. Mr. Harry Home had assigned his right to the said Alexander Home, in whose favour this precept is granted; dated at Edinburgh, 10th August 1658.

440. Disposition by Dame Elizabeth Douglas, spouse of Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, advocate, as oy (grandchild) and heir of progress to William Douglas of Yvelie, with consent of her said husband, to William, Lord Mordington, of all right she has, as heir foresaid, to the lands and barony of Coldingham (except the teinds of the lands of Kimmergham and Kello) and all lands which belonged to the priory and abbacy of Coldingham, with the Mains of Fastcastle or Wester Lumsden, Dowlaw and Duddoholme, and teinds of the kirks of Coldingham, Aytoun, Fishwick, Ersiltoun, Old Cambus, Awinton, Edsom, Stitchil, Lamberton and Ednam; dated at Edinburgh, 10th November 1665, Alexander Home of Linthill being among the witnesses. On the same date James, Earl of Home, grants a disposition of the same subject to the same person; dated at Hershell; witnesses, Alexander Home of Linthill, Alexander Home of Aytone and Colonel James Hay.

6. EYEMOUTH, lands and mills of.

441. Feu Charter by Adam, Prior of the monastery of Coldingham, and the convent thereof, to William Hume, son and heir apparent of William Hume of Lochtullo, and his heirs, of the mill of Aymouth with pertinents called the Coil mylne, with the two husband lands of the lands of Aymouth which were leased to Thomas Michelsone, and are now occupied by the subtenants of the said William Home; to be held of the granters and their successors for the annual payment of the old rent of 22 marks, and 26s. 8d. of augmentation, with attendances at the three head courts held at Coldingham, and other customary services; dated at the Monastery at Coldingham, 20th February 1585-6, and signed by the prior, Alexander Lyndsay, sub-prior, James Spens, Adam Rainseman, William Lermocht, David Canta, William Hud, James Reydpeth, William Burne and George Pylmure, all members of the convent. Sasine was taken thereon upon the following day and was given by James Preston, as bailie, with the customary symbols; witnesses, Sir Rauland Hume and Edward Burd, chaplains, John Hume in Fast Castle, George Auchincraw, younger, and John Melvell, sergeant; Thomas Achesoun, priest of St. Andrews, being notary.

442. Papal confirmation of the grant by the Prior and Convent of Coldingham to William Hume of Lochtullo, younger (No. 441 *supra*), given by Richard Lawson, Archdeacon of Sodor, and

William Gibson, Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, of Restalrig, as commissioners (along with the provost of Seton, who does not act) appointed by Anthony, Cardinal of the four crowned saints, by letters dated at St. Peter's at Rome, 17th August, in the second year of the pontificate of Pope Paul the Third, 1536. The commissioners state that they summoned all parties interested before them in St. Giles Church, Edinburgh, on 22nd December, 1536, holding their court there in the chapel of St. Thomas the Apostle, and William Home of Lochtullo, senior, appearing as procurator for his son, and no objections being forthcoming, they confirmed and ratified the grant aforesaid; there being present as witnesses William Lauder of Haltoun, Sir Andrew Mylne, Sir Rolland Hume, Symon Hervey, Christopher Hume, Mr. William Meldrum, vicar of Strabrok, and Sir Thomas Gothrason, chaplain. Edward Dickson, clerk of St. Andrews' diocese, is notary.

443. Feu charter by John (Stewart), Commendator of Coldingham and Convent of the same of the order of St. Benedict, in the diocese of St. Andrews, to Thomas Gray, son of the deceased James Gray in Aymouth, whose services past and future they acknowledge, of those two husband lands and two and a half cottages of land in Aymouth formerly occupied by the said deceased James Gray and now by Thomas Blacader, within the barony of Coldingham; to be held of the Monastery for payment annually of 82s. 1d., six capons and four and a half poult, and giving service at three head courts at Coldingham, as the old rental, with 8s. 4d. of augmentation, and duplication of the said feu at the entry of heirs; dated at Coldingham, 6th August, 1552. Signed by the Commendator, Dean Adam Ransyman, sub-prior, and by William Lermocht, William Stevel, George Pylmur, John Lwn, George Achisone and Bartholomew Scott. The Seal of the Monastery, somewhat broken, is still appended to this charter and also to the Precept of Sasine of the same date. Infetment was taken thereon on 14th August following, the bailie being William Brone, *alias* Lard Cra; the witnesses, Sir Richard Purves, chaplain, James Aytone, Patrick Hulde, Mungo Hom, William Bonar, Henry Smyth and Thomas Brone; and the notary John Flynt, priest of St. Andrew's diocese.

444. Feu charter by John, Commendator of Coldingham, with consent of the Convent thereof, to William Lyndsay, who has made certain payments towards the reparation of the monastery, of half of a husbandland with a cottage and garden in the town and territory of Eymouth, bounded on the south by the Hyndlaw, on the west by Robert Gray, on the east by William Pa, and on the north by the Highway, and also of a tenement in the common of Eymouth on the west side of the tenement of John Webster; to be held for payment yearly of 10s. 7d., 2½ capons and 8 hens as the old duty, with the usual services, and three suits of court at the head courts held at Coldingham; dated at the monastery of Coldingham, 5th June, 1555; signed by the Commendator, and by William Hud, subprior,

and other members of the convent. The seal of the convent is appended but much defaced and broken. Sasine is taken hereon upon 17th January 1556-7; witnesses, William Brydie, John Wobstar, William Hud, and George Aschesone, monks of the said monastery, and Alexander Hud and James Tryncche; James Young, priest of the diocese of Brechin, being notary.

445. Precept by John, Commendator of Coldingham, directing Thomas Blacater and George Gray, as his bailies, to give sasine to Patrick Hulde in two tenements in Emocht presently occupied by himself; dated at Coldingham, 17th September 1557; witnesses, David Sinclair, vicar of Merlychtham, Patrick Barclay, James Curle, burgess of Edinburgh, and William Penango in Easter Quhytfield. Signed by the Commendator and convent, the seal of which is still affixed.

446. Instrument of Sasine, dated 17th August 1557, in favour of Alexander Hume, grandson and heir apparent of William Home of Prendergaist, in the Coil mylne of Eymouth and others, proceeding upon a precept of *Clare constat* by John, Prior of Coldingham, in which it is stated that the deceased William Home, son of William Home of Lochtullo, and father of the said Alexander, had died last seased in these subjects. The precept is dated at the monastery of Coldingham and signed by the prior, William Hud, subprior, and by William Lermouth, George Filmuir, John Broun, George Achesoun, and Bartholomew Scott. Andrew Home, lawful son of William Home of Prandergaist, gives sasine, as bailie, to Nicholas Thomas, attorney for the said Alexander; witnesses, William Wethirspoun, George Yair and John Gray, indwellers in Eyemouth, George Hepburne of Paulswell, and others; William Lamb being notary.

447. Charter by John, Prior of Coldingham, and his convent to Alexander Zeman, of two tenements of houses in the common of Enmoht, presently possessed by himself, bounded by the sea on the east, the tenements of William Litster on the south, those of John Donaldson and John Gray on the west and those of John Gray and Elizabeth Pay on the north; to be held for payment of 18*d.* yearly, more than the said tenements formerly paid; dated at Coldingham Monastery, 15th October 1557; and signed by the prior and convent.

448. Feu Charter by John, Commendator of Coldingham, and his convent, to William Bradie in Eyemouth, and Helen Trynache, his wife, who have paid to them a sum of money towards the reparation of their monastery, which has been utterly destroyed by the old enemies of England, of a tenement of land presently occupied by the grantees within the Common of Eyemouth; to be held by them for the yearly payment of 18*d.* Scots, with duplication thereof at the entry of heirs, and the service of a horseman when required; dated at Coldingham, 2nd August 1558. Sasine follows on 3rd August 1558.

449. Feu Charter by John, Commendator of Coldingham, and the convent thereof, to John Donaldson and Janet Neill, his spouse in liferent, and their children, whom failing, the lawful and nearest heirs of the said John in fee, of that tenement in Eymouth presently occupied by them in the Common of Eymouth between the tenements of Umphrey Wilson on the east and Christian Rychartson on the west, the Chapel on the south and Alexander Zeman and William Bell on the north; to be held for payment of 18*d.* more than the said tenement formerly paid yearly to the said Priory; dated at Coldingham, 17th June 1558, and signed by the Commendator and several of the convent.

450. Act of the Barony Court of Coldingham held in the church of the monastery by David Allan (?) of Rantoun and James Crow in East Reston, bailies, on 22nd October 1568, ratifying a rolment of the Court of Coldingham dated 6th April 1541 (which was produced by William Home in Eymouth, brother german to George Home of Ayton) bearing that on the complaint of William Home of Lochtullo that certain of those who were thirled to his mill of Eymouth and Coldingham Mill for grinding their corn and giving their service in casting of dams, etc., passed therefrom to other mills, it was ordained in judgment in presence of Mr. Henry Balnaves and the bailies and other gentlemen present, that any of these persons who transgressed in the manner complained of should be proceeded against.

451. Instrument of Sasine, dated 2nd April, 1575, in favour of John Gray in Eyemouth, brother's son of the deceased Thomas Gray there, in two husband lands and two and a half cottage lands in Eyemouth, proceeding upon a precept of *Clare constat* by Alexander, Commendator of Coldingham, dated at the Monastery thereof, 29th March 1575, and attested by George Home, lord of the frank tenement of Spott, Alexander Hoppringle, Andrew Levenax and Thomas Home, servant of the Commendator, and subscribed by the Commendator, George Pylmuir, George Achisone and Bartholomew Scott. Sasine was given by George Gray as bailie; witnesses, William Home *alias* Blak Will, William Doby and John Wilson, fisherman, indwellers, in Eyemouth; William Lamb being notary.

452. Decree by the Lords of Council, dated 20th June 1575, at the instance of Libra Hamilton, widow of Alexander Home of Prendergaist, as life-renter of the mills of Aymouth and Coldingham, and William Home, now her spouse, against the tenants of Eyemouth and Coldingham for enforcing the thirlage and services due by them to these mills in terms of the Act referred to (No. 450 *supra*) obtained by William Home of Prendergaist and Lochtullo, father of the said deceased Alexander Home. The Extract is signed by Alexander Hay of Easter Kennet, Clerk Register.

453. Feu Charter by George Ogilvie of Dunlugas to John Gray in Eyemouth and Alison Herring, his spouse, of his half of two husbandlands and three acres of land in Hutsoun's croft,

and of the cottage thereof in the territory of Eyemouth, barony of Coldingham and sheriffdom of Berwick; to be held for payment of 28s. annually, and the customary services; dated at Edinburgh, 27th October 1576; witnesses, Martin Forman in Todlaw, and others. It is signed GEORGE OGILVY off DULUGAS with my hand, and the granter's seal, somewhat broken, is still appended. There is also a charter to the said John Gray by Robert Logan of Restalrig, dated at Fastcastle, 28th August 1577 of the other half of these lands which belonged to him, and which further states that the cottage in question lies between the cottage of William Home, occupied by William Craw on the south and that of John Brown on the north. The yearly rent is 40s. Among the witnesses are Alexander Auchincrow in Nether Aytoun, Henry Craw, his son, and Walter Logan, domestic servant to the granter.

454. Feu Charter by George Ogilvy of Dunlugas to David Hume of Nynwells and his heirs and assignees of his half of the lands and fishings in the town and territory of Eyemouth now occupied by Thomas Hair, Stephen Hair, Alexander Huldie and their co-fishers; also his half of the lands occupied by Thomas Neill, John Huldie and Margaret Barnis, widow of James Ramsay, and the deceased James Eistoun, and of all and sundry other lands and buildings and gardens there which he had not already feued to John Gray, son of the deceased Thomas Grey in Eyemouth, John Nisbet there, Thomas Hude there, Thomas Brown and John Brown, his son, there, and John Wilson there; to be held of the granter for the yearly payment of £20, with 20s. of augmentation and the customary services; dated at Edinburgh, 25th December 1576. Sasine was given therein on 18th March following by George Ker in Hutton as bailie, among the witnesses being John Brown, Thomas Hude, John Gray, John Gray called John the merchant, and Luke Tait in Chirnaide; John Uchiltree, clerk of St. Andrews being notary.

455. Instrument of Sasine, dated 6th November 1577, in favour of John Broun, son and heir apparent of Thomas Broun in Eymouth, in an acre of arable land in Eymouth, in the barony of Coldingham; given by Alexander Broun, natural son of the deceased William Broun *alias* Laird Broun in Eymouth; witnesses, John Neisbet and David Craig, indwellers in Eymouth, Thomas Broun in Lamertoun, William Purves in Fischweik and William Broun of Brounlands; Alexander Simsone, clerk of St Andrews diocese, notary.

456. Feu Charter by Robert Logan of Restalrig and Fastcastle and David Home of Nynwells, and his heirs and assignees, of his half of a fishing boat, and of eight acres of land, and of five houses with gardens, all in Eyemouth, occupied by Thomas Hair and his co-fishers; to be held of the granter for the yearly payment of 7l. Scots; dated at Edinburgh, 10th November 1579; witnesses, William Millar, George Quhite and others; signed, ROBERT LOGAN of RESTALRIGE. Sasine was given thereon on 8th June, 1580, to John Home as attorney of the said David,

possession of the boat being given by imposition of his hands thereupon; witnesses, John Dunbar in Chirnsyde, Alexander Spens, brother german of Richard Spens of Chirnside Mains, and others.

457. Charter by Alexander Home of Manderstoun to Thomas Wilson, fisher in Eymouth, *alias* Mute Thomas, of a tenement in Eymouth presently possessed by him upon the seashore, bounded by the tenements of the deceased Patrick Henderson, Thomas Bonkill and Mariota Zeman on the west; to be held of the grantee for payment yearly of 18d., and two hens; dated at Coldingham, 12th November 1580; witnesses, William Auchincraw in Ssynwod, James Bour in Awchincraw, Laurence Gray, officer in Coldinghame, William Lamb, minister of Coldingham, and others. Signed, ALEXANDER HOUM off MANDARSTOUN. His seal is still appended, but is defaced.

458. Precept of *Clare constat* by Alexander, Commendator of Coldingham, for infetting Alexander Hulde, as son and heir of the deceased Patrick Hulde in Emouth, in two tenements of land in the place of St. Colin, now called the Loches, in the common of Emouth; dated at Coldingham, 8rd June 1581. Signed by ALEXANDER, COMMEDATARIUS DE COULDYNHAME, and by George Achisone and Bartholomew Scott. The Convent's seal is appended, but broken.

459. Instrument of Sasine, dated 14th June 1581, in favour of John Dunlope, son of John Dunlope in Wester Aitoun, in a tenement in Eymouth called the Baikhouse (*locum Stercolinii*) in the common, between the garden of the deceased William Bonar and the house of the deceased Clement Wilson; sasine being given by Alexander Huidie in Eymouth before the following witnesses, James Bour in Auchincraw, David Craig in Aitoun, John Wilson, Robert Falconer and Thomas Bonar, indwellers in Eymouth, George Lichtharnes in the Law of Coldingham, George Kilpatrick in Coldingham and James Gotthra, miller at the mill of Eymouth. There are two notaries, William Lamb, and John Flynt, priest of St. Andrew's diocese.

460. Act of the head court held at Eyemouth on 11th April, 1588, by Alexander, Lord Home, bailie principal, Alexander Home of Hutounhall, David Home of Nynwells and James Auchincraw of Gunsgreen, bailies depute, in consequence of a complaint by William Home, brother of the Laird of Aytoun, and Libra Hamilton, his spouse; by which act it is ordained that "gif ony persone or personis particular or generall of the foirsaid townis of Coldinghame, Eymouth or of the Law of Coldinghame with the pendicles thair of passis fraudfullie or in contempt away with the gryst or succin to uthir millis fra Coldinghame or Eymouth myll, quhilk thay aucht and suld cum to, it salbe lawchfull in that respect for the said William and Libra, his spous, to tak their dry multuris fra the saidis personis disobeyaris ather in thair coming to or ganging fra ither myllis or in thair myll fluris gif neid beis; and also gif the saidis personis stelis away with thair cornis in

the nycht that the said William knawis nocht, it salbe lesum to the said William and Libra to call them before my Lord Home's judges, as he thinks gude, for the haill profit quhilk sic personis mycht hauf payit according to the law and custome as of auld."

461. Precept of *Clare constat* by Francis, Commendator of Coldingham, for infetting John Mychelsone as son and heir of John Mychelsone *alias* Wobster, his father, in a tenement of land in the common of Emouth; dated at Edinburgh, 1st April, 1588. (Signed) BOTHWELL. FRANCIS CÖMENDATAR OF COULDINGHAM, DRYNE GEORGEUS ACHISONE.

462. Feu Charter by Francis, Earl of Bothwell, Lord Crychtoun, Haillis and Liddellisdail, Great Admiral of Scotland and Commendator of Coldingham, to Andrew Hereis in Eymouth, and his heirs and assignees, of a tenement of land recently built by the said Andrew, lying in the common of Eymouth, between the tenement presently possessed by John Howme, cooper, on the west, the barn of Alexander Howme of Manderstoun, now possessed by Umphrey Wilson, fisherman, and the seashore on the north, the same shore and the street leading to it on the east, and the tenement of Alexander Broun, younger, on the south; to be held in feu farm of the Priors of Coldingham for payment of the old rent of 6d. yearly with half a poult, and 2d. of augmentation. There is a precept of sasine directed to Laurence Gray, and the charter is dated at Crychtoun, 29th September 1588; witnesses, Patrick Hepburn, apparent of Rickartoun, John Hamyltoun, apparent of Gamelstoun, David Collace of Auchinfercy, Mr. Robert Hepburn, rector of Hauche, and Alexander Cuik, notary. The seal of the Convent is appended, but somewhat broken.

(Signed) FRANCIS CÖMENDATAR OF COULDINGHAM.

463. Charter by Alexander Broun, elder in Eymouth, selling to James Mernis in West Reston, and his heirs and assignees whomsoever, his four acres of land in the territory of Eymouth, of which six roods lie contiguous in the field called Kamebalka, half an acre in the Deyneheid, one acre in the Brow, and the other in the town end; to be held of the granter blench; dated at Eymouth, 27th January 1589; witnesses, John Dundas, Ninian Broun and Andrew Gray, all in Eymouth, and John Horne, notary.

464. Charter by Robert Logan of Restalrig, dated at Eymouth, 8th November 1592, whereby he confirms two charters granted by Thomas Gray, son and heir of the deceased John Gray in Eymouth, with consent of Alison Herring, his mother, to his brother, Andrew Gray, and his heirs and assignees, of four acres of land occupied by the said Andrew in Eymouth, and of other four acres of arable land there also occupied by him, both dated at Eymouth, the one on 9th August 1585; witnesses, John Brown, David Lumsden, and Alexander Brady, fisher in Eymouth, and David Craig in Aytoun, younger; and the other on 21st

March 1586-7; witnesses, Thomas Trinsche, William Auchincraw and others in Eymouth. To the charter of confirmation Peter Dischington, Henry Ellom in Coldingham Law, William Ellom in Ranton and John Horne, notary, are witnesses.

465. Charter by John Home in Aytoun, lawful son and heir apparent of William Home in Quhytrig, with consent of his said father, whereby for fulfilment of the marriage contract of William Home, younger, his brother german, with Barbara Broun, lawful daughter of John Broun, senior in Eymouth, John Broun, younger, his son, being also a consenting party as well as his father, dated at Eyemouth, 4th September 1594, he grants to the said William Home, and Barbara Broun, his future spouse, and their heirs whomsoever, that husbandland and cottage thereof which was formerly possessed by the deceased John Gray in Eyemouth, between the cottages of William Home of Prendergaist on the south and those of Thomas Zeman on the north; to be held of the granter under the King in feufarm, for payment yearly to the Crown of 16s. 10d. and three capons and two hens, with the customary services; dated at Eyemouth, 7th December 1594; witnesses, Robert Home, brother german of the granter, John Dundas, Adam Wilkesone and George Sprott, schoolmaster, all in Eyemouth, John Horne, notary, and Alexander Broun, brother of the said John Broun, senior. The seal of William Home is appended in duplicate.

466. Charter by William Home in Eymouth to John Broun in Eymouth in liferent, and to George Broun, his second son, after the said John's death, heritably, of eleven acres and half a rood of land, with pertinents, being part of his husband land in Eyemouth and situated as follows:—one acre in the Halkislaw, one in the Schortbrow, half an acre in the Claryknowis, half an acre in the Fourteenaker, one acre in the Reidpuir, half an acre in the North Fordell, a rood and half a rood in the Myd Fordell, half an acre in the South myletoppis, half an acre in the Strintup, one acre in the Wester long sandis, one acre in the south side of Willemedo, half an acre in the north side of the Williamedo, half an acre containing two rigs lying beside the slaughter house (carnam) near the Lyelscleuche, one acre in the Haircleuche, and three roods lying together in the Wairknowis, all these presently occupied by the said John, and half an acre in the Baiglaw occupied by Mungo Levingstoun, all in the barony of Coldingham and sheriffdom of Berwick, they having paid therefor 300 merks in terms of an agreement; to be held of the granter and his heirs, blench; with precept of sasine directed to Adam Broun, son of George Broun in the said town; dated at Eymouth, 2nd July 1595; witnesses, John Dundas, Andrew Gray, George Sprott, schoolmaster, and John Dewar, all in Eyemouth, and David Craig and John Horne, notaries. William Home signs by the aid of the notaries, as he cannot write.

467. Procuratory of Resignation by Richard Cass, W.S., appointing Michael Elphinstone, servitor to the King, to resign

in the hands of King James the Sixth the following lands and cottages in the territory of Eymouth and barony of Coldingham, viz., three husband lands, one occupied by John Hoppringill, son of the deceased William Hoppringill, another by the deceased (sic) William Home, brother of the deceased Alexander Home of the Crocegait of Coldingham, and the third by the deceased Alexander Broun, and now by his widow and son and their subtenants; as also those cottages lying in the Commonty of Eymouth, between the wynd passing between the lands pertaining to William Lindsay in Lintlaws and the lands of Stevin Bradie respectively unto the sea coast on the west, the said sea coast on the north, the water of Eyemouth till it comes to the foot of the Vennel called Kairn's Wynd on the east and ascending the said wynd to the common street of the said town on the east side of those houses and cottages occupied by William Home in Quhytrig and Robert Home, his son, and descending from the said common street by the back of those houses sometime belonging to the deceased John Wilsoun, fisherman, and now to John Tod in East Reston, until the end is reached of the houses belonging to John Gray, held of the heirs of Fastcastell, and passing up the wide common street of the said town by the back of those houses occupied by the said John Gray as far as the wynd passing between the houses occupied by John Fergusone and Mungo Levingstoun, and passing from the said wynd by the north side of those houses occupied by the said Robert and William Home to another wynd between the lands of the said William and Robert and the chapel of the said town, and passing thence west the highway as far as the head of the West Wynd passing between the lands of the said William Lindsay and Steven Brady on the south; as also all those cottages lying between the lands of William Home, portioner of Swynwode, occupied by the said Robert Home on the south side of the said wynd called Kairn's Wynd and passing from the head thereof by that little wynd to that part of the said common street called Rottindub between the lands of the said William Home occupied by the said Robert Home and the said street called Rottindub on the east and south, the High Street and the lands of Fastcastle on the west, and the same highway passing eastwards from the said chapel by the south side of the cottages of the said William Home of Quhitrig to the head of the said wynd of Kairn's Wynd on the north; as also that cottage occupied by Stein Hair, lying on the west side of the Rottindub, between the lands of the said William Home of Swinwode on the north, and those of the Laird of Aytoun on the south; a half cottage of land occupied by the deceased Alexander Brady on the west side of the Rottindub, between the lands of the deceased Thomas Gray on the north and those of the said William Home of Swinwode on the south; also three cottages of land lying together between the lands called Hundlaw on the south, the High Street of the said town on the north, the lands of the said William Lindsay on the east and the lands of the deceased Alexander Broun on the west; also two half cottages occupied by the deceased John Brady,

lying on the west side of the North burn; and that croft of arable land with the outset and yard called the Bailie croft, lying on the north side of the town of Paxtoun, between the lands of the Laird of Swanisfeild on the east, those of the deceased David Paxtoun on the west, the water of Quhittitter on the north, and the High Street of the said town of Paxtoun on the south; and all their pertinents, in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, and his heirs and assignees; dated at Edinburgh . . . December 1597; witnesses, John Horne, writer in Eymouth, Mr. James Harlaw, John Cass and Thomas Wilson, servants to the resigner.

468. Notarial Instrument dated at Coldingham, 6th February 1597, and in the chamber of Mr. Alexander Watson, minister there, narrating that John Hoppar, John Maling, John Cosar in Coldingham, Gavin Renton, Robert Maltman, Thomas Johnstone, Patrick Purvis, James King, John Arneill, Thomas Sandersone, John Macgall, John Blak, Mungo Hoppar, Mungo Vobstar, John Polwart, John Cosar, younger in Rikileyde, and Thomas Lumsdeane in Boganegreen, obliged themselves not to send any of their corn to any mills save those of Coldingham and Eymouth, providing the millers there grind them within forty-eight hours after their going to the mill, and convey the corn to and from their houses, giving the neighbours no cause to complain of their service; or otherwise they protest that they will be free to go to whatsoever other mill they please until such fault is amended. If they do otherwise they consent to pay a penalty of 20s. for the first fault, 40s. for the second, and so on, doubling the penalty on every subsequent transgression hereof. The said minister is a witness with David Craig, the notary.

469. Tack by John Nisbet in Eymouth and Thomas Nisbet, his son, to John Johnstone, chaplain there, and Katherine Michelson, his wife, for nine years, of one and a half acres of arable land there. The tack is to be registered in either the Sheriff Court Books of Berwick, or the Barony Court Books of Coldingham, and the instructions to the procurators for registration are as follows:—"Lykeas it sall pleis yow our procuratouris abonnamit compeir befor the fairsaidis judges or athir of thame and in our namis consent to the registering of thir presentis in thair bukis conforme to the clause abonewritin, and thir presentis sall alwayis be for yow ane sufficient warrand." Dated 2nd November 1597.

470. Charter by Sir George Home of Wodderburn to Patrick Huldie in Eymouth and Isobella Polwart, his spouse, and their heirs, of that half cottage of land with pertinents in Eymouth which formerly belonged to Bartholomew Marchall; to be held by them for payment of 14d. and one and a half hens yearly. The charter contains precept of sasine directed to Andrew Herries, officer in Eymouth, and is dated at Wodderburn, 12th September 1598; witnesses, Mr. Thomas Craig, advocate, Mr. Patrick Gaittis, minister at Duns, and Mr. Alexander Gaittis, his son. The seal of the granter, in good preservation, is still

appended. Sasine was taken hereon on 16th September, according to an indorsation on the charter; witnesses, Alexander Broun, one of the bailies of Eymouth, James Bell, miller there, and John Broun and Adam Wilkison, also there.

471. Charter by Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, to Mark Gray, baker in Eymouth, and his heirs, of the third part of a cottage of land in Eymouth, for the yearly payment of 9*d.* and a hen; dated at Eymouth, 28rd June 1599; witnesses, Mr. David Home of Godiscroft, the granter's brother, David Nisbet in Cumerghame and others.

472. Procuratory of Resignation by John Nysbet in Eymouth in favour of John Horne, indweller there, appointing his procurators to resign in the hands of Mr. George Home of Wedderburn his six acres of arable land, being part of his husband land in Eymouth, viz., one acre, containing three rigs lying in that shot called the Schuilbraidis, sometimes occupied by Patrick Huldie, maltman; other three acres, sometime occupied by John Johnstone, merchant, of which one is in Over Bairfute, called the Heidland acre, half an acre containing three butts adjacent in the Over Welsteil, half an acre containing two rigs and a rigend in the Blackcroft, and the other acre containing two dails in the Hilawbank; another acre containing two dails and a rig lying on the west side of the said Hilawbank, sometime occupied by Robert Gotthra, but which, with the four acres already mentioned, are all now occupied by John Horne himself; and the other acre, containing three rigs of land, lying in Nather Bairfute, is occupied by Patrick Sinclair, cordiner; dated at Eymouth, 12th July 1599; witnesses, William Taitt in Kelse, Alexander Brown, bailie of Eymouth, William Hoppar there, and Mr. Thomas Trynsche, schoolmaster there.

473. Charter by John Nisbet in Eymouth, with consent of Thomas Nisbet, his only son and apparent heir, to John Horne, notary in Eymouth, of his husband land with the cottagethereof, granted to him by Robert Logan of Restalrig, and Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas; to be held of the granter and his heirs, under Sir George Home of Wedderburn, for yearly payment to the latter of the old rent of 20*s.* and 10*s.* of augmentation; dated at Easter Coittis, 28th August 1600, and at Eymouth 31st December 1600; witnesses at Coittis, Richard Cass, W.S., Mr. Alexander Cass, son of Alexander Cass, portioner of Monktonhall, and Archibald Kyle, son of the deceased Archibald Kyle, Burgess of Haddington, and at Eymouth, Alexander Home of Renton, Andrew Gray, one of the bailies of Eymouth, and William Hoppar, miller there. Two seals are appended, but much defaced. There is a charter by Robert Logan of Restalrig to John Nisbet in Eymouth and Janet Gray, his spouse, of a husband land and half a cottage of land in Eymouth, dated at Fastcastle, 26th May 1577; witnesses, William Craik in Rantoun, Alexander Craw in Coldingham, George Lichtharnes there, and John Gray, merchant in Eymouth; and signed by the granter, whose seal is still appended.

474. Charter by Richard Broun in Lammertoun to Peter Bagarno in Eymouth and Margaret Lyle, his wife, and their heirs, of his house in Eymouth, situated on the west side of the Vennel, leading to the Rottendub; to be held of the granter under Sir George Home of Wedderburn for payment to the latter of 9*d.* and one hen yearly; dated at Eymouth, 14th July 1600; witnesses, Andrew Gray, bailie of Eymouth, Andrew Hereis, carpenter and officer there, William Hopper there, Edmond Bagarno, brother to the said Peter, and others. In another charter by the same to the same, dated 9th March 1602, of his house lying between Cairn's Wynd on the south and Neill's Wynd on the north in Eyemouth, to be held of the same superior for payment of 7*d.* yearly, the granter calls himself son and heir of Thomas Broun in Lamertoun, and among the witnesses to this charter are George Grieve in Aytoun, Patrick Grieve, his brother there, and John Richartson, schoolmaster there.

475. Rental by Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, admitting Christine Gray, daughter and heir of the deceased John Gray, skipper in Eymouth, as his irremovable tenant in two acres of arable land in Eymouth, of which one lies in the Goldin Aikeris between the lands of William Home on the south and those of David Home of Nynewells on the north, and the other beside the Kellilaw between two balks, having the lands of the said William Home on the west and those of William Home in Quhitrig on the east. For these she is to pay 10*s.* yearly, with one day's work of a horse "in aitseedtyme" and another day's work of a horse in the home bringing of Sir George's turfs or peat; also "the girst of the cornis of the said twa aikeris land, we causeand cary the samyn to our corne mylne of Aytoun." Sir George binds himself and his heirs to renew this rental to the heirs of the said Christine, they paying to him at their entry the double of the feu duty; and it is provided that if they shall delay their entry they shall pay the double feu duty for each year they lie out, and that the said Sir George and his heirs shall have power to remove any other person from the subjects herein granted unless they come in with their permission. Dated at Polwart, 24th August, 1608; witnesses, Mr. George Roull, brother german of Robert Roull of Peillwallis, James Cokburne in Langton, and others.

476. Charter by Sir George Home of Wodderburne, knight, and David Home, his son and heir apparent, whereby they grant in feu to George Broun, second son of the deceased John Broun in Eymouth, and his heirs and assignees, the seven acres and one and a half roods of land in the town of Eymouth after mentioned, viz.:—seven acres and half a rood of those mentioned in the Charter by William Home in Eymouth, *alias* Blakwill, now deceased No. 466 *supra*) and lately possessed by the said deceased John Broun; to be held of the granters for the yearly feuduty of 15*s.* and eight hens, with the customary services and duties—and being thirled to the mill of Aytoun. There are the

customary irritancies. The charter contains precept of sasine and is dated at the manor of Polwart, 2nd August 1608; witnesses, Mr. Henry Stirling, brother german of William Stirling younger of Ardoch, William Home, portioner of Huttoun, Thomas Symsons, son of John Symsons in Dryburnefurde, James Haldane, servitor to the granter, and John Dewar, notary. Sasine followed on 1st June, 1609, given by David Nisbett in Kummerghame, as bailie; witnesses, John Trynsche, Edmund Bradze, William Michelsone and Patrick Mure, indwellers in Eymouth.

477. Charter by William Lindesay in Lintlaws, with consent of Elizabeth Lindesay, his wife, and of William Lindesay, younger, his son and heir apparent by Beatrix Home, his first wife (who is yet in minority), whereby they sell to Christian Huldie, relict of James Bell in Eymouth, three acres of arable land with pertinents occupied for some years past by the said James Bell and spouse and now by his said widow and situated as follows, viz., one acre in that field called the Fourtene aiker, one acre in the Houndlawslaw, half an acre in the Schulebraidis, a rood in the Halkslaw, and another rood in the Quhytehill; which three acres are part of his half husband land in the territory of Eymouth, and the price of which he acknowledges he had received from the said James Bell when he was alive; to be held by the said Christina Huldie and her heirs and assignees blench of the granter, but paying to his superiors the proportional part of rent and services as due by his infeftment; dated at Eymouth, 29th May 1610; witnesses, Andrew Gray, John Young, Robert Gotthra and Patrick Huldie, miller, all in Eymouth, Adam Lindesay, brother german of the granter, Cuthbert Cockburne in Cheiklaw, James Litster, schoolmaster in Aitoun, and Henry Quhyte, servitor of John Home, notary. Sasine was taken thereon by Christina Huldie in person on 4th June following, and was given by Alexander Edingtoun, officer of Coldingham.

478. Instrument of Sasine, dated 2nd May 1614, in favour of Patrick Sinclair in Eymouth in an acre of arable ground presently occupied by himself, of which three roods lie in that field called Daffines Windes and the other in the field called Houndlaw, being part of that half husband land belonging to William Lindsay, senior in Eyemouth, in the barony of Coldingham, and which has been sold to him by the said William Lindsay, with consent of William Lindsay, junior, his eldest son by his first wife, Beatrice Home, and of Elizabeth Lindsay, spouse of William Lindsay, senior, and of George Home of Craimeruik, by charter dated at West Reston and — 10th and 30th April 1614, attested by Adam Lindesay, brother of the granter, Robert Miller in West Reston, younger, and John Richartsons, notary in West Reston. Sasine is given by John Gotthra in Eymouth mill; witnesses, Patrick Clark, schoolmaster in Eymouth, James Gotthra, George Broun, servant of Adam Broun, and . . . Thomson, son of David Thomson in Eyemouth.

479. Disposition by George Broun in Eymouth wadsetting to John Polwart, lawful son of the deceased Patrick Polwart in Coldingham Fluirs, for 100 merks Scots, an acre of arable land, viz. half an acre lying in that shot of land called North Fordell, presently occupied by Patrick Huldie in Eymouth, bounded on the south by the lands of John Gray in Eymouth and on the north by lands occupied by William Hill there; and the other half acre in that shot of land called Strooteup, presently occupied by the disposer and bounded on the north by the lands of Marion Ker of Blakhill, and on the south by those of John Pringill, lying in the town of Eymouth and barony of Coldingham, to be held blench, and redeemable for the said sum of 100 merks; dated at Eymouth, 19th May 1619; witnesses, Alexander Pae, Patrick Huldie and Robert Huldie, his son, and Robert Mountgomrie, all in Eymouth, and George Todrig, notary in Aytoun.

480. Charter by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, to John Home, eldest lawful son of Robert Home in Eymouth, and his heirs and assignees, of one cottage of land and a fourth of a cottage of land formerly belonging to Alexander Dunse in Eymouth, with some other pieces of land, including the half of a cottage of land which belonged to the deceased James Aytoun; to be held of the granter for payment of £4 Scots yearly; dated at Eymouth, 12th August 1619; witnesses, John Trynsche and George Broun in Eymouth, and David Home, brother german of the deceased Patrick Home of Coldingham, and others.

481. Disposition by Patrick Home, portioner of West Reston, son and heir of the deceased John Home of West Reston, with consent of Margaret Hepburne, his spouse, and of Mr. Thomas Hepburne, parson of Auldhamstockis, his father in law, to Marion Ker, widow of Robert Home of Blakhill, in liferent, and to Alexander Home, now of Blakhill, their son and heir, of a husband land and cottage thereof in Eymouth, bounded by the cottages of the deceased William Home, called of Prendergaist, and now pertaining to the said Marion and her son on the south, and the cottage and onset formerly pertaining to Thomas Zeman and now to John Pringle in Eymouth, on the north, and which the said deceased John Home of West Reston acquired from William Home in Eymouth and Barbara Broun, his spouse, who had obtained it from George Home in Aytoun, his brother-german. The price of the lands is 2,405 marks. Dated at Blakhill, 2nd September, 1622; witnesses, Sir Patrick Home of Aytoun, knight, Sir John Home of Dunce, knight, and John Richardsone and Robert Pow, notaries. The charter by William Home, portioner of Eymouth, and Barbara Broun, his spouse, is dated at West Reston, 26th March 1619; witnesses, Mr. Samuel Home, bailie of Coldingham, Mr. Alexander Home, minister of Aytoun, and others.

482. Backbond by William Mitchelsone, lawful son to the deceased Mungo Mitchelsone in Coldingham, now indweller in Warristoun, in which he narrates that John Mitchelsone, grandson and apparent heir to the deceased James Bell, maltman in

Eymouth, in his present sickness and weakness has, by his disposition, of the date of these presents, sold to him and his heirs and assignees, his three acres of arable land presently possessed by Isobel Pollwart in Eymouth, and Robert Huildie, her son; as also his onset of houses there, and maltkiln and malt barn, and his onset of houses in Coldinghame with yards and pertinents as set down in the said disposition, to which he is to enter as possessor in the event of the said John's death, who has also made him assignee to all his heirship goods falling to him by the death of the said James Bell and Christian Huildie, his wife, and of Janet Bell, his mother; and he promises that if it shall please God to restore the said John to his health and prolong his days, he will repon him in all his possessions whatsoever and annul the said disposition; dated at Eymouth, 6th August 1627; witnesses, Nicol Home of Beapark, James Livingstoun in Eymouth, and Robert Pow, notary there.

483. Extract Act of the bailie court of the barony of Coldinghame held at Eymouth, 20th December 1628, by Robert Dowglas, bailie of barony, before whom compeared John Michaelsoun, *alias* Wobster, in Eymouth, oy and heir of James Bell in Eymouth, being now 22 years of age, and with him Robert Pow, notary in Eymouth, as his procurator, and gave in the Letters of Revocation after described to be registered in the Barony Court books:—In these the said John narrates that in his young and tender years he was seduced and enticed into granting to Isobel Polwarth, widow of Patrick Huildie, maltman in Eymouth, a seven years' tack of an acre of Houndslawlaid, being part of three acres of arable land which his said grandfather, James Bell, and Christian Huildie, his spouse, acquired from William Lindsay in Lintlaws; and he was also enticed to the subscribing of the Legacy and Latter Will of the said Christian Huildie, thereby consenting to the relief of the said Patrick Huildie and his heirs from a sum of money due to John Bell in Lithgow by the said Christian Huildie as principal and the said Patrick Huildie as cautioner: and further he was enticed into the disposing to William Michaelsoun, *alias* Wobster (as in No. 482 *supra*), all these being to his great hurt and damage; and therefore he now before the age of twenty-five years revokes these deeds and protests for restoration *ad integrum* to his estate. Done at Eymouth, 20th December 1628; witnesses, Alexander Naper, schoolmaster in Eymouth, Robert Blyith, son to Alexander Blyith, there, and the said Robert Pow, notary. The Extract is certified by Robert Mudie, notary clerk of the said Court.

484. Charter by John Stewart of Coldinghame, as superior of the lands aftermentioned, with consent of Francis Stewart, his eldest brother german, of Alexander Cranstoun of Moreistoun and of Elizabeth Douglas, niece and heir of the deceased William Douglas of Blaikerstoun, and of Robert Douglas now of Blaikers-toun, her spouse, to Walter Stewart, for his long and many faithful services, and his heirs and assignees whomsoever, of one and a half husband lands with the onstead and pertinents thereof in the

town and territory of Eymouth, presently occupied by Mr. George Auchterlonie and his tenants; to be held of the grantor for payment of the old rent of 6s. 8d. with 1s. of augmentation and two hens yearly, with duplication at the entry of heirs, and with the customary services to the Prior and Convent of Coldingham; dated at Edinburgh, 10th August 1681; witnesses, Robert Hepburn, writer, Archibald Thomson, burgess, and John Martin, notary, all in Edinburgh.

485. Decree of valuation of the Teinds, parsonage and vicarage, of the parish of Eymouth, dated 28th January 1685, given in by Henry Trotter of Mortonhall and Mr. Patrick Home of Billie, advocate, to be recorded in terms of the Act of Parliament for registration in order to supply the place of the lost registers. It was accordingly registered in the new Register of the Commission of Teinds, on 22 December 1756, and an Extract supplied.

486. Extract Act of the Presbytery of Chirnside, as follows:—
"Apud Eymouth, the 9 of Junij, 1642 years. The quhilk day the brethrein of the presbitry mett at Eymouth for the visitatione of the kirk thereof, the whole heretoris and parishionars being all convenit ther for the tyme, to report ther grivances to the brethreine, and amongst the rest of the heretoris compeirit Waltar Stewart and did petitione the brethrein and remanent heretoris and parishionaris, as said is, for a place in the church to build a seat for him and his children. The quhilk petitione was granted to the said Waltar, and they all in vna voce, did designe a place in the west end of the church to the said Waltar to build a seat and [torn] up for him and his posteritie in all tyme coming. Extract out of the booke of the presbitry per me. —Be me Mr. Matthow Carraill, minister at Edrem and clerk to the prebyterie of Chirnsyd."

487. A large parchment entitled a "Just and Trew Rentall and Account of twa husband lands and thrie aikeres of land called Huttsonis Croft, and ane midow and twa cottages or heidroumes lying to the saides landes." They belonged heritably to John Gray in Eymouth, held by him and his predecessors of old in feu from George Ogilvie of Dunlugas and Robert Logan of Restalrig, but now from the Laird of Wedderburn. The situation and boundaries of each piece of land is minutely given, but the document is chiefly interesting for the names of the fields in which they lie, viz.—The Hoopaiker, the Howndlaw, the eastmost Reidpoore, the Short Heavines, commonly called Dirlinpintell, the Over Heavines, the Nether Heavines, and the Nethermost Heavines, most commonly called the Midowend, the Hither Hilawbank, the Wester and Farr Hilawbank, Broadlies, Dalphineswines, Killilawmuir, Huttsones Croft, Fullfarduwel, Purviscroce, Wellsteill, Hither Wellsteill, Lymholles, Brayheid, Nether Berfitt, Foordoores, Over Berfitt, the Nicollesfaldes, Poeklaw, Blackcroft, Longdailles, the Rowndabowtes, the Delf, the Rottendowb, and the Kirkhille. These boundaries and other facts stated are attested by nine honest men, being all indwellers

in the town of Eyemouth and the oldest labourers of the ground, who best knew all the town and parish. Their names and ages are as follows:—Stiphane Ailme, 80; James Dunlope, 81; William Craw, 70; Robert Aillinshaw, 68; and Archibald Yemen, 58, none of whom can write; and Robert Huldie, 68; William Lermont, 58; John Mack, 57; and John Burnett, 40, who subscribe their names. The Rental is dated at Eyemouth, 19th March 1651; witnesses, George Hallyday, schoolmaster there, John Young and his brother, Andrew, there, and Mr. Robert Pow, second lawful son of Robert Pow, notary, in Eyemouth.

488. Another large parchment, similar to and dated and attested as the foregoing, being "Ane juste and trew Rental and Account of twa husband lands and twa cottages and ane half cottage with their pertinents" belonging to John Gray, portioner in Eyemouth, and held of old from John, Commendator of Coldingham. The names in this document are as follows:—The Shoolbreda, the Willibus, the Wenawaygaitsyde, the Loansyde, the Reidpoore, the Exupe or Nether Willibus, the Nether Exupe, the Back Stibillaw, Pepperknowes, the Millandes, the Farr Millandes, the Baiglawburne, Fordell, Farr Fordell, the Dennes Shoot, the Strwtwpe, the Toodholles, the Greysheilles, the Farr Millcapes, the Pow of Millecapes, the Baiglaw, the Hither Longsandes, Over Buckorlands, the Krewkis, the Goldaikeres, the Fowldub, the Kettell Krewkès or the Willies, the Dalphineswines, the Fowrteinaiker, the Height of the Killielaw, the Back of the Killielaw, Over Greinfaldsteides or Beneath the Killielaw, Nether Greinfaldsteides or the Blackcroft, Howndleslaid, Farr Howndleslaid, Hither Haikeslaw and Farr Haikeslaw, Longbrow and Over Longbrow, the Crinelles, the Crinnell roodheid, the Nether Shortbrow, the Coollorcove, Over and Upmost Shortbrows, the Camellies, the Northburne, and the Rottendowbe. Annexed to this sheet there is a similar attestation respecting the outfield of these lands, comprising pieces of land in Grayeshauch, the Stonlaw, the Toodlawhauch or Hoowfurd Haugh, the Willimidow, the Castellhaugh, the Appelltriehewgh, Lyllesclewgh, Over or North Flasses, South Flasses, and the Wairknowes.

489. Petition by the merchants and inhabitants of the port of Eymouth, c. 1660:—

"To the Right Honourable the Judges of the Admiralltie in Scotland, the Humble Petition of the Merchants and Inhabitants of the Porte of Eymouth and others here under subscriyveing, Humbly sheweth unto your Honors, first, That

1. Whereas John Home of Rentoun (having of a longe time beffer been in use to put up in the harbour of Eymouth sufficient beacons and fasts for holding of ships and barges that did frequentlie come to this harbour either in faire weather or in storme for traide) doth now altogether refuse to keep in this harbour either beacon or fasts sufficient for keeping ships from hazarde, so that it can be made appeare for want of beacons when ships or small vessels come in that the inhabitants of this place doeth cause a small fisher's boate ly ther at the place wher the

beacon should stand, oftentimes to the hazard of ther lives. Also for want of fasts they ar many tymes in a storme compelled to put ther tones in at windoues of houses and in at gates putting trees overthwart to ty their tones at for want of sufficient fasts. Yet notwithstanding the said John Home of Rentoune will have tuo bolls of syze of any shipe or barge small or great that cometh in here with corne, coales or salt, though the quantitie wer but fourtie bolles, which occasioneth many to goe from this place that would come thither, to our great prejudice.

2. We conceive our selves not lyable in payment of either syze or anchorage to the said John Home of Rentone because of his not dosing a duety as in keeping up of fasts and beacons and cutting the rocks that lyeth within the harbour.

3. Admitte that a syze bolle shalbe found due to be payed to the said John Home upon his doing a duetie, as putting up of fasts and beacons, yet what salt, corne or coales cometh from port to porte within the land having payed imported dues by the importer cannot be lyable in payment of a second dues, no more nor guids can be lyable in paying tuo times excyse and tuo times custome; for when we buy salt or corne at Londone, Leith, Yarmouth, or any place within the dominions, and payeth excyse for them, we cannot be lyable to pay two bolles out of that which hath payed dues to the states, in regard our transhyres declares the contraire.

4. He is so exact in collecting his syze for salt, coales and graine, when occasion offers, that he would have no lesse then tuo bolles of syze of fourtie bolles of salt that came out of Leith; in wittnes quherof, he sent doune his oun sounne, Harie Home, and a pairtie of men to break up John Curry his seller doore the yeere 1655 to take syze violentlie, contrairie to peace.

5. He will have his syze as abovesaid yet neverthelesse he sayes he will do no duety, neither is he tyed to do any, as to put up fasts, beacons, or cutt rocks, which if so be, the like practise is not in all this nation, which is to our great prejudice.

6. It is knoune lykewayes to many both strangers and others within the land hou usefull this porte hath been for saftie of ships and barges from stormes of weather and from men of ware, and hou usefull it may be, wittnes, Henry Carlyle, Robert Cummings, James Watstone, all three maisters of ships belonging to Newcastle [to] Leith and in Eymouth wer all chased in to this porte by pyrates this yeare, and for want of a beacon might have come to the losse of ther ships and goodes if the fishermen of the place had not supplied the want therof.

They therefore in all humilitee most earnestlie entreate your Honoures serious considerationes of the premisses and your petitioners reasones, and if yow conceive that Mr. Home hath the royaltie or priveledge of that porte and he can make it furth by law, then they hope your Honors will order both what syze of corne, salt or coales, &c., shalbe payed, and how much for severall quantities, in what manner they should be collected, and that he may be ordained to sett up sufficient fasts, beacons, &c., and cut the rocks, for ships tradeing and saftie, at

his own charges. And if it cannot be made appeare his right therunto then they humblie hope your Honoures will grant the same to them for the goode of this poore place, which may be so usefull for tradeing and vessels securitie. All which they referre to your Honoures judgement, and shall ever your humble petitioners remaine. (*Signed*) Johne Hume, T. Broune, A. Broun, Th. Gray, G. Lauder, J. Currie, Jacob Grierson, Maister Johne Robertstone, Dawid Moore, Willm. Learemont, Androw Verttie, Williame Young, Johne Haig, William Brown, Dawid Nisbitt, John Houm, Thomas Robertstone, James Waite, Alexr. Young, James Young.

490. Disposition in Security by Eupham Scott, eldest lawful daughter of the deceased Sir Laurence Scott of Eymouth, and Mr. Robert Scott, minister at the Abbey of Halyrudhouse, as cautioner for her, to Sir John Clark of Pennycook, knight and baronet, who has lent her 1,000 merks, of an annual rent of 100 merks upliftable from and secured over her lands and barony of Eymouth, comprehending the seven husband lands and cottage thereof, with manor place, port and haven and all other lands, acres and pertinents thereof, during their non-redemption; dated at Edinburgh, 8th January 1685; witnesses, Robert Drummond, brother german of Sir William Drummond of Hawthornden, James Scott, W.S., and Henry Legat, writer in Edinburgh. Signed by the granters and witnesses and apparently also by the said Sir William Drummond.

7. FASTCASTLE, ETC.

491. Procuratory of Resignation by Lady Elizabeth Hume, the elder of the two heiresses of Fastcastell, with consent of Robert Logan of Restalrig, knight, her husband, directing James Qubitehead, George Ogilvy and Ninian Cockburn, as her procurators to resign in the hands of King James the Fifth, as her superior, her half of the following lands, viz:—The lands of Hutton and mill thereof, the lands of Bonyntoun with the keeping of the Castle of Berwick upon Tweed, the lands of Horndene, two husband lands in the town of Dunse, two husband lands and a kiln in the town of Lethem, the lands of Nesbetsheills with the wood thereof, and the superiority of the lands of Rawburn, with their pertinents, all in the sheriffdom of Berwick; and that in favour of, and for a charter to be made thereupon to her dearest son and heir apparent, Robert Logan, younger, and the lawful heirs of his body, whom failing, to Barbara Logan, his sister, and her lawful and nearest heirs whomsoever; dated at Restalrig, 24th December 1589; witnesses, Mr. George Forestar, Edward Hume of Rysland, and Alexander and John McNele, notaries. Signed, ROBERT LOGANE off RESTALRIG, kny^t, Elizabeth Hume subscribing by the help of one of the notaries. The seals of both are appended, but somewhat broken; that of Robert Logan carries a shield bearing three piles; and that of Elizabeth Hume a shield, bearing quarterly 1 and 4 a lion rampant, and 2 and 3 a chevron with three stars or mullets, two in chief and one in base.

492. Retour of the special service of Robert Logan of Restalrig as heir to Robert Logan of Restalrig, his father, in the lands of Hutton, Horndean, and others in the sheriffdom of Berwick, part of which are held of the Crown and part of the Commendators of Coldingham. His father died in September 1561. The retour was exped in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh before Archibald Douglas and another, as sheriffs in that part on . . . April 1576, by the following jury of inquest:—Patrick Hepburn, of Wauchtonn, younger; John Stewart, of Craighall, knight; Archibald Naper of Edinbillie, knight; James Johnnestoun of Elphingstoun, William Wauchope of Nidry Merschell, John Touris of Innerleith; John Creychtoun of S [torn]; Robert Fairlie of Braid; George Dundas of that Ilk; Thomas Otterburne of Reidhall; James Rentoun of Billie; James Gifbert of Sherefhall; Alexander Creichtoun of Drylaw; David Hammyltoun of Fingaltoun, knight; George Prestoun of Camroun; James Lawrestoun of that Ilk; and William Forrester, inhabitant of Leith.

493. Instrument of Sasine, dated 22nd March 1577, in favour of George Friskin, in half of a husbandland in the town and territory of Hutoun, occupied by himself; proceeding upon a charter by Robert Logan of Restalrig and Fastcastle dated at Edinburgh, 8th March 1577, and attested by Walter Logane, the granter's servant, John Uchiltre, notary (who, as such, subscribes the sasine), and James Friskin in Leith (who acts as bailie in giving sasine). The Sasine is witnessed by Alexander Tod in Coldingham, Patrick Skoulare in Hutoun, and John Cristesoun, William Wode and Thomas Watter there, and James Ross, reader in the parish church of Hornden.

494. Extract of Registered Letters of Consent by James, Lord of Balmerino, Secretary for Scotland, and President of the College of Justice there, to a Disposition by Robert Logan, sometime of Restalrig, with consent of Marion Kie, his spouse, of the lands of Flemingtoun, called Nather Aytoun, Reidhall, Nether Byir, Brownisland, and Gunnisgrene, with the corn and walk mills of Flemington, in the barony of Coldingham and shire of Berwick, to George, Earl of Dunbar, Lord Home of Berwick; and also acquiescing in the acquisition by the said Earl of the lands of Fastcastle, with the Mains thereof or Wester Lumsden, Dowlaw and Doliolme or Cauldsyde with the mills in the foresaid barony, from Archibald Douglas and Alison Home, his spouse, which they had acquired from Logan; dated and recorded at Edinburgh, 4th January 1606.

8. LAMBERTON.

495. Charter by Adam of Lamberton to Galfrid of Hasswell, his grandson, of a third part of his land of Lamberton. (1190-1200):—

Adam de Lambertun omnibus hominibus et amicis suis, salutem.—Sciant presentes et futuri me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Galfrido de Hesswel, nepoti meo, totam terciam partem totius terre mee de Lambertun in pratis

et pascuis et omnibus aliis justis pertinentiis suis intus et extra: Tenendam sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, ita libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, sic ego aliam terram meam in Lambertun liberius, quiecuis, plenius et honorificentius de Priore de Coldingham teneo: Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unam libram piperis ad Pentecostem, et faciendo inde domino Regi forinsecum servicium quod ad ipsum pertinet, et Priori de Coldingham servicium quod ad illam terram pertinet: Dabit autem predictus Galfridus et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis pro forisfacturo suo duodecim denarios, et pro marcheto suo duodecim denarios; heredes autem ipsius Galfridi dabant pro relevatione terre sue dimidiam marcam argenti: Ego autem habebam extra partitionem terre mee predictae duas culturas quindecim acrarum pro quarum tertia parte dedi et concessi predicto Galfrido et heredibus suis sex acras in declivo montis versus austrum super illas culturas illis primas cadentes. Testibus, Ricardo de Prebendo, clerico domini Regis; Waltero, capellano domini Regis; Roberto de Borneuill, vicecomite de Berewic; Nicholao, capellano de . . . [defaced]; Beringero, clerico domini Regis; Ricardo, filio Widonis, marescallo domini Regis; Helio de Prendregest; Gregorio, senescallo de Coldingham; Radulpho Arandem; Waltero Senescallo; Roberto de Bornevill; Roberto, filio Roberto Frebern; Edwardo, filio Jocelini; Ricardo de Coldingham; Thoma de Aldekambus; Willelmo Pollard; Hugone Ego, et ceteris.

496. Charter by Peter of Mordington, knight, son of the deceased Sir William of Mordington, to Simon of Baddeby, of certain lands in Lamberton which Baldwin Tod and Syrith called Cuter, sister of the deceased Salomon Frebern, had possessed, c. 1276:—

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Petrus de Morthingtoun, miles, filius quondam Domini Willelmi de Morthingtoun, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Symoni de Baddeby pro homagio et servicio suo unum toftum et croftum in villa de Lambirtoun, et duas bovatas terre in territorio eiusdem ville, illud scilicet toftum et croftum cum predictis duabus bovatis terre quas Baldwinus Tod et Syrith dicta Cuter, soror quondam Salomonis Frebern, temporibus suis tenuerunt: Tenenda et habenda dicto Symoni et heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, de me et heredibus meis, libere, plenarie, honorifice, in pace et quiete, ab omni opere, servicio, consuetudine, auxilio, exactione et demanda, cum communi pastura et omnibus communibus asiamentis et libertatibus ville de Lambirtoun pertinentibus vel pertinere valentibus, infra villam de Lambirtoun et extra: Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unam libram cymini uel duos denarios ad Pentecostem pro omnibus que ratione dicte terre cum suis pertinentiis exegi poterunt in posterum, salva warda mihi et heredibus meis de dicta terra proveniente, et faciendo inde forinsecum servicium domino Regi, et domini de Coldingham quantum pertinet ad dictas duas bovatas terre. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui; hiis testibus,

Dominò Henrico de Prendirgest, milite; Willelmo de Baddeby, tunc constabulario de Bereunice; Ada de Lambirtoun, tunc senescallo domini Prioris de Coldingham; Waltero, filio Fabri de Aytoun; Ada filio Walteri; Johanne de Eistoun; Willelmo de Anecrofte; Roberto de Aytoun, et multis aliis. [There is a small round seal appended displaying a hawk perched on a hand, the forearm being extended. On the one side of the hawk there is a crescent, and on the other a star. *Circumscription*, S. Petri Morthingtoun.]

497. Charter by Adam of Baddeby, son and heir of Simon of Baddeby, to his brother Richard of the land which he has by inheritance from his said father in North (?Kirk) Lamberton, with remainder to his brothers and sisters, William and Roger, and Matilda and Margaret, c. 1300:—

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Adam de Baddeby, filius et heres Simonis de Baddeby, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Richardo, fratri meo, totam illam terram quam habui ex hereditate dicti Simonis, patris mei, in villa et territorio de Nort Lambirtoun: Tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis predicto Richardo et heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, vel cuicunque dare et legare voluerit, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, libertatibus et aysiamentis predictæ terre pertinentibus vel pertinere valentibus infra villam de Lambirtoun et extra, adeo libera, quiete, plene, pacifice, sicut antedictus Simon, pater meus, dictam terram aliquando liberius, plenius, quociens tenuit vel possedit: Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad Pentecostam pro omni servicio seculari, auxilio, accione et demanda . . . faciendo inde forinsecum servicium quod pertinet ad dominum Regem et ad Priorem de Coldingham, ratione predictæ terre: Et si contingat quod dictus Richardus sine herede vel assignato in fatum discedat, volo et concedo quod Willelmus vel Rogerus, fratres, seu Matilda vel Margareta, sorores mei, vnumquemque post alium vel aliam habeant dictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis, ut predictum est, et heredibus eorum de corpore eorum procreatis. Et ego vero Adam et heredes mei totam dictam terram dicto Richardo seu Rogero vel omnibus aliis prenomatis et heredibus suis warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus contra omnes homines et feminas. Et si forte dictam terram warandizare non poterimus valenciam tante terre dicto Richardo et heredibus suis et suis assignatis vel cuicunque dederit vel legaverit secundum estimacionem virorum fidedignorum restaurabimus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui; hiis testibus, Domino Rogero, perpetuo vicario de Lambirtoun; Dominis Ada de Gordon, Henrico de Haliburtoun, militibus; Johanne de Baddeby; Henrico de Prendirgest; Rogero de Burndoun; Johanne de Aytoun, et aliis.

498. Charter by Roger of Baddeby to Simon of Murehouse of a bovate of land and others in Over Lamberton. Undated, but circa 1300.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Rogerus de Baddeby, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse ac titulo vendicionis tradidisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Simoni de Morhousse unam bovatom terre cum tofto et crofto adjacente in villa et territorio de Lambertoun Superiore, cum omnimodo eorum pertinenciis; quamquidem bovatom terre tenui de Johanne de Rayntoun, domino eiusdem ville: Tenendam et habendam eidem Simoni et heredibus suis vel eorum assignatis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate inperpetuum, sine aliquo retinemento, in omnibus et per omnia et cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis et pertinenciis suis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictam bovatom terre pertinentibus vel aliquo modo pertinere valentibus infuturum: Reddendo ipse Symon et heredes sui vel eorum assignati mihi et heredibus meis apud Lambertoun annuatim ad festum nativitate beati Johannis Baptiste pro omnibus terrenis serviciis et demandis que per me et heredes meos exigere poterunt seu requiri unam rosam nomine albe firme, tantum si petatur, et faciendo ipse Symon et heredes sui vel eorum assignati domino de Lambertoun predicto servicium debitum et consuetum: Ego vero Rogerus et heredes mei totam predictam bovatom terre cum tofto et crofto et cum omnibus eorum pertinenciis in omnibus, ut predictum est, eidem Simoni heredibus suis vel eorum assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, acquietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium, quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum, sigillum nobilis viri, Domini Henrici de Prendirgest, domini eodem, una cum sigillo meo presenti carte mee apponi procuravi; hiis testibus, Johanne, filio Walteri; Patricio de Dunbar; Wilhelmo de Ridall, domino de Flamyngtoun; Rogero de Lumysden; Gilberto de Lumysden, et multis aliis.

499. Charter by King Robert the Bruce, granting to Henry, called Cossar, the land in the holding of Over Lamberton, which William of Lamberton sold to Roger of Goswick, dated at Berwick on Tweed, 5th June (1318):—

Robertus, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Henrico dicto Coseur, dilecto et fideli nostro, totam illam terram cum pertinenciis in tenemento de Lambirtoun Superiori quam Wilhelmus de Lambirtoun vendidit Rogero de Gosewic: Tenendam et habendam eidem Henrico et heredibus suis de capitalibus dominis illius feodi in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, libere, quiete, plenarie et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis et justis pertinenciis suis: Faciendo dictis capitalibus dominis dicte terre servicia de predicta terra cum pertinenciis debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum precipimus apponi, testibus, Bernardo, Abbate de Abirbrothoc, Cancellario nostro; Wilhelmo de Lyndesey, Camerario nostro; Jacobo, Domino de Duglas;

Alexandro Fraser; Roberto de Keth; et Alexandro de Setoun, militibus. Apud Bervicum super Twedam, quinto die Junij anno regni nostri tercio decimo. (This Charter is mentioned in Robertson's Index, p. 5, as one of those now missing from the Register of Crown grants.)

500. Charter by Robert of Renton, Lord of Lamberton, to his son James, with remainder to other two sons, of a tenement in Bruge. Dated at Haddington, 29th May 1407:—

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Robertus de Rayntoun, dominus de Lamyrton, salutem in omnium Salvatore: Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Jacobo de Rayntoun, filio meo, illud tenementum meum cum pertinenciis, jacens in villa de Bruge, cum omne jure meo quod habeo, habui seu aliquo juris titulo habere potero in futurum, supra pontem beati Egidii, michi pro toto tempore vite mee salvo libero tenemento: Tenendum et habendum predictum tenementum post meum decessum, ut predictum, predicto Jacobo et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus, Thurbrando de Rayntoun, filio meo, et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus, Johanni de Rayntoun, filio meo et heredi, et heredibus suis quibuscunque, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, adeo libere, quiete, bene et in pace, integre, plenarie et honorifice, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut ego seu antecessores mei dictum tenementum cum pertinenciis tenui seu possedi, tenuerunt seu possiderunt, aliquo tempore retroacto: Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Jacobus et heredes sui et heredes talliati, ut supra, domino capitali dicti tenementi annum redditum debitum et consuetum. In cujus rei testimonium, quod sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum, sigillum commune burgi de Hadyngtoun, quia amplioris testimonii magna cum instancia virorum proborum et nobilium amicorum meorum unacum sigillo meo apponi procuravi huic presenti carte mee, apud burgum predictum, vicesimo nono die mensis Maii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septimo.

501. Instrument of Sasine, dated 30th October 1506, narrating that David Rantoun of Byllie went to the Mains of Lambertoun and to the six merk lands of that town and gave sasine therein to his beloved wife, Elizabeth Lawder, in terms of his Charter granted to her thereupon; witnesses, William Rantoun, John Hwlde, John Ellem and Andrew Huldry. Robert Young, M.A., priest of St. Andrew's diocese is notary. Signed also by DAVID RANTOUN de BYLLIE.

502. Tack by John, Commendator of Coldynghame, with consent of the convent thereof, for the utility and profit of the said abbey and "reddenes of gud service at all tymes doone to us be our weil belovit Jhone Rantone, sone and apperand air to David Rantone of Bylle," to the said John Renton, and his heirs and assignees, of the teind sheaves of Lambertoun town and mains, Ross, Crawisland, the Scheillis and Audyncraw, with their per-

tinents, within the barony of Coldyngthame and sheriffdome of Berwick, for the term of nineteen years. Of these the said John and his said father are presently tacksmen, and have been so for many years past, and John's entry is to be at Lammas of the present year. The duty payable is estimated at the value of the present year's crop, viz. for Audynceraw, four bolls wheat, four bolls rye, eighteen bolls three firloths oats, and sixteen bolls and two firloths barley; for Lambertoun town and mains, one boll three firloths wheat, ten bolls barley, one boll rye, seventeen bolls oats; for Ross, one boll two firloths barley, four bolls two firloths oats; for Crawisland, one boll two firloths barley, three pecks rye, and three bolls three firloths oats; and for the Scheills, three bolls one firloth barley, and eight bolls oats, to be delivered yearly to the Commendator and his successors or their factors, the wheat and rye at Martinmas or St. Andrews day inclusive, the oats at Candlemas or Fastern's Even, and the barley at Easter (Pasche) or Beltane, inclusive. If during these terms the grain was offered and not taken, any damage accruing therefrom to it was to fall upon the Abbey. It is also provided that if through incursions of "our auld innemis or vtheris armies" the teind sheaves should be laid waste, or it be rendered impossible to labour the ground, any year in which such took place would not be reckoned as part of the term of the tack. Dated at the Abbey of Coldyngthame, 15th February 1558, and subscribed by JHON COMENDAT of COLDINGHAM; WLL^o. LERMOCHT; WLL^o. HUD, sub^oor, GEORGIUS PYLMUR; JOHANNES LWN; WILLE^o. LERMONT; BERTHOLOMEUS SCOTT. A fragment of the common seal is still affixed.

508. Instrument of Sasine, dated 5th June 1584, in favour of David Rentoun of Billie, in the lands of Lammertoun, four husband lands in the town and territory of Rentoun, and three and a half husband lands in West Restoun, in the barony of Coldyngthame and sheriffdom of Berwick; proceeding upon a precept of *Clare constat* by Francis, Earl of Bothwell, Lord Hales and Creichtoun, and Commendator of Coldyngthame, as superior, directing sasine to be given to the said David as heir of his father, the deceased John Rentoun of Billie, dated at Edinburgh, 28th May 1584, and witnessed by David Collace of Auchinferse, Mr. James Duram, Hercules Stewart of Quhytlaw, Captain William Rentoun, and Robert Rentoun. Among the witnesses to the sasine are David Neisbet in Lammertoun Scheills, and John Air and William Bagarna in Lammertoun; David Craig being notary.

504. Tack by Francis, Earl of Bothwell, Lord Creichtoun and Hales, Commendator of the Abbacie of Coldyngthame, to David Rentoun of Billie, and Margaret Collace, his future spouse, of the teind sheaves of the kirk and parish of Lambertoun, with the vicarage, manse, gleib, and all small teinds and pertinents, presently possessed by the said David or his predecessors in the barony of Coldyngthame; also the teind sheaves of Auchinercaw in the said barony, extending in all to six chalders of victual; for

the space of nineteen years, paying yearly 10s. for each boll of the said victual; dated at Balnamone and Coldingham 15—(circa 1584); witnesses, Robert Earskyn, friar of Downyn, Robert Hepburn, parson of Hauch; Robert Rentoun, brother german of the Laird of Billie, and Mr. Andrew Elder, notary. (Signed) FRANCES COMMENDATO^r off COLDINGHAM and DENE GEORGE ACHESONE.

505. Letters of Reversion by William Dowglas of Iwlie in favour of David Rentoun of Billie, who, with consent of Margaret Collace, his wife, has disposed to him for 4,000 merks, the lands of Lammertoun Scheillis, with the mill, mill lands and pertinents thereof; promising that upon repayment after forty days' warning of this sum to him within the parish kirk of Boncle, he will restore these lands to them; date not filled in save 160—; witnesses, Mr. John Clapperton, minister in Lanell, William Lindsay in Lintlaw, Adam Turnbull there, George Sprott in Eymouth, and George Thomsone, notary in Duns.

506. Precept from Chancery for infetting John Renton now of Billie, as heir to David Renton of Billie, his father, in the Mains of Lammertoun, the town and lands of Lammertoun, the lands of Scheillis and mill thereof, the lands of Crawisland, the lands of Ross with the fishing, and the lands of Hungorhous and Abchester, called the barony of Lammertoun, extending to ten husband lands, lying in the barony of Coldingham. They have been in nonentry for eleven years past. Dated at Edinburgh, 3rd July 1616.

507. Precept from Chancery for infetting John Renton as heir to his brother german, Robert Renton, eldest lawful son to John Renton of Scheillis, in the half of the lands of Lamerton and Lamerton Scheillis with the teinds of the lands of Lamerton, dated at Edinburgh, 16th June 1625. The lands have been in nonentry for about ten years.

508. Signature for a charter to be made under the great seal to James Renton, lawful son of the deceased John Renton of Billie, and his heirs and assignees, of the lands of Lambertoun, the lands and mill of Scheils, the lands of Crawisland, the lands and fishing of Ross, and the lands of Hungriehous and Abchester, called the barony of Lambertoun, comprehending therein the whole parish of Lambertoun, in the barony of Coldingham; also of three and a half husband lands in West Restoun, the lands called Nunmeadow and Nunbutts in the town of Adincraw, and the lands called Nufflatt in the Mains of Billie, which belonged to John Renton of Billie, held by him of the Crown, but were apprised from him. The signature is dated 1681; the composition is marked as 20*l.*, and it is signed by the following members of the Privy Council: GEO. CANCELLARIUS, HADINTOUNE, LINLITHGOW, TRAQUAIR, ARCH. ATCHESONE, J. HAMILTOUNE, and SR. THOMAS HOUPPE. In the Sasine given to James Renton of these lands of 25th February 1681, the precept and charter are said to be dated 25th January 1681, and to erect them into the barony

of Lamberton. The witnesses to the Sasine are John Rentoun, portioner of Audincraw, William Pringill, lawful son to the deceased William Pringill of Colligarrie, John Rentoun, indweller in the town of Preston, and George Bagarnay in Lamarton; George Todrig, clerk of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

9. PAXTON.

509. Charter by John, Prior of Coldingham, and the convent thereof, to Cuthbert Ramsey, Captain of Crichtoun, and Lady Agnes Stewart, Countess of Bothuile, his spouse, and their lawful children, whom failing, the heirs and assignees of the said Cuthbert Ramsey, of the fourth part of one third of the lands at Paxtoun, with the fishings and pertinents thereof, which belonged to Robert Atkinsoun, son and heir of the deceased Henry Atkinsoun of Sleichhouses, and was resigned by him in their hands; to be held feu for payment of 5s. yearly, and duplication thereof at entry of heirs; dated at the monastery of Coldingham, 12th April 1557. Signed by the Prior and some of the convent. Sasine was taken upon the above on 15th April 1557. The progress of titles of these lands in the hands of the Ramseys include: (1) A Charter by Cuthbert Ramsey, burgess of Edinburgh, to William Ramsey in Newbottill and Helen Arras, his wife; dated at Edinburgh 1st February 1581-2, and attested by William Ramsey, burgess of Edinburgh, brother german of the granter, John Ramsey, indweller at the West Port of Edinburgh and others; (2) Instrument of Sasine thereon dated 21st April 1582, given by John Ramsey, servitor of Alexander Ramsey, parson of Foulden, as bailie, to George Broun, servitor and attorney of the said William Ramsey; witnesses, William Lauder of Eddrington, William Paxstoun *alias* Laird Paxstoun, Mathew Hendersoun, John and Andrew Wilson in the town of Paxstoun, and David Watson in Foulden; Robert Gairdner, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow, being notary. (3) Instrument of Sasine, dated 8th June 1611, of George Ramsay, eldest son and heir apparent of William Ramsay of Nunlands, and Mariota Fawsyde, lawful daughter of Mr. Robert Fawsyde of that Ilk, his future spouse, in these lands in terms of their Contract of Marriage and Charter thereof of the same date, at Foulden, in which Helen Arras, mother of the said George, James Fawside, fiar of that Ilk, son of the said Mr. Robert, and Sir John Cockburn of Ormiston, knight, are consenting parties; while among the witnesses are Mr. Tobia Ramsay, parson and minister at Foulden, Nicolas Ramsay in Foulden, Andrew Gowrie, John Purves, and David Ramsay there, and Mr. Alexander Lauson, notary in Edinburgh. Sasine was given by Robert Symontoun in Paxtoun as bailie to George Ramsey in person and to Tobias Gibsoun in Auld Fouldoun as attorney for Mariota Fawsyde; witnesses, John Bauld, Alexander Hoggart, George Broun and . . . Water, son of Archibald Water in Paxtoun. These lands were acquired by Patrick Home of Billie from Alexander Ramsey of Nunlands on 14th July 1766.

510. Instrument of Sasine, dated 4th October 1561, in favour of David Home, son and heir apparent of Andrew Home of Nynwells, in four rigs and a cottage of land on the north side of Paxtoun within the barony of Coldingham; proceeding upon a precept by John, Commendator of Coldingham, dated at Coldingham, 20th September 1561. Sasine was given by Patrick Home, bailie depute of Alexander, Earl of Home, bailie of Coldingham; witnesses, John and Alexander Home, and John Wilson; Archibald Rantoun being notary.

511. Charter by George Ogilvy of Dunlugus to David Hume of Nynwells and Isobella Hume, his spouse, and their heirs, of his lands of Paxtoun, extending to twelve merks of land, with portion of a fishing upon the water of Tweed, within the barony of Coldingham and shire of Berwick; to be held of the granter feu for payment of the old rent of 16*l.*, and 4*l.* of augmentation, with the customary services; dated at Edinburgh, 10th October 1576. The Instrument of Sasine is dated two days later, and bears that infetment was given by George Kar in Hutoun, as bailie, to David Hume in person and to William Hume in Hutoun as attorney for Isabella Hume; witnesses, John Hume, brother german of the said William Hume, John Nisbet of Swannisfeild, John Hume, brother german of the said David Hume, and John Wilson in Paxtoun; John Uchiltrie, clerk of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

512. Instrument of Sasine, dated 22nd May 1578, in favour of Bartholomew Quhytlaw in Paxtoun, in that husband land in Paxtoun formerly occupied by his predecessors and now by himself; proceeding upon a charter by Robert Logan of Restalrig, dated at Fastcastle, 15th May 1578. William Craik, as bailie, gives sasine; witnesses, Thomas Ellenschaw, Roland Broun, Peter Tailzefer, William Stirling, Andrew Wilson, and John Paxtoun, all inhabitants of the town of Paxtoun, and James Ros, reader at Hornden. On the same day the said Bartholomew Whitelaw granted a charter of this husband land to his wife, Helen Cockburn, in liferent, to which, having no seal of his own, he obtained that of William Gray (now wanting).

513. Precept of *Clare constat* by Sir George Home of Wedderburn, directed to David Nisbet, to give sasine to Henry Quhytlaw, as son and heir of Bartholomew Quhytlaw, in a husband land in Paxtoun, and in two onsteads there, one of which is bounded by the lands occupied by William Paxtoun on the west and those of James Erit on the east, and the other, which lies on the north side of the town, by the lands of David Home on the west, and those of the said William Paxtoun and Cuthbert Ramsey on the east. The husband land is situated on the west of the said town of Paxtoun called Kellies Yett. The precept is dated at Wedderburn, 20th December 1599; witnesses, Alexander Broun, one of the bailies of the burgh of Eymouth, Thomas Hude there, and Umphra Wilson and John Horne, also there. The granter's seal is appended. Sasine followed hereon upon 15th January 1600.

514. Charter by William Ramsey in Newbottill and Helen Arras, his spouse, to Archibald Watter in Paxtoun and Janet Pedbie, his spouse, of the half of his fourth of the one third of the lands of Paxtoun, presently possessed by them; to be held blench of the granter, and feu of the King in place of the Commendator of Coldingham, for payment of the stipulated feu in the granter's charter; dated at Newbottle, 6th January, 1602; witnesses, Robert Roull of Peillwallis, Abraham Henrysone, and others. The Instrument of Sasine following hereon is witnessed by Thobias Ramsay, minister at Foulden, Philip Nisbit, portioner of Paxtoun, John Mure there, John Duddestoun there, and Abraham Henrysone, servitor of the said William Ramsay.

515. Instrument of Sasine, dated 1st April 1605, in favour of John Paxtoun as heir of his father, the deceased David Paxtoun in Auchincraw, in one and a half husband lands, extending to three merks of land in the town and territory of Paxtoun, proceeding upon a precept of *Clare constat* by Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, dated at Wedderburn, 3rd April 1605; witnesses, David Nisbet in Kymergham Mylne, John Dunse, portioner of Growaldykis, and John Dewar, notary. James Strang, son of John Strang in Hiltoun, is bailie for giving sasine, and Thomas Robertsoun, Thomas Broun, Thomas Maw and John Dykes, inhabitants of the town of Paxtoun are witnesses.

516. Instrument of Sasine, dated 19th December 1605, in favour of James Nisbet, son and heir apparent of the deceased Adam Nisbet in Paxtoun, who was brother german of Philip Nisbet of Swansfield, in four merks of land in Paxtoun, of which two lie in the Nether Raw, and were occupied by the deceased James Evet, and the other two in the Over Raw, and were occupied by the deceased John Wilson, proceeding on a precept of *Clare constat* by George Home of Wedderburn, knight, dated at Wedderburn, 9th December 1605, and attested by David Nisbet in the town of Kymerghame, Mr. Henry Stirling, brother german of William Stirling, younger of Ardoch, David Houme in Wedderburn and John Dewar, notary. David Nisbet, in the Mill of Kimmerghame gives sasine; witnesses, Thomas Nisbet in Spittell, David Nisbet in Kymergham, his brother german, Philip Nisbet of Swansteild, John Bauld in Paxtoun and Alexander Hoggart there.

517. Rental Right whereby John Home of Nynwells, having been served heir to the deceased David Home of Nynwells, his brother, with consent of Andrew Home of Beapark, his eldest lawful son and heir, receives Alexander Hogart, lawful son and apparent heir to the deceased John Hogart in Paxtoun, as rentaller and native and kindly tenant in that husband or two-merk land in the town and territory of Paxtoun, presently possessed by Isobel Home, his mother, her liferent therein being reserved; for payment yearly by her during her lifetime, and after her death by the said Alexander and his heirs, of two bolls barley,

three bolls oats, four bolls of coals and two hens on Fastings Even, with the customary services, and the heirs at entry paying 20*l.*; dated at Chirnseyd and Spittell, 10th and 16th March 1606; witnesses, Mr. David Home, minister at Grenelaw and Nicol Home, his brother, sons to the said John Home, John Home, his cousin, and Timothy Rouchlaw, notary. On 20th February 1611 Alexander Hogart disponed these lands to his loving friend, Thomas Nisbet in Paxtoun, the disposition being made at Nynewells; witnesses, William Spence of West Mains of Chirnside, Nicol Home of Beapark, John Purves of Purveshanch, Robert Renton in Retragait, and Timothe Rouchlaw, notary. John Home of Nynewells and his son Andrew sign in token of their consent.

518. Precept of *Clare constat* by David Home of Wedderburn, baron of Horndean, in favour of David Home, as grandson and heir of the deceased John Home of Nynewells, for infefting him in the three merk lands of Paxtoun, of which two were occupied by the deceased Barbara Walker, widow of John Wilson, and the other by Thomas Wilson, and formerly held of Robert Logan of Restalrig; and also in the Ringnet stand and fishing of Paxtoun on the Water of Tweed, called Finschhanch; dated at the manor of Polwart, 81st May 1617; witnesses, John Dewar, notary in Dunc, John Home, the granter's servant, and Thomas Home, son of George Home of Cramecruik. The Instrument of Sasine following thereon is dated 22nd December 1629, when sasine is also taken in twelve merks of land in Paxtoun, on a similar precept of the date of the above.

519. Charter by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, to Mr. Alexander Kynneir, minister and rector of Quhitsum, and his heirs and assignees, of these lands lying in the town and territory of Paxtoun which formerly belonged to Margaret Nisbet, wife of James Kellie, as heir of the deceased John Nisbet, portioner of Paxtoun, her brother, extending to sixteen merks of land and one third part of the said town, being eight husband lands, with the salmon fishings upon the Tweed belonging thereto, commonly called the Twenty merk Fishing of Finsehaw, with four acres of arable land in the Shot called the Tounsteids, being also part thereof, in the barony of Coldingham; all which were appraised from the said Margaret Nisbet and her husband on 10th February 1623 by the deceased Mr. Samuel Home of Newmaynes, and disponed by him to the said Mr. Alexander Kynneir in August 1625, the fishings having been separately disponed by the said Margaret to the said Samuel and redispomed by him as above; to be held of the granter for payment of the usual services; dated at Edinburgh, 21st December 1627; witnesses, Robert Hamilton, brother german of Sir John Hamilton of Preston, knight, Gilbert Johnstone, son of Mr. John Johnstone, brother german to the Laird of Elphinstone, Mr. Alexander Kynneir, servitor to Mr. Francis Hay, W.S. and others. Sasine thereon was given on 18th August 1628 by James Home of Quhitsumhill, as bailie; witnesses, Mr. Alexander Davidson,

portioner of Upsetlington, George Ellem, portioner of Paxtoun, James Elliot, servitor of Thomas Nisbet, portioner there, and Patrick Water, indweller there; George Stewart being notary.

520. Precept by Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and dominions thereto belonging, directed to Home of Wedderburn, to gave sasine to Captain John Kellie, son of the deceased Margaret Nisbet, widow of James Kellie, portioner of Coldingham, in the sixteen merk lands in the territory of Paxtoun, the twenty merk fishing on the Water of Tweed, the five merk and cottage land in town and territory of Lethame, and the sixteen merk land in Auchincraw, with pertinents, in which his said mother died last infett; dated at Edinburgh, 7th April 1659.

10. RESTON, EASTER and WESTER.

521. Letters of Reversion by John of Aldincraw, dwelling in the town of Aytoun, in favour of Sir Patrick Hepburn, Lord Halis, of the two husband lands in East Reston which Sir Patrick has sold to him, on payment of 40 merks Scots on the high altar of the parish church of Aytoun, and receiving a seven years' lease thereof; dated at Halis, 6th July 1469; witnesses, Sir Thomas Fermour, vicar of Quhyttinghame, Adam of Quhytlaw, Sir Patrick Hall, chaplain, Alexander Clerk, notary, and Philip Quhytheid.

522. Contract dated at Billy, 10th February 1570, between John Raintoun of Billy, on the one part, and David Ellem of Raintoun and Gilbert Ellem, his brother german, on the other part, for the exchange of John Renton's four husband lands in the town and territory of Renton, presently occupied by Ninian Raintoun, Robert Utherstoun, and Thomas Turnbull, tenants thereof, in the barony of Coldingham, and held by him blench of the Commendator and Convent of Coldingham, for the four husband lands belonging to the said David and Gilbert Ellem in West Reston, presently occupied by Thomas Simpson, Thomas Glengavel and William Marnis, their tenants, and held by them for service of ward and relief from the said Commendator and Convent. The exchange would be more commodious and profitable to both parties, but as the holdings are different it is conditioned that so often as the said four husband lands in West Reston shall fall in ward, the Ellems and their heirs shall purchase the gift of the ward and relief to John Renton and his heirs; or if that cannot be obtained then he and his heirs shall have regress to the four husband lands in Renton during the period of the ward. Among the witnesses is David Raintoun, son and apparent heir of John Raintoun of Billy. This document is signed only by the Ellems.—DAVID ELLEM of RANTOUN w^t my hand, GILBERT ELLEM w^t my hand.

523. Charter by Robert Logan of Restalrig to Patrick Auchincraw and his heirs and assignees of a husband land in

East Reston presently occupied by him; to be held in feu for payment annually of 26s. 8d. to the grantor and his heirs, with duplication at entry of heirs, three attendances at the head court, and military service when required. Dated at Fast Castle, 25th August 1577; witnesses, Walter Logan, George Auchincraw and John Auchincraw, Andrew Charteris and James Spens, the grantor's servants.

524. Charter by Patrick Auchincraw in East Reston to Patrick Auchincraw, his eldest son, and his heirs male, of the half of two husband lands in East Reston occupied by him, to be held of Patrick Ogilvy of Dunlugus for payment of 26s. 8d. yearly. This charter is made in fulfilment of an agreement between the grantor and his deceased father-in-law, Patrick Auchincraw, and for payment to the grantee of that part of goods due to him by the death of Elizabeth Auchincraw, the grantor's wife. The charter is dated at East Reston, 6th November 1584, and signed, PATREK AUCHINCRAW, wy^t my hand. There is an Instrument of Sasine imperfectly dated (only 158 —) in terms of which Patrick Auchincraw, portioner in East Reston, gave sasine to Patrick Auchincraw, his natural son, in two husband lands in the territory of East Reston, one of which is held from George Ogilvie of Dunlugus and the other from Robert Logan of Restalrig, lying in the barony of Coldingham. Among the witnesses is Robert Auchincraw, son of James Auchincraw of Gunnisgrene, and David Craig is notary.

525. Charter of confirmation by Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugus of a charter granted by Patrick Auchincraw in East Reston, to his eldest son, Patrick Auchincraw, of the half of two husband lands in East Reston occupied by him, dated at Renton, 6th November 1584, and which is said to have been made in terms of a contract with his father-in-law, Patrick Auchincraw, and in satisfaction of that part of his goods which were due by the death of Elizabeth Auchincraw, his wife, to their said son Patrick. The charter of confirmation is dated at Edinburgh, 26th January 1592; witnesses, Andrew Home, apparent of Nynehollis; William Auchincraw, portioner of Swynewood, and Walter Dunbar, servitor to the grantor.

526. Notarial Instrument of the redemption from John Tod in East Reston by Patrick Auchincraw, younger, there, who has paid to him 300 merks, of the said Patrick's husband land with pertinents in East Reston which he holds of George Ogilvie of Dunlugus and which was wadset to the said John Tod by the said Patrick Auchincraw, with consent of Margaret Horsburgh, his spouse. This took place in the house of the said John Tod, there being present Patrick Auchincraw, senior, father of the said Patrick; James Auchincraw, senior in Swynewood, Lawrence Neilson, schoolmaster in East Reston, and George Tod, brother german of the said John. Dated 23 May 1593.

527. Contract of Excambion dated at Billie, 1st January 1605, whereby David Renton of Billie, with consent of Margaret Collace,

his wife, agrees to infeft Nicol Paxtoun in West Reston and Elizabeth Auchincraw, his wife, and their heirs, in six of his eight husband lands in West Reston, and to feu to them the other two for the yearly payment of 26s. 8d., in exchange for the infeftment of them and their heirs in Paxton's six husband lands and two cotlands in Auchincraw; witnesses, Robert Renton, brother german of the said David, John Fowler in Billie, John Paxtoun, lawful son of the said Nicol, and Robert Collace, lawful son of Walter Collace in Eymouth. Signed by the parties and witnesses.

528. Precept of *Clare constat* by George Home, fiar of Wedderburn, with consent of Sir David Home his father, in favour of Mr. Patrick Smyth, as heir to his mother, Janet Auchincraw, wife of Mr. Alexander Smyth, minister of the Word of God at Chirnside, in the half of the half of two husband lands in West Restoun formerly occupied by John Auchincraw and now by Alexander Home of Prendergest, and also in the half of the half of two cottage lands there, likewise possessed by the said Alexander Home, within the barony of Eymouth by annexatioun; dated at Wedderburn, 17th April 1647; witnesses, David Home of Crocerig, Mr. Patrick Home in Manderstoun, and John Dewar, notary in Duns. There is an obligation by the said Mr. Patrick Smyth, eldest lawful son of the said deceased Mr. Alexander Smyth, dated 7 April 1649, to the effect that as the said George Home is to infeft him as heir to his said mother in half a husband land and half a cotland in West Restoun, now possessed by James Waiddall, he will grant no tacks of any part thereof without his superior's permission.

II. SCHEILUPDYKES.

529. Letter of Reversion by James Auchincraw in Swynwood, in which he narrates that George Paxtoun, franktenementar of Scheilupydykis, and Thomas Paxtoun, his son, had sold to him and his heirs an annual rent of 10l., upliftable from their lands of Scheilupydykis, and promises that upon their repayment to him of 100l., after due warning, "upone ane stuill before the pulpett" within the parish church of Coldingham, he will resign the same in their favour; dated on the ground of the said lands, 23rd October 1578; witnesses, Mungo Broun, Andro Johnstoun in Swanisfeild, Patrick Wardlaw, portioner in West Reston, and John Jameson, servitor of the said George Paxtoun. The granter cannot write and subscribes with the aid of William Lamb, notary, but he appends his seal—a shield bearing a saltire with a crescent in base.

530. Contract of Wadset by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, knight, to John Paxton, portioner of Adincraw, called Easter John, disponsing to him under reversion for 500l. Scots the lands of Scheilupydykes in the parish of Coldingham, and barony of Hornden by annexation; to be held blench; dated at Polwart Place, 26th June 1619; witnesses, David Nisbet in Kymmerghame, David Nisbet at Kymmerghame Mill, and John Dewar, notary.

12. SWYNEWOOD.

581. Feu Charter by Adam, prior of the Monastery of Coldingham, and his convent, to William Home of Lochtullo, of the sixteen husband lands of Swinewood, the four husband lands of Qubhytefeld, the two husband lands in Eyemouth, now occupied by John Lorymere and John his son, other two husband lands there, occupied by William Aldincraw, the five husband lands of Rekilsyde occupied by Gilbert Hume, and one husband land there occupied by Edward Hume, all within the barony of Coldingham; to be held by him for payment of the yearly feuduty of 29*l*. 13*s*. Scots, with three attendances at the head courts of Coldingham and other customary services; dated at Coldingham, 16th July 1537. Signed by the prior and convent.

582. Notarial copy, dated 11th April 1663, of an Instrument of Sasine, dated 17th August 1557, in favour of Alexander Hume, grandson of William Hume of Prendergaist, and Libra Hamilton, natural daughter of Mathew Hamilton of Mylburne (to her only in liferent), in six husband lands in Ricklesyde, four husband lands in Eyemouth, sixteen husband lands in Swynewood, and four husband lands in Whyteford, proceeding upon a charter by John, prior of Coldingham, dated at the Monastery thereof, 11th August 1507 (*sic*, l. 1557), which contains a precept directed to Andrew Hume, lawful son of William Hume of Prendergaist, and reserves the liferent of the said William. Among the witnesses to the sasine are Gilbert Hume in Ricklesyde, Alexander and John, his lawful sons, and Philip Auchincraw, lawful son to Patrick Auchincraw in Swonwod.

588. Charter by Alexander Home of Prendergaist, with consent of Libra Robertson, his wife, selling to William Auchincraw, burgess of Dunbar, his tenement or cottage of land called the Hewcheheid, where Patrick Auchincraw, father of the said William lives, and which is bounded thus—by the water on the east side of the said tenement, ascending the hill by the wall as far as the messuage, leaving the messuage itself and the onsteid which George Home, the granter's uncle, presently occupies, and going northwards as far as the highway called the Common Grene, then descending westwards by the same way where the water falls into the river, then descending by the strand as far as the river, keeping the river itself always on the south; lying in the town and territory of Swounwood and barony of Coldingham; to be held of the granter blench for payment of 4*d*. yearly if asked; dated at Prendergaist, 29th April 1562; witnesses, Alexander Auchincraw in Nether Aitoun, Patrick Auchincraw, son of David Auchincraw in Aitoun, William Home, the granter's brother, and others. (*Signed*) ALEXANDER HUME of PRANDERGIST, v^t my hand. Libra Robertson signs by the aid of William Lamb, notary, as she cannot write. The seal of the granter is affixed.

594. Tack by William Home, son and heir of the deceased Alexander Home of Prandergaist, feufarmer of the five and a

half husband lands occupied by William Auchincraw in Swinewod and James Auchincraw, his brother, with consent of William Home, brother german of George Home of Aytoun, John Hamilton of the Grange, and James Hamilton of Kingswell, his curators, and of Libra Robertson, his mother, lady terciar of the said lands, to the said William Auchincraw, whom failing, to his son, William Auchincraw, and his heirs, of the two husband lands which the said William Auchincraw and his predecessors have occupied for many years; to be held for nineteen years for payment to the granter for each husband land yearly of 20s. and four kain fowls; dated at Eyemouth, 24th May 1577; one witness being Patrick Home, brother german of the said George Home of Aytoun. (*Signed*) WILLIAM HOME with my hand; Wm. HOME broy to the Laird of Atone, curato^r forsaid and spouse to ye said Lybra, JHON HAMILTON off Grange, w^t my hand, curato^r, PATRICK HOME, witnes my hand. Libra Robertson signs by the help of William Lamb, the notary.

535. Charter by Robert Logan of Restalrig to William Auchincraw, elder in Swonwode, and his heirs and assignees, of half of the four husband lands in Swonwod now occupied by the said William; to be held feu for the yearly payment of 43s. and attendances at three head courts with the other customary services; dated at Fastcastell, 17th May 1578; witnesses, Walter Logane, Andrew Charters, James Hepburn, and John Gray, household servants of the granter, William Auchincraw, son to James Auchincraw in Swynewode, and William Lamb, minister of Coldingham. (*Signed*) ROBERT LOGANE of RASTALRIGE.

536. Notarial copy dated at Edinburgh 11th April 1668, of an Instrument of Sasine dated 10th April 1587, in favour of William Home, son and heir apparent of the deceased Alexander Home of Prandergeist, in sixteen and a half husband lands, five cottage lands and four husband lands in Swynewood, four husband lands in Wester Quhitfield, six husband lands in the Ricklesyde of Coldingham, the Coill Mill of Coldingham and six husband lands with the Grain Mill in Eyemouth; proceeding upon a precept of Sasine by Francis, Commendator of Coldingham, dated at Holyrood House, and Coldingham, 7th and 9th April 1587. Robert Ellem in Rentoun gives sasine, and the witnesses are George Craw in East Reston, David Craw in Gunsgreen and Alexander Cuik, writer.

537. Procuratory of Resignation by William Home, son and heir of the deceased William Home of Swynewode, appointing Robert Douglas, servitor to Alexander, Earl of Home, as his procurator, to make resignation in the hands of the said Earl, as his superior, of the sixteen husband lands of Swynewode, with manor place, corn mill, buildings erected by his said father, and other pertinents; also the four husband lands of Quhytteild, the six husband lands of Rikileyd of Coldingham, the corn mill of Coldingham called Coilmylne with all pertinents and thirlage of all the lands of Coldingham, also the corn mill of Eyemouth

with all pertinents and thirlage of all the town and lands of Eymouth, all in the barony of Coldinghame and sheriffdome of Berwick, in favour of and to remain with the said Earl of Home as his proper heritage; dated at Dunglas, 28th June 1618; witnesses, Robert Home of Fairnysyd, Patrick Reidpeth, indweller in Berwick, and Robert Inglis and Alexander Mitchelsoun, servitors to the said Earl.

598. Contract of Wadset, dated at Aytoun, 1st April 1690, between James Craw of Quhitfield, and Peter Home in Aytoun and Elizabeth Craw his spouse, in which it is narrated that on the death of Patrick Craw "above the Gate of Swynewode" as he was styled during his life, his lands fell to his two sisters as his heirs, the one of whom, Elizabeth, married the said Peter Home, and the other, Jean, married Mr. Alexander Smith, minister at Chirnside. Both sisters and their husbands wadset three and a half husband lands with pertinents in the town and territory of Swynewode and barony of Coldingham to the said James Craw for 2,500 merks, but Mr. Alexander Smith and Jean Craw had redeemed their half, and the other is still unredeemed. Moreover the said Peter Home and Elizabeth Craw have also wadset to the said James Craw for 200 merks their fourth part of a coat land in West Reston, which also belonged to the said Craw, and on accounting between them it is found that Peter Home and Elspeth Craw are now due in all to the said James Craw 1,584 merks, for which sum they now of new wadset to him their half of the three and a half husband lands which are presently possessed by the said James Craw and Patrick Purves, his tenants, and the said fourth part of the coat land in West Reston, last possessed by the said Peter Home and James Craw, and promise to grant him charter and sasine thereof to be held of them under their superior blench, redeemable for payment of 1,384 (sic) merks. Witnesses, James Craw, portioner of Flemingtoun, John Hoggart in Aytoun, Alexander Flint, lawful son to the deceased Alexander Flint in Aytoun, George Todrig, notary in Aytoun, and Robert Pow, notary in Eymouth.

III. WRITS RELATING TO VARIOUS LANDS AND FAMILIES.

1. HOME, and the EARLS OF HOME.

599. Presentation by Agnes Stewart, Countess of Bothuile and Lady of Huym, also Lady of the liferent of Dunglas, with consent of Cuthbert Ramsay, her present spouse, of Sir Hugh Hudson, chaplain of the diocese of St. Andrews, to a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Dunglas, with the lands of the half of Nether Upsatlingtoun and the waters running there, and the pertinents incorporated therewith, which has become vacant, through the demission of Sir Thomas Hudsons, last prebendary and possessor thereof. Command is given to Mr. Abraham Crechtoun, provost of the Collegiate Church of Dunglas, to install and place the said Sir Hugh in possession of the said prebend and pertinents, with the manse and garden thereto belonging,

taking his oath, as is customary, by touching the holy gospels of God, to observe the statutes and customs of the Church; dated at Crechtoun, 20th March 1556; witnesses, Sir John Froster, prebendary of the said Church of Dunglas, Sir John Fraser, chaplain, and others. Signed by CUTHBERT RAMSAY; and the seals of him and of the Countess are appended, his, bearing a shield, with a eagle displayed, and her seal bearing a lion rampant on a shield within a border. On the back it is noted that on 5th April 1556, about 8 a.m. in the Church of Dunglas, Sir William Mustard, prebendary thereof and presiding in the Chapel for the time, gave admission to the said Sir Hugh Hudsoun by tendering to him the bible and taking his oath; witnesses, Sir Nicholas Michelsone, Thomas Hendersone, Edward Singclar *alias* Walcar, James Daw and William Robesone.

540. Latter will of Alexander, Lord Home:—At Edinburgh the day of the yeir of God j^m v^e threscoir fyvetene yeiris, I, Alexander, Loird Hume, being vesit be the heavy hand of God with greit infirmitie, sair seik in my persoun, haill in spreit and mynde and of perfyte remembrance, considdering all men to be mortall, the hour and tyme uncertane, bot maist apperand to the jugement of man and be the feiling of my awin diseise that my dayis wilbe schort, thairfoir remembering my dewitie I thocht necessar to leif this to be my latter will, counsell and command to my lauchfull sone, Alexander, to my eldest lauchfull dochter borne of my first wyff, and to my naturall sone, Maister Johnne Hwme, that quhen God sall woutchaif that my lauchfull barnes sall cum to maturitie of aige that this my latter will salbe fulfillit be thame, as thai will obtene the blissing of me, thair fader, and as thai wald have joy of thair awin childrene, gif Goddis plesour be to send thame ony. In the first be this my latter will I counsell and command ye, my sone Alexander, insafar as I have ane fatherlie power and for my blissing, that you in all tymeis cuming during the tyme of thy lyife and thy motheris use her counsall, be governit be hir in all thy proceedingis, quha, I dowl nocht, wilbe ane guid counsalour to ye in all thy honest and just proceedingis, and as thow wald that my blissing suld beild thy house to the plesour of Almychtie God, the comfort of all honest and trew freindis, and to the weillfair and stabilitie of thy posteritie to cum, that thow swerwe nocht fra the counsall of thy naturall moder for ony sinister counsall may happin be gevin ye. Forther, I counsell and command ye, my sone Alexander, be this my latter will that thow use the counsall of the Lairdis of Weddirburne, Aytoun, and Reidbrayis, quha ar men of oure name baith honest and trew, and I dowl nocht that be thair lawtie, honestie and luif that thay beir and hes borne to our house at all tymeis that thai wilbe laith to sie ye my sone or that house utterly perische. Attoure, I counsell and command ye, my sone Alexander, that yow keip sic luif, amitie and freindschip with my brother, the Laird of Cesfurd, eftur my departure as was keipit betuix him and me induring the terme of my lyife, for greittar nor trewar lauchfull and honest luif culd nocht stand betuix brether nor hes continewit

betuix him and me to this houre, quhilk is be apperance my latter dayis; and also I counsall and command ye that thow keip luif, amitie and freindschip with all the rest of oure name and all utheris trew freindis and servandis that hes schawin ony freindschip, kyndnes and trew service to me in ony tymeis past and be ane protectour and defendar of thame eftir thy power, exceptand and reservand samony of oure name as hes bene manifest offendaris and trublaris of me and our pure decayit house, quhilk God of his mercy may restoir be thy just dealing and guid service to thy Prince and majestrattis and be the following of thy moder and honest trew foirnemmit freindis counsall. The nameis of the troublaris of me and our pur decayit house ar sa notoure that thay mister nocht be mentionat, bot thair wraikfull deidis to me and thair gready appetiteis that thai have borne in putting hand in my possessiones and geir will beir recoird of thair evill will and mak thair nameis to be knawin. Item, I counsall and command the, my eldest lauchfull dochter borne of my first wyfe, that as thow will obtene my blissing use the counsall of my wyfe, thy moder in law, the Lairdis of Weddirburne, Aytoun and Reidbrayis, in all thy proceedingis, and in speciall in thy mariage that thow use the counsall of my Lord Regentis Grace togidder with the counsall of my wyfe and foirnemmit freindis, that thow nowther contract nor marye with any persone nor allya bot with awise and consent of my Lord Regentis Grace and at the sycht of my wyfe and foirsaidis freindis, and as thai sall think guid; for it is my latter will the proceedingis of thy mariage sall redound to the comfort of my sone Alexander and our house; swa you, my dochter, usand this my command, counsall and latter will, thow salhave with my blissing at the completing of thy mariage that proffit that I have cansit ye be infet in, and my blissing being jointit with the blessing of Almychtie God sall beild ye ane precious duelling place in this world and efter in the world to cum. Forther to ye, my sone Alexander, it is my latter will and I command ye, for the reward of God and insafar as I have ane fatherly power, that thow be ane obedient sone to thy mother and offend hir nocht induring the terme of hir lyfe, but in thy minoritie of yeiris and les aige be rewlit, gydit and governit be hir counsall; and gif God fortwneis to prolong thy dayis that thou cum to maturitie of yeiris and rypenes of wit and discretioun that as thou will serve the blissingis that I gif ye now and will that Almychtie God conferme the same be his blissit benedictioun, that thow wilbe ane manteinar and defendar of thy mother in all hir just and honest proceedingis and be ane stalf to hir under God in hir aige, gif God permittis hir to cum to thai yeiris. Doing thir thingis quhilkis I leif in my latter will thow schawis thy self ane obedient servand to God and ane guid naturall sone to us thy parentis, and you salbe rewardit thairfoir with Goddis blissing and ouris. Item, it is my latter will, because tyme hes nocht permittit that I may mak ony provisaioun for my tua youngest lauchfull dochteris borne of this present wyff, that thow, my sone Alexander, as thow will obtene the blissingis quhilkis I have bestowit and bestowis upone ye,

that quhen God sall pleis to bring ye to perfite aige that thou sall in my absence schaw thy self as ane fader to thy sisteris and help thame at thy power, gif God sall mak ye abill thairfoir, and that for the mentionat rewaird preceding, quhilk is Goddis blissing and myne. Item, to you, my naturall sone, Maister Johnne Hwme, I counsall and command yow be this my latter will, as ye will obtene my blissing and hes evir bene obedient to me in tymeis past that in all your proceedingis ye be governit and gydit be the counsall of my wyff, and that ye swerwe nocht frome hir hailsum counsall for ony sinister counsall may happin be gevin yow, quharof I sall put yow in remembrance be my mowth speking be the grace of God or my depairture for I dout nocht for the luif scho beris and buir to me at all tymeis sen our first meting bot hir counsall sall turne to your profit and comfort; and gif God permittis my lauchfull sone, Alexander, to cum to maturitie of aige and discretioun of wit that ye makis your haill dependence upone him, be rewlit, gydit and governit be him and be the counsall of his moder, my wyfe. This I command you be my latter will to do, as ye will obtene my blissing. And als I mak it knawin that I have left in my latter will my Lord Regentis Grace tutor testamentar to my puir bairnis, quhilk apperis schortlie to be fatherlies orphannis. I dout nocht bot his Grace for my blissing will put to his helping hand and be ane protectour and defendar of my wyfe and puir bairnis and all utheris freindis and servandis that hes schawin thameselfis honest and trew to me in my lyvetyme, and will nocht suffer nor permit thame to be oppressit or owirthrawit be the manifest tyranny of the oppressouris that hes put thair handis in my possessionis, guidis and geir, and schortnit my dayis upone the faice of the erth, bot his Grace will defend my wyfe, bairnis, freindis and servandis frome the tirannie of the oppressouris that beris evill will at thame for my cause and for the gredie appetiteis thai beir to my possessionis and geir, as may appeir be thair unhonest dealingis; beseikand his Grace to defend my wyfe, bairnis, freindis and pure servandis thair personis frome the tirranny of the oppressouris and thair just actionis be the law, for I am certifeit gif his Grace will nocht chainge his natour towardis my wyfe, puir bairnis and the rest of my weilwillaris, quhome I haue committit and committis in his Graceis protectioun under God, urtherways nor his Grace hes done quha hes bene committit in his Graceis handis befoir tyme, his Grace wilbe guid and will use his Graceis wountit guidnes to myne committit under his Graceis charge and protectioun, for I have experience be his Graceis honest dealing in tymeis past with sik as hes bene committit to his Graceis handis quhat I may luik for to myne, and that for my blissing; and prayis Almychty God to adjone his benedictioun with myne. Mairattour I will beseik his Grace for the luif of God and for my blissing that his Grace will tak sik offices as sumtyme appertenit to me, sik as the wardenrie and bailzereis, furth of the handis that presentlie occupyis thame and put thame in the handis of thame that hes nocht schawin thame selfis manifest oppressouris of me and my puir decayit house, and that unto the tyme that Alexander, mysone, cum to perfite aige and discretioun of wit that he may be abill to serve the Kingis Majestie and your Grace as becumis ane trew

subject. This my latter will, subscrivit with my hand, day, yeir and place foirsaidis, befor thir witnessis, Thomas Fotheringhame of Powrie, Gilbert Gray, provest of Fowlis, Johnne Cranstoun of Moreistoun, and George Gray of Mawis.

(Signed) Alex^r. Home.

Tho. Fotheringhame of Powrie, wytnes.

J. Cranstone, wittnes.

Gilbert Gray, prouest of Fowlis, witness.

George Gray of Mawis, vitnes.

541. Letter from King James the Sixth to Lord Home :—

Traist cousing and counsallour, we greit yow hairtlie wele. We have thought meit heirby effectuslie to requeist and desyre yow that ye fail not to remayne on the feildis the xxix day of this instant, appointit for your deliverie of the pledges in England, that haill day quhill the sone ganging to, for avoyding of all subterfuge or excuse that may be alledgit be the Lard of Buclench or the rest upoun your suddane departure and not awaiting on that turne that haill day appointit, as ye will do ws gude pleasour and service; sua we commit you to God. From Linlythgow this xxvj of September, 1597. (Signed) JAMES R. (Addressed) To our traist cousing and counsallour, the Lord Home.

542. Copy. Testament of Alexander, Earl of Home, 1616 :—

Be it knowin to all men be thir present letters Us, Alexander, Erle Home, Lord Coldinghame and Dunglass, understanding that nothing is more uncertene than the hour and tyme of death and that theirfor ewerie faithfull Christian ought ever to be prepared for the same, for doing whair of it is requisite to put thair houses in order; in consideration whair of we mak our legall testament and letter will as followes: First, we laif our haill pairt of fre goodes and geir, debts, soumes of money, fermes, teyndis, customes, gold, silver, coynd or uncoynd, quhilk sall happin to perteyne to us, quhensoever it schall pleas God to call upon us, to be equallie devyded betwixt William, my secund sone, Margret and Ann Homes, my doghters, reserveing allways to my well beloved spous, Dame Marie Suttoun, hir jewells and chalmer pleit of silver or golde, quhilk I geif to hir onlie, declairing the same to be hers by thir presents to be hir own proper goods and geir: Item, I nominat the said Dame Marie Suttoun, my spous, onlie tutrix to my eldest sone, James Home, and to my haill remnant bairnes, William, Margret and Ann Homes foirsaid, or to quhatsumever bairnes heirefter, to be procret betwixt the said Dame Marie and me at any tyme heirafter, and dureing all the tyme of hir wedowheid allenerly, and incaice of hir maridge or death, then and in that caice I nominat Sir Johne Home of Huttounhall and Sir David Home of Eccles conjunctlie and severallie dureing the tyme and in maner abone rehersed, abone all other tutours quha may be the law or practise of this realme pretend or alledge them selves to be tutours to any of my bairnes foirsaidis. This wee declare to be our testament and letter will, be thir presents, written be Mr. Alexander Home, minister at Eccles, subscrivit with my hand at Dunglas, the xx day of Februarij, the yeir of God j^m vj^o and sixtene yeir, befor thir witness, William Home,

our natureall son, provost of Dunglas, the said Mr. Alexander Home, and Robert Douglas, our servitour. *Sic subscribitur*, A. E. Home; Willis Home, witnes, Robert Douglas, witnes, Alex^r Home witnes. On this deed there are written a number of exceptions taken against the Countess in her administration of the executory under this will.

543. Old Rental of Home, including the Castle, Mains, and Tenandry of Home with the lands of Hairheuch, Ramrig, Howlans, Todrig, Standelyne and others, the mill of Gordon and the East mill, the fishings of Hallawell and Ringnet stands, and others; dated about 1622, as there is reference in it to the Marriage Contract of James, Earl of Home, and Dame Katharine Carre, dated at Edinburgh, 10th August of that year.

544. Letter from King Charles the First [probably to the Lords of Session] about the affairs of James, Earl of Home:—

CHARLES R.—Right trustie and right welbeloved coain and counsellour, right trustie and right welbeloved, we greet you well. Whearas we have signified our royall pleassure to our right trustie and right welbeloved cousins and counsellouris, the Erlls of Murray and Lauderdaill, in nam of thair sones and daughter is inlaw and to our trustie and welbeloved James Home of Coldenknowis, for submitting of all questiones amongs them anent the successione to the estaite and liveing of Home to the amicable decisiones of freinds, it is our will that yow not only forbear any forder proceeding in any proces depending theranent but lykewayes that yow stay all proces intentit or to be intentit either at the instance of any of thes pairties againes the other or at the instance of any uther againes them or any of them as airis or successoris to umquhile James, Erll of Home, till you shall understand our farder pleassure; whairin expecting your readie obedience, we bid you farwell. From our manour of Greenwich, the 24th May 1684.

545. Charter by James, Earl of Home, to Lady Jean Douglas, Countess of Home, his wife, of the lands of Hirsell, with the tower, fishings on the Tweed, teinds and other pertinents, the lands of Auld Hirsell, a carucate of land in Hirsell called Countess croft, Cauldstream Flett, Puttanis hauch, twelve acres of land in Hirsell Round and Braidspottis, Braidhauch, Dodrick and Bredleyes on the south side of the Water of Leitt, towards the monastery of Cauldstreame, the four husband lands of Hatchetness, the mill called Fyreburne Mill, the mills of Cauldstreame which were demolished and destroyed in the time of war but are now rebuilt, and the lands of Lanibden, all these being for the liferent provision of the said Countess; to be held of the granter under the King for payment to the King and his successors of the duties and services due from these lands; dated at Perth, 5th May 1651.

546. Letter by John, Earl of Mar, Secretary of State for Scotland, to Alexander, seventh Earl of Home. Whitehall, 18th March 1744:—My Lord, It is some time since your Lordship had directions from the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland to transmit to the Secretaries office an account of the vacant

churches within the bounds of your shire that are at the Queen's disposal either in her own right or as succeeding to the right of patronage, formerly vested in the Bishops of Scotland; and for your greater ease in the dispatch of this matter you had a list sent you of all the churches situate within your district that are in her Majesty's gift. But it being found that the said list is not exact I must desire you with all convenient speed to make and send me up a more perfect account of the churches lying within the bounds of your jurisdiction, to which her Majesty has at present the right of presentation; and in the said account I would have you to specify the yearly stipend of each particular church with the name of the Presbytery to which it belongs, and likewise to distinguish which churches are in the Queen's presentation in her own right, and which are at her Majesty's disposal as she comes in place of the Bishops. And it is her Majesty's pleasure that when any of the said churches become void for the future you immediately send me up advice of it, and at the same time acquaint me whether the vacancy happens by the death or removal of the last incumbent; what the value of the stipend is; in what Presbytery it lies; and who are the principal heretors of the Parish. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, M^{AR}. [To the] Earl of Home.

2. HOME OF MANDERSTON.

547. Bond of Assurance given at the King's command by Alexander Home of Manderstoun, for himself and his friends, kin and dependants, to Francis, Earl of Bothwell, until 10th April next, upon pain of perjury, infamy and "tinsell of perpetuall credeit, honour, estimatioun in tyme cuming"; dated at Edinburgh, 21st January 1588-9. It is neither signed nor attested.

548. Extract registered contract dated at Duns, 22nd August 1611, between Sir George Home of Manderstoun, knight, and John and James Fa, brothers, masons, to the following effect. As the aisle and work built by them this last year for the said Sir George is faulty and in danger of falling through their default, they oblige themselves to take with them a sufficient number of craftsmen and deal with the same before 1st March next, continuing at it until completed; that is to take down the whole "fra the top stane thair of to the grund," at least as much as the said Sir George shall think expedient, and rebuild the same in terms of their first contract; and for this Sir George agrees to pay them 110*l*. Scots; witnesses, Adam Storie, servitor to the said Sir George, William Lindesay, messenger, and John Home, notary.

549. Assignment by Dame Helen Arnott, sometime spouse to Sir George Home of Manderstoun, knight, in which, after narrating that she had obtained a decret against the said Sir George ordaining him to pay to her and her heirs yearly 1,000 marks, secured over his lands be-east the Water of Quhytwater, she assigns the same to John Home, baron of the barony of Crumstane, her son, who has advanced to her certain great sums of money; dated at Dunse, 20th November 1638; and signed, HELENE ARNOT.

550. Letter from Lady Jean Hay, Countess of Mar, to Sir Alexander Home, son of Sir George Home of Manderston; and Gentleman of the King's Household:—

Honorable and loveing counsigne, I had before this returned the answer of your last to me, yit because of sume idle rumour I have heard since, I must againe be thus troublesome as to beseech yow, if there be any dealing with my lord concerning the two castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, that you wilbe carefull to advise him not to parte with any of them till first he be possessed of whatsoever is promised, otherwise he may know how uncerten he will be of any satisfaction; but upon no condition let him not quite this house, as he wald live with honour and not grieve the soule of his noble father (if he could see it) and all that love him, chiefelie my selfe, and his sonne nixt, that you wilbe a meane to haste him home, for it feare me he be a little carelesse, or rather be allured to stay with the imaginations of things which in end will prove but a fantasie, and when things hear are neglected, and others not obtained, it wilbe hee that will first find the ill of it, and then you know how hardlie he can digest so bitter a potion. But let it be wiselie prevented, for what is to doe there may be overtakin, but lost credit hardlie or never recovered. So wishing your selfe all happiness, I shall ever be, your most affectioned friend, (Signed) JEANE HAY. Stirling Castle, this 22 of May 1635. (Addressed To my honorable and loveing counsigne, Sir Alexander Hume. On the back "From the Countess of Mar.")

551. Paper subscribed by Mr. Robert Trotter, and Mr. Alexander Spotiswoode, advocates, entitled "The true Information of Sir John Hume's Case," in which they represent, apparently to the Lords of Session, *inter alia*, the following facts. Sir George Hume of Manderstoun died eighteen years previously. By his second marriage he had four children, the foresaid Sir John, David, William and Anna Hume. Their mother brought into the family a portion of about 5,000*l.*, and for her jointure and these children's provisions there was made over to her a part of Sir George's estate; but he becoming engaged for some of his friends, one of his creditors, John Hume of Renton, adjudged this lady's jointure lands, valued at about 400*l.* yearly, and entering into possession had since detained it from the lady and her children for twenty-seven years, though the debt due to him was only 450*l.* Sir John commenced a suit against Hume of Renton seventeen years ago, but Renton's father-in-law being President "in the late King's tyme" he could have no justice; and there have since been continual delays. The last decreets of the Session are dated 12th February 1656, and 8th July 1657.

Bundle of "Copies and Scrolls of Letters, etc., proposed to be written by the King to the Session, in favour of Sir Alexander Home regarding the proceedings of Home of Renton." Most of the letters and papers are undated, but one or two of them bear date 1635-8, in which the King recommends the case of Sir Alexander Hume in claiming the gift of the escheat and liferent of his father Sir George Hume of Manderstoun. Sir Alexander is the King's domestic servant, and there is a draft protection for his remaining

in Scotland, which the King grants as a special favour notwithstanding that he had issued a general restraint of all such protections. There are two draft petitions on the matter by Sir Alexander Home, one of which, apparently to King Charles the First, introduces his claim and complaint against John Hume of Renton; and the other is to King Charles the Second, in the following terms:—"To the King's most excellent Majestie, the humble petition of Sir Alexander Hume, your Majestie's faithful servant, shewing—That whereas your Majestie's royall father of blessed memory and your gracious self have been pleased to passe diverse graunts unto severall persones of suche grounds lyeing within your kingdom of Scotland as could not be found by any record to have been disposed of before by any of your royall progenitors to any person or persones, such as Gledamure, Lairgsmure, the Commutee of Dumbar, and diverse others, whereby these grounds that yeilded litle benefite to the cuntrey in times past and no revenue at all nor subsidie to your Majestie ar now or may be converted to arable ground, and ar charged with a rent to your Majestie and lyable to pay taxationes as the rest of the land within your Majestie's kingdom. And whereas there is in that kinde a small parcell of ground called the Threapearthe bearing the names of Tawcrosse, Bruntrigge, Fadancairne and Hyndlawhille, lyeing within the shiredome of Barwick, betwixt the landes of Ramrigge, Swintonhill, Swinton quarter and Symprian, whiche ground of Threapearthe, with the pertinents, hath never, or at the least can never be proved to have been disposed by any of your Majestie's royall progenitors to any person or persones in propertie or communitie, but is by all the heritors of the lands adjacent severally claimed to belong to each of them in particular and litigiously possessed by them all in generall, howsoever none of them nor any other your Majestie's subjects can be able to shew any just right or title thereto, so that it must of necessity be presumed to belong to your Majestie by the laws of that your kingdom," he therefore prays that in consideration thereof and of the petitioner's long and faithful service to the King and his late royal father, he will be pleased to grant a feu charter of the land above mentioned with pertinents, to George Home, the petitioner's brother, under like conditions as to rent and other privileges as the other grounds referred to.

552. Charter by King Charles the First, under the great seal, to George Home, brother german to Sir Alexander Home, knight (who has petitioned the King thus to recognise and reward his own long and faithful service to himself and his father, King James) of the lands of Threipearthe, or Threipland, comprehending the lands of Tawcroce, Bruntrig, Fadanecarne and Hyndlaw hill, dated 15th September 1635.

553. Letter by King Charles the First to Sir Robert Spottiswood, President of the Court of Session:—

CHARLES R.—Right trusty and welbeloved, wee greet yow well. Whereas we have understood by our Commissioner your humble remonstrance touching our letter to yow in October last in behalf of our servant, Sir Alexander Hume, for staying a processe of improbation depending at the instance of John Hume of Renton,

wee cannot but take in good part your zealous care of justice, which wee never intended should be denied to any of our subjects, speciallie to that gentleman whom wee heare to be well affected to our service. Yet wee still desire that the differences between them may be composed in such an equitable way as neither pairtie may suffer præjudice. In the meane tyme being informed that yow have assigned for the last production in that processe a terme so short as cannot possible be kept for the reasons expressed in the inclosed peticon, our pleasure is that yow tak the same to your consideration and that (without respect of persons, meerely weighing the equitie and importance of the cause) if yow shall find by his peticon just grounds for what our said servant demands, that then yow grant him such further time to recover the wreitts required as yow shall judge to be sufficient, otherwise that yow proceed in the said action according to justice. Wee bid yow heartily farewell. From our Court at Whitehall, the 12 of February 1689. (Addressed) To our right trusty and welbeloved Sir Robert Spottswood, knight, President of our Colledge of Justice, and remanent senatouris therof.

554. Retour of the general service of Katherine Home, wife of George Brown, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, to her grandfather, William Home in Manderstoun, exped in the tolbooth of Duns before Sir Henry Home of Heardrig, knight, and Alexander Home of Linthill, sheriffs depute of Berwick, on 3rd October 1661, by the following jury:—Robert Ker of Shawe, James Murray of Prestfeild, James Dicksone of Belchester, John Lundie of Todrig, John Maislet in Duns, Mr. William Laing, schoolmaster there, Alexander Home, elder there, Alexander Home, younger, there, John Duns there, William Home in Kakielaw, John Dicksone of Newbigging, Joseph Mowat of Fawsyd, James Brunfeild of Nether Maynes, Robert Dicksone, younger of Over Maynes, and Archibald Robertsone in Crumstaine.

8. BERWICK UPON TWEED.

555. Indenture between John of Wallace, burghess of Berwick-upon-Tweed and his son Thomas, and Patrick of Berwick, also burghess there, about an annual rent of 6s. 8d. from lands in Berwick, dated at Berwick, 1st August 1324:—

Hec indentura testatur quod ad festum Sancti Petri quod dicitur Ad vincula anno gracie millesimo tricentesimo vicesimo quarto, ita convenit inter Johannem de Wales, burgensem ville Berewici super Twedam, et Thomam, filium eius, ex una parte, et Patricium de Berewico, burgensem eiusdem ville, ex altera, videlicet,—quod predicti Johannes et Thomas unanimi consensu et voluntate concesserunt et ad terminum dimiserunt predicto Patricio unum annum redditum sex solidorum et octo denariorum exeuntum de illo messuagio in predicta villa Berewici in Scarugate, sicut jacet in longitudine et latitudine, inter terram Clementis Todde ex parte boreali et terram Isabelle de Hone ex parte australi: Habendum et percipiendum predictum annum redditum sex solidorum et octo denariorum dicto Patricio et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis de predictis Johanne et Thoma et heredibus suis, a predicto festo Sancti Petri usque ad terminum decem annorum proximo

sequentium plene completorum, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, pro quadam summa pecunie quam dictus Patricius Johanni et Thome in sua magna necessitate premanibus pacavit; quemquidem annum redditum supradictum dictus Patricius eisdem tenebatur solvere ad festa Sancti Martini in hieme et Pentecostes per equales portiones; et dicti Johannes et Thoma et heredes sui totum annum redditum supradictum usque ad finem termini predictorum decem annorum, ut predictum est, predicto Patricio et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabunt, adquietabunt et defendent. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus indenturis sigilla partium alternatim sunt appensa, hiis testibus, Johanne de Loudoun, tunc majore de Berewico; Willelmo Schorore, Egidio de Mindrum, Johanne Normand, et Roberto dicto Qwiteheuid, tunc ballivis ejusdem ville; Johanne Todde, Stephano Furbur, Clemente Todde, Johanne de Fischewik, Aymaro de Cavers, Malcolm de Retroch et aliis. Datum apud Berewicum super Twedam die et anno supradictis.

556. Charter by Roger of Stirling, son of the deceased Adam of Stirling, burgess of Berwick, to John of Renton of a croft of over four acres of land in the Snook of Berwick, dated at Edinburgh on Whitsunday 1444:—

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris Rogerus de Strevelyne, filius et heres quondam Ade de Strevelyne, burgensis de Berwico super Twedam, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Johanni de Raynton, burgensi de Berwico super Twedam, totum croftum meum in quo continentur quatuor acre terre arabilis et magis jacens in Snowko de dicto Berwico, inter terram Symonis de Sawlton, qui quondam fuit burgensis ejusdem Berwici, ex parte boreali, que quondam terra fuit quondam Domini Johannis Kyfferdo, militis, et terram Ade Meyne, burgensis ejusdem Berwici, ex parte australi, que quondam terra fuit quondam Roberti de Barton, qui quondam fuit burgensis ejusdem ville Berwici: Habendum et tenendum totum predictum integrum croftum predicto Johanni de Raynton et heredibus suis et suis assignatis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et in hereditate, libere, quiete, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace imperpetuum; Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unam rosam ad diem Sancti Jacobi, si petatur, a dictis Johanne, heredibus suis vel suis assignatis, pro omni alio servicio seculari seu demanda que de predicto crofto integro exigi poterunt in futurum. Et ego vero predictus Rogerus Strevelyne et heredes mei totum predictum croftum predicto Johanni de Raynton heredibus suis et suis assignatis, ut supradictum est, contra omnes homines et feminas warandizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui; et quia sigillum meum non est autenticum sigilla Warini de Bouyrlaye, burgensis ejusdem Berwici, Christoferi de Coloyne, Alexandri Rodaile, Ade de Slynkysby, Andrea de Qwitby, Rogeri Lambe, Johannis de Coloyne et Willelmi de Idreston, filii Bertimæ de Idreston, burgensium de predicta villa Berwici super Twedam, apponi

procuravi. Datam apud Edynburgh, die Penthecostis, anno Domini m^o ccc^o quadragesimo quarto. Of all these seals mentioned only fragments of those of Warinus de Beverley and Roger Lamb remain.

4. CALDRA.

557. Charter by James, Commendator of the Monasteries of Calco (Kelso) and Melrose, whereby in return for certain sums of money paid to him for the reparation of the said monastery (*sic*) destroyed by the English, he confirms to Alexander Cockburne, indweller in Caldraw, the lands of Caldraw presently occupied by him in the shire of Berwick; to be held of the granter for payment of five marks as the old duty, and 18s. 4d. of augmentation, making six merks in all, with three suits of court at the head court of Calco. Dated at the Monastery of Calco, 8th November 1554. Signed, JAMES CÔMENDATO^r of KELSO and MELROSE, ADAM CHATTO, SUPP^rOR, ALLEX^d WOD, JACOBUS ÅCRÛ, THOMAS SYMSONE; RADULPHUS GLEDSTANS, THOMAS BURNETT ad idem, MICHAELL CHATTO. This charter was confirmed under the great seal on 12 December 1586.

558. Retour of the special service of Patrick Cockburn of Cadra as heir of his father, Alexander Cockburn of Cadra, in the lands of Cadra. He is of lawful age, and the lands are now held of the Crown by virtue of the Act of Annexation. His father died in May 1596. Exped at Langtoun before Adam Cockburne, sheriff depute of Berwick, on 9th July 1601, the jury being as follows:—Robert Swintoun of that Ilk, David Rentoun of Billie, George Auchinlek of Cumlege, Robert Edgar of Wedderlie, Robert Sinclair, apparent of Longformacus, William Cockburn of that Ilk, James Home of Whitechester, Robert Dickson of Buchtrig, Patrick Home of Bromehous, John Dickson of Kaima, William Cockburn of Chowalie, James Trotter in Fogo, Alexander Broun in Blaikbinourig, Thomas Trotter in Natherhall, and Patrick Trotter in Overhall. Sasine followed on 25th June 1602, on a precept from Chancery dated 11th June.

559. Instrument of Sasine, dated 8th September 1648, in favour of Lieut.-Col. John Cockburn, Governor of Stirling, in the lands of Caldra, in terms of a contract of marriage between him and Helen Cockburn, eldest lawful daughter of William Cockburn of Caldra, in which the said William Cockburn makes over to them and the heirs male of their marriage his lands of Caldra, under reservation of his own liferent and that of Katherine Riddoch, his wife, and of his right of redemption upon payment of 4,000 marks. Sasine is given by John Achisone, indweller in Caldra, as bailie, and received by William Lindoires, clothier there, as attorney, witnesses being James Lindoires, brother german of the said William, also clothier, William Lindoires his son, and James Trotter, servitor to the bailie.

5. DUNS.

560. Obligation by Mr. John Bennat, parson of Duns, wherein, after narrating that it is due to the interposition and labour as

well as the great charges of James Colvill of Easter Wemis that he has been provided for life to the parsonage and vicarage of Duns, vacant through the death of the last parson, Sir Daniel Howme of Fishewick, he promises to lease the teind sheaves of the parish of Duns, with the kirklands, glebe, manse, barn and barnyard thereof, to the said James Colvill or to any person he and Robert Colvill of Cleish and James Cunynghame, brother of the Laird of Drumquhassill, shall be pleased to name; and not to lease these without their consent; and he further promises to ratify the leases granted by the last parson to Adam Bruce, son of the deceased Patrick Bruce of Lynewill; dated at Crummy, 3rd May 1582; witnesses, Robert Colvill of Cleishe, John Douglas of Cunyngstoun, Peter Douglas, Thomas Lyddall, Lawrence Sowtter and the said James Cunningham. The seal of the granter is impressed on the paper and shows a shield bearing a St. Andrew's Cross with a mullet in chief and one in base.

561. Instrument of Sasine, dated 13th January 1588, in favour of Mr. Peter Danielstoun, in the kirk lands of Dunse called Preistissy, extending to two husband lands, occupied by Hugh Nicholson and Cuthbert Currie, with four acres of arable land and the manse, with pertinents, formerly occupied by Mariota Nisbet, relict of Jasper Cairns, with the pasturage of eight sounes of animals on the moor and mosses of Rewlismains; proceeding upon a precept from Chancery, dated at Holyrood, 2nd February 1587.

562. Charter by King James the Sixth under the great seal confirming a charter by Archibald Douglas of Pittendreich, dated at Edinburgh, 15th March 1608, to Sir George Home of Grenelaw, knight, of the lands of Samsons Walls and Crumstane, and Mains of Dunse with the cottages and acres thereof near to or within the town of Dunse, and formerly belonging to the deceased George Home of Spott and occupied by him for several years before his death; and also of seven husband lands in Quhitsum, and two husband lands in Hiltoun, with the lands called Preston Wairis, in the shire of Berwick. The charter of confirmation contains a *novo damus* by the King, and adds the lands of Rowlis Maynes, and it is stated that the lands formerly belonged to James Douglas of Spott and Ann Home, his wife, only lawful child of the said deceased George Home of Spott, and were resigned by them in favour of the said Sir George Home of Grenelaw. The lands are to be held of the Crown for payment of 12*d.* yearly at Whitsunday, and the advocation and patronage of the churches for payment of a white rose at the feast of the nativity of Saint John the Baptist, if asked; dated at Holyrood, 4th April 1608.

563. Precept of *Clare Constat* by Alexander Home of Ayton in favour of Alexander Home of Linthill, as heir of his father, William Home of Linthill, in seven and a half acres of land within the burgh of Duns, and in the six husband lands of Blackhill, with manor place and pertinents in the parish and barony of Coldingham; dated at the Castle of Duns, 15th April 1662.

6. GRADEN.

564. Charter of Apprising by King James the Fifth under the great seal to George Newtown of half of the ten husband lands of Graden. The charter narrates that after an action at law by James Akinhead, as donator of the non-entry of these ten husband lands of Graden, against Elizabeth Fenton of that Ilk, and Katherine, Helen and Janet Fenton, daughters of the deceased John Fenton of that Ilk, who had right to the property of these lands, and against Gavin Borthwick, husband of the said Elizabeth, George Newton, husband of the said Katherine, John Dicksoun, husband of the said Helen, and James Newman, husband of the said Janet, and also against Gilbert Wauchope, of Niddrie Marischal, in which these lands, which had been in the hands of the Crown for over forty years since the death of the said John Fenton, were decerned to belong to the said James Akinhead, he (James Akinhead) duly apprised these lands and then disposed them equally between the said Gavin Borthwick and the said George Newton. The present charter, dated at Edinburgh, 1st April 1541, is the King's confirmation of George Newton's five husband lands of Graden. He took sasine on 21st April following, the bailies being George Hoppringill in St. John's Chapel and David Spottiswood of that Ilk; and the witnesses, Andrew Watsoun, Ninian Steill, Cuthbert Wedderet, William Haitlie, Nicholas Piersoun, Patrick Carthra, David Coissoure, and David Cleghorne; John Mossman, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow, being notary.

565. Bond of friendship between George Home of Wedderburn and Sir William Livingstoun of Kilsyth, knight, dated at Edinburgh, 23rd May 1577, wherein they, considering the old friendship between their two houses of long time past, and that subsisting between themselves, for the preservation and continuance of the same, agree as follows:—The said George Home obliges himself and kin and friends to defend and support the said Sir William in the peaceable enjoyment of his lands and heritage of Gradane and Darnchester, and in special takes burden upon him for John Home in Crumstane, his father's brother, and for his son, under the penalty of making good all damage sustained in default hereof; In return Sir William is to receive the said George Home as tenant in part of his lands of Darnchester. As his cautioner for fulfilment hereof, George Home provides Sir John Edmonstone of that Ilk, but the name of Sir William's cautioner is left blank. Witnesses, Sir John Mure of Annastoun, John Lausoun of Lochtulloch, and John Johnstoun and John Graham, burgesses of Glasgow.

566. Charter by Mr. David Borthuik of Lochill, King's Advocate, with consent of Mariota Guthrie, his spouse, selling to John Newton in Graden and his heirs and assignees, their five husband lands of Grayden, in the town and territory of Graden and sheriffdom of Berwick; to be held of the granters under the Crown, as superiors, for payment to the Crown of the customary services; dated at Edinburgh, 15th June 1580. Signed MAST DAVID BORTHUIK v^t my hand, MARIOUN GUTHRE w^t my hand.

Both of their seals are still appended, that of Borthwick being defaced, but his wife's bears a shield displaying quarterly 1 and 4, a lion rampant, and 2 and 3 three garbs or quiverfuls of arrows, 2 and 1.

567. Notarial Instrument narrating that on 8th April 1596 intimation was made at Graden by David Nesbit in Cumergham Mylne, as procurator for George Home of Wedderburn, to Mr. Alexander Home, parson of Spott, and Jonet Hammiltoun, his spouse, of an assignation which had been made by John Newton in Graden of the reversion of six husband lands of the said John's ten husband lands in Graden.

568. Precept of *Clare constat* by Sir George Home of Wedderburn, with consent of David Home, his son and heir apparent, fiar of the lands and barony of Hornden, in favour of William Lawson in Phogo as brother german and heir of John Lawson, burgess of Edinburgh, in an annual rent of 45*l.*, upliftable from the lands of Graden, and directing David Nisbet in the Mill of Kimmerghame to give him sasine therein; dated at Edinburgh, 11th February 1608; witnesses, Henry Stirling, brother german of William Stirling, younger of Ardoch, William Home, portioner of Hutoun, David Home in Wedderburn, and others. It is signed by both granters and the seal of Sir George is still appended.

569. Charter by William Lawsons in Phogo, brother and heir of the deceased John Lawsons, burgess of Edinburgh, in which he narrates that the said John Lawsons on 5th March 1602 disposed to Sir Alexander Home of Snuik (?) knight, Lady Christian Erskine, his wife, and Sir George of Manderston, his son and apparent heir, an annual rent of 45*l.*, upliftable from the five husband lands of Graden belonging to the deceased John Newton, portioner of Graden, and that they have required from him corroboration of their title thereto. Accordingly he, as his brother's heir, grants them this charter in confirmation thereof; dated at Phogo, 17th March 1608; witnesses, John Trotter of Phogo Nuik, Alexander Home in Phogo, Robert Broun there, and William Mernis in West Reston. The granter, being unable to write, signs by the aid of John Dewar, notary.

7. Some lands in HADDINGTONSHIRE.

570. Letter of bailiary by Sir Robert Lauder, Lord of Edrington, to John Renton of Lamberton, to give sasine to David of Renton and his heirs in the lands of Easter Pencaitland. Dated at Craig, 9th March 1485:—

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris, Robertus de Lawedre, miles, dominus de Edrintoun, salutem. Sciantis me fecisse, constituisse et ordinasse dilectum consanguineum meum, Johannem de Rantoun de Lambirtoun, ballivum meum ad deliberandum nomine meo et heredum meorum sasinam hereditariam Davidi de Rantoun et heredibus suis de tota terra de Estir Pencaitlande cum pertinenciis, jacente infra vicecomitatem de Edinburgh et in constabulario de Hadingtoun, cum omnimodis suis pertinenciis ad

dictam villam pertinentibus. In cuius rei testimonium penes predictum Johannem remansuri sigillum meum apposui. Data apud Crage nono die mensis Marcij anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xxx^{mo} quinto. [The granter's seal in a somewhat fragmentary state is still appended.]

571. Instrument of Resignation, dated 18th February 1467, by Elizabeth of Preston (made by her procurator, Robert Ramsey of Cullyrhop), in the hands of John of Newton, as lord of the barony, of all her lands in the town and territory of Kydlaw, within the Constabulary of Hadingtoun, in favour of William Synelare, Lord of Hyrdmanstoun, to whom the superior gave infeftment therein; witnesses, Alexander Newton, son and heir apparent of the said John of Newton, George Synclar of Blanna, Thomas of Newton, William Chernsyde, Alexander Qwhippo, James Lempatlaw, vicar of Makcarstoun, Dungal Hay and George Colvyn; Alexander Clerk, clerk of the diocese of St. Andrews, being notary.

572. Precept of Sasine by Robert Lauder of Bass, knight, and proprietor of the lands of Newhall, directing Alexander Aldinstoun of that ilk, George Belsis of that ilk, George Rantoun, and Gilbert Aldinstoun, or any of them, to infeft David Rantoun of Billie in the western half of the lands of Woodfayt with pertinents, extending to five and a half merks of land, lying in the lordship of Newhall and constabulary of Haddington; which formerly belonged to Alexander Cokburn of Newhall, and were resigned by him in the hands of the granter at his dwelling place of Beill, where this precept is dated, 16th May 1512, and signed ROBERT LAUD.

573. Precept of Sasine by Patrick, Earl of Bothuile, Lord of Halis and Crychtoun, and Great Admiral of Scotland, directed to John Dowglass of Hawthornden, William Sinclar and John Lamb, as his bailies, to give sasine to his kinsman, Alexander Hepburn of Quhitsum, and the lawful heirs of his body, whom failing, to Thomas Hepburn, his natural son, and the lawful heirs to be procreated of his body, whom failing, to revert to the granter and his heirs, in the lands of Auldhamestox, with pertinents, together with the superiority of the lands of Scottandeluycht, with pertinents, in the said barony of Auldhamestox, lying within the barony of Halis by annexation, and constabulary of Haddington. Dated at Edinburgh, 12th June 1543. Signed, PATRICK, EARL BOTHUILE.

574. Procuratory of Resignation by David Rentoun of Billy to for surrendering in his Majesty's hands the kirklands of Penkailtland pertaining to the Vicarage thereof, viz., the Viccaris hill in Easter Penkailtland with the meadow adjacent thereto, with their pertinents, in favour of James Richertsoun of Smetoun, who is to be infeft therein in liferent, and Robert Richertsoun, his second lawful son, in fee. Failing heirs male of the body of the said Robert, the subjects in question are entailed in succession upon Alexander the third, and James the eldest sons of the said James, and Robert, brother german of the said James, elder, and the heirs male of their bodies, whom failing,

the heirs and assignees whomsoever of the said Robert, his second son, in terms of contract dated at Edinburgh, 10th June 1597. The date of the Procuratory is only filled in with the year 1598, and the testing clause is not filled up, but the signatures of DAVID RANTOUN off BILLIE, Niniane Chirnsyd, witness, and Jhone Partone, wetnes, are appended.

575. Sasine in form of a Declaration by George Roule, bailie in that part of David Rantoun of Billy, that in terms of a precept directed to him by the said David Rantoun he had given infeftment to Janet of St. Clair in liferent in the lands of Easter Pencatland with their pertinents in the constabulary of Hadingtoun and sheriffdom of Edinburgh on the day of the date of these presents, which bear date at Edinburgh, 7th November 1478, before these witnesses, James Sinclair, Thomas Gray, Richard Sinclair, John Richartsoun, William Queyrland. The precept above-mentioned is inserted at length, and mentions that David Rantoun has granted a charter of these lands to Janet of St. Clair. It bears date at Edinburgh, 4th November 1478, the witnesses being Mr. Patrick Roule, provost of Dalkeith, and John Roule, brothers, Alexander Weddaile and William Quereland.

576. Charter by John Rantoun of Billie with consent of his eldest son David, to Alison Heriot, of the lands of Easter Pencatland. He states that he has received from her a certain sum of money. The lands are to be held of the granter blench. The Charter is dated at Billie, 27th December 1580; witnesses, Mr. Robert Fawsyde, apparent of that Ilk, Patrick Lewingstoun, apparent of Saltcoittis, William Melville, Burgess of Edinburgh, John Broun in Hoprig, Mr. William Scott, writer, and William Fawsyde, servitor to Thomas Fawsyde of that Ilk. The signatures of the granters and their seals are appended.

8. HILTON.

577. Discharge by Cuthbert, Lord Kilmaueria, and Baron of Hiltone, to Andrew Blacader of that Ilk, his tenant of the barony of Hilton, for all dues bygone; given under his hand and seal, 23rd June 1494.

578. Letters of Reversion by Andro Blacater of that Ilk, to Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, Lord Kilmawers and Baron of the barony of Hilton, in which he narrates that after the forfeiture of the said barony and the new infeftment thereof given by the King to the said Earl, the said Earl, with consent of William Cunnyngname, his son and heir apparent, had infeft him in his lands of Hilton, and pertinents thereof, excepting the "principale chemeise" of the said barony and one husband land and the sixth part of another husband land which the said Earl reserves for doing of the service he owes to the King as overlord, and for the holding of his courts, and excepting also the tenandries of the said barony and the superiority of the tenants of the same, which the Earl reserves to himself and his heirs. He further narrates that with these exceptions the above lands were disposed by the deceased Alexander, Lord Kilmawers, "fairbear" of the said Earl,

as Baron of Hilton, to the deceased Adam Blacater of that Ilk, "foirbear" of the said Andrew, long before the forfeiture of the said barony; notwithstanding whereof he obliges himself and his heirs and assignees, on receiving payment from the said Earl and his heirs upon the altar of St. James the Apostle in the Collegiate Church of Sanct Gele in Edinburgh of the 200 merks for which the said lands were formerly wadset and of the 80 merks which he has now paid to the said Earl towards his payment of his composition for the said lands and barony of Hilton, and on receiving further a lease of these lands for seven years, to resign the same in favour of the said Earl and his heirs; dated at Edinburgh, 18th May 1508; witnesses, Alexander Cuninghame, Sir Walter Nory, provost of Kilmawers, Sir Ninian Cuninghame, chaplain, Robert Cunningham, William Galloway, Archibald Manderstounne and James Hume.—(Signed) ANDRO BLAKAT off yat Ilk.

579. Discharge by William Conyghame, Master of Glencarne, to Beatrice Blacater and Margaret Blacater, nieces and heirs of the deceased Andrew Blacater of that Ilk, for 16*l*. Scots, as the rent of the Manse, one husband land, and the sixth part of another husband land in the barony of Hiltoun, belonging to Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, the discharger's father and him, for all terms preceding the date hereof, and discharging the same to them, and Alison Dowglass, their mother; dated at Edinburgh, 10th February 1538; witnesses, Symoun Prestoun, provost of Edinburgh, Edmund Kyncaid, burgess thereof, John Hwyme, Sir Robert Lyddell and Mr. John Pebliss, notary. Signed by the discharger.

580. Letters of Gift under the Privy Seal to John Hwme of Blacader of the nonentry of the lands of Hilton and advocacy of the kirk thereof since the death of the Earl of Glencarne, or the last lawful possessor thereof; dated at Dunbar, 6th July 1599. (Extract from the Register of the Privy Seal.)

581. Summons of removing at the instance of George Home, now of Wedderburn, against John and David Home, portioners of Blakader, and Robert Broun, Archibald Richartsoun, Henry Strang, William Gilry, Symon Prestoun, John Brounhill, John Wyld, John Maw, Sir Thomas Henrysoun, William Broun in Haymouth, Peter Dykes, William Neisbet, John Crawford, Thomas Broun, Patrick Thomson, Elspeth Rechartsoun, John Reid and Robert Neisbet, as tenants and occupiers of the lands and barony of Hilton; dated at Edinburgh, 7th May 1583.

9. KIMMERGHAME.

582. Transumpt of a charter of confirmation by King James the First of a charter by Margaret Stewart, Countess of Mar, daughter of the deceased (Thomas) Stewart, Earl of Angus, to her brother . . . (torn) . . . John of St. Clair, lord of Hirdmastoun, of all her lands whatsoever within the town of Kymerrgham and territory thereof, the superiority of which has been resigned by her sister, Elizabeth Stewart, in her pure virginity; to be held of the granter in fee and heritage for payment of

1d. annually in name of blench, if asked; dated at the Castle of Temptaloun, 2nd January 1378; witnesses, William, Earl of Douglasdale and Mar; Sir Alexander of Lyndesay, lord of Glenesk, Sir Walter of Haliburtone, lord of that ilk, Sir William of Lyndesey, lord of Biris, and Patrick Hepburn, lord of Halis, knights; Alexander of Ramsey, lord of Dalwolsy, Alan Lawder, and William Borthwic, lord of Caituod (?). The King's confirmation is dated at Edinburgh, 9th May 1429; witnesses, John, Bishop of Glasgow, Chancellor; John Forrester, Lord Chamberlain; Sir Walter of Ogilvy, knight, Lord Treasurer; William Foulis, provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothville, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Mr. Thomas de Myrtone, Dean of Glasgow. The transumpt was made at the instance of Mariota Sinclair and Margaret Sinclair, daughters and heiresses of the deceased John Sinclair of Polwart, son of the deceased John Sinclair of Hirdmastone, whose husbands were respectively George Home and Patrick Home, who by their procurator, Gilbert Lummyedane, applied for the same to John of Ottirburn, Licentiate in Decrees, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Methven, Canon of Glasgow and Official of St. Andrews within the Archdeaconate of Lothian. He having given due notice and received no objections, furnished the transumpt desired, dated at the Consistorial place of the parish church of St. Giles of Edinburgh, 20th March 1468; witnesses, Mr. Robert Halcurstoun and Gilbert Ottirburn, rectors of Cultry and Slanys, and William Scot and Patrick Weyr, vicars of Ednam and Benyn (?). Robert Cotis, priest of Glasgow diocese, is notary.

583. Precept by William of Douglas, Earl of Angus, and lord of Jedworth Forest, Liddesdale and Bonkil, directing his bailie of Bonkil to give sasine to John of St. Clair in the lands of Kymbegham with their pertinents in the barony of Bonkil as heir of his deceased father, William of St. Clair of Hirdmanstoun, knight; dated at Temptaloun, 15th May 1487.

584. Instrument of Sasine, dated 20th November 1461, given by John Sinclair of Hirdmanston to William Sinclair, his son, of a temple tenement in the town and territory of Kimmerghame; witnesses, George Sinclair of Blance, Robert Ramsay of Cullerhop, and others; George of Lauedre, clerk of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

585. Instrument of Sasine, dated 11th March 1462, in favour of William de Sancto Claro, son of John de Sancto Claro, lord of Hirdmanstoun, in the lands of Kymberiam, granted to him by his said father for his many good and deserving services; proceeding on a precept by his father, dated at Hyrdmanstoun, 6th March, 1462, to which Alexander Cokburn of Ormystoun, George of Sinclair of Blance, Patrick of Sinclair, the granter's son, and others are witnesses. The precept is directed to Alexander Cokburn of Langtoun, and William of Sinclair, as bailies, and the latter gives sasine at the Lonyng of the town of Kymberiam, John de Haliburtoun, priest of St. Andrews, being notary.

586. Retour of the special service of Mariota Synclar as one of the lawful and nearest heirs to John Synclar, her grandfather, in half of the lands of Kymbyrgiame, with pertinents, with the superiority thereof and service of free tenants, lying in the regality of Bonkil and sheriffdom of Berwic. The lands are valued at 20*l.* scots, and at as much in time of peace, and are held in chief of the Earl of Angus, in whose hands they have been, as superior, since the death of the said John Synclare, which took place on 20th December last, 1466. This retour was exped in the tolbooth of Berwick-upon-Tweed on 7th April 1467, before Adam of Hepburn of Dunayr, sheriff of Berwick, and the following jury of inquest:—Robert of Laweder of Edryngtoun, Adam of Nesbet of that Ilk, Robert Inglis of Lochend, Adam of Blacader, David Lummysdene of Blenhern, John Atkynsoun of Lathome, Thomas Lumysdene of that Ilk, Nicholas of Paxtoun, John Ellame of Butterdene, Patrick Sleich of Cumliche, Nicholas Forman of Hutoun, Thomas Edyntoun of that Ilk, John of Lumysdene, Alexander of Manderstoun, James of Kells, Robert Diesoun and Patrick Jedwort of Gamylschelis, esquires.

587. Extract from the Register of the Privy Seal of Precept for Letters of Gift to James, Earl of Morton, of the ward and nonentry of the lands, lordships and baronies of Douglas, Bothwell, and Craufurd Douglas *alias* Craufurd Lindesay, in the sheriffdom of Lanark; the lands of Thomptalloun and Reidsyde in the constabulary of Hadingtoun and sheriffdom of Edinburgh; the lands, lordships, baronies and regalties of Abirnethie in the sheriffdom of Perth, of Kerymure in the sheriffdom of Forfar, of Selkirk in the sheriffdom of Selkirk, of Jedburcht Forest in the sheriffdom of Roxburgh, and of Bonkle and Prestoun, with the lands of Kymmerghame in the sheriffdom of Berwick, with all others which pertained to the deceased George, Master of Angus, and his predecessors, and for all the years since his death till the entry of the lawful heir of lawful age; dated at Edinburgh, 8th December 1561.

588. Certificate of Discharge by Mr. Henry Makcalzeane, Justice-depute, under the Seal of Justiciary, in the tolbooth of Edinburgh on 15th July 1581, to Adam Forman, William Broun, Thomas Wood, Richard Reidpeth, Patrick Sinclair and John Sinclair, all in Kymmerghame, who compeared to answer to an accusation of having gone with others armed and in warlike manner to the number of twenty persons, and with molesting on the highway Jean Hepburn, Lady Polwart, James Aikman, messenger, and George Spark in Polwart, within the town of Kymmergham, invading the said James Aikman for his slaughter, taking him captive and detaining him as prisoner in the place of Wedderburn for one hour; striking and beating of the said Jean Hepburn to the great danger of her life, and wounding the said George Spark in his head, to the great effusion of his blood; all on 24th April last. They had denied the charge and were absolved therefrom by an assize.

10. LAUDERDALE.

589. Charter by William, Earl of Douglas, lord of the valley of Lidelle and [torn] of Lawedre, confirming a charter granted

by John of Erthe to William, son of John the son of William, and Lady Mary, his spouse, of the lands of Dene, Scottestoun and the Toftes within the barony of Haltoun and constabulary of Lawedre, and that for his faithful counsel; to be held by them and their lawful heirs of the granter blench and of the chief lord of the fee for the customary services. The charter by John of Erthe is undated, but the witnesses are William, Earl of Douglas, chief lord of the foresaid lands, Sir Archibald of Douglas, and Sir William of Gledstanes, knights; Adam of Hoppringle, and others. The charter of confirmation is also undated, but the witnesses are Sir Archibald of Douglas, Sir William of Gladstanes, Mr. Richard of Foggou, canon of Glasgow and rector of Douglas; Sir Richard Small, rector of the Church of Rathou; William Mautalent, William, the granter's clerk, and others. The charter is somewhat torn. Both are probably about 1360.

590. Charter by William, Earl of Douglas and Mar, Lord of Liddesdale and of the Constabulary of Lawedre, to the following effect. That seeing our beloved cousin, John of St. Clair, holds heritably of us the lands of Carfra and of Hirdemanstoun within the foresaid constabulary for homage and service, suits of court, with wards, reliefs and marriages, so we will that the said John and his heirs shall hold the said lands of Carfra as at present of us and our heirs with the said burdens and customs; and for the tenderness which we bear to the said John, and not without cause, we grant, dispone and by these presents confirm to him the foresaid lands of Hirdemanstoun with their pertinents in free blench. These lands are to be held as above of the granter for payment as said is, viz., for Carfra, the customary services, with ward, relief and marriage, and for Herdmanstoun, a pair of gilt spurs at the granter's castle of Lawedre, at the feast of the nativity of John the Baptist, in name of blench farm, if asked. Dated at Thomptalown, 17th June 1377.

591. Charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway and of the constabulary of Lauder, as follows:—Whereas our beloved cousin, William of St. Clair, has held heritably of us the lands of Hirdmanston within the constabulary foresaid in blench farm, and the lands of Carfrae within the same constabulary for homage and service, suits of court and ward, relief and marriage, so we are willing that the said William and his heirs shall hold the said lands of Hirdmanstoun of us and our heirs in blench farm as formerly; and on account of the tenderness which we have for the said William, and not without cause, we give, grant and by these presents confirm the lands of Carfra aforesaid to them also in blench farm; both to be held of the granter and his heirs therefor in blench farm for payment of a pair of gilt spurs at the Castle of Lauder at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, if asked; dated at Dunbar, 20th January 1401.

592. Charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Annandale and of the regality of Lawder, whereby he confirms a charter by William of St. Clair, knight, lord of Herdmanstoun, with consent of Margaret, his wife, wadsetting to David of

Edmouthston of that ilk for 140 merks, his lands of Carfra, viz., the mains and town thereof, and another land called the mill land lying in the fee of Carfra within the regality of Lawder; dated at Edinburgh, 31st January 1413; witnesses, Thomas of St. Clair, Alexander of Graham, Andrew Wricht and Alexander of Cragy. The charter of confirmation is dated also at Edinburgh, 31st July 1415.

593. Retour of the special service of Oswald Purves, as heir of William Purves, his father, in four carucates of land, with pertinents, in the town and territory of Erailtoun, within the earldom of March and shire of Berwick, which are of the annual value by the old extent of 8*l.*, and now of 16*l.*; and are held of the King blench, for payment of a pair of gloves at Martinmas, if asked. They have been in the King's hands for two months, and the said Oswald is of lawful age. The retour was exped at Aytone before Patrick Home of Fastcastell, sheriff depute of Berwick, on 1st October 1504, by the following jury:—Thomas Adingtoun of that ilk, David Chyrnsyd of Est Nesbyt, Alexander Ellem of Butterdene, Walter Lauder, Norman Lummsdene in Coldinghame, William Retpeth of Grenside, William Haig of Bemyside, George Trotter in Susterpeth, Ninian Trotter of Flemyngewallis, Richard Cok in Pynkertone, Richard Ellem, Patrick Aldincraw in East Restone, John Aldincraw there, Alexander Ellem in Rayntone and Patrick Stewart.

594. Charter by King James the Fourth under the great seal to Alexander Lawder, provost of Edinburgh, and Janet Paterson, his spouse, in liferent, of the lands of Thirlstane and others, which belonged to the deceased William Maitland of Lethington, grandfather of the present William Maitland of Lethington, and were recognised by the Council on account of the nonentry of the heir for over twenty-five years and a term. Dated at Edinburgh, 31st May 1509; and described under this date in the Registrum Magni Sigilli.

595. Instrument of Sasine, dated 14th March 1583, in favour of Thomas Leirmonth, son and heir apparent of John Leirmonth of Erslingtoun, in those two acres of Erslingtoun which formerly belonged to the deceased Thomas Rymour, lying in the town and territory of Erslingtoun, Earldom of March and sheriffdom of Berwick, and which the said John had resigned; proceeding upon a Precept granted by Sir Alexander Henrysone, Master of the Hospital of Trinity College Church near Edinburgh, with counsel of Robert Pont, provost of Edinburgh, and of the prebendaries of the said church, superiors of the said lands, dated 7th April 1576. Sasine was given by Thomas Tait; witnesses, Christopher Cuninghame, John Maissoun and Hugh Donaldson in Erslingtoun and Robert Patersoun in Cawersyd.

11. WHITSOME.

596. Charter by Patrick Hepburn, Lord Halis, to his son, Alexander Hepburn, and the lawful heirs male of his body, of his lands of Qwhytsun with their pertinents in the sheriffdom of Berwick, but reserving to himself and his heirs the services of

the tenants and advocacy of the church thereof; to be held of the granter blench; dated at Hales, 11th February 1462; witnesses, Mr. Patrick Hepburn, rector of the church of Lyntoun, the granter's "beloved son," James Cockburn of Stobbiswode, Adam of Qwhitelaw, Patrick Thomson, William Barbour, and Alexander Clark, notary. The granter's seal is appended.

597. Instrument of Sasine, dated 10th November 1517, in favour of Alexander Hepburne, son and heir of the deceased Alexander Hepburne of Duntervy, knight, in the lands of Quhitsum; proceeding upon a precept of *Clare constat* by Patrick, Earl of Bothuile, and John, Prior of St. Andrews, his tutor testamentar, dated at Haddington, 17th September 1517, and directed to John Balfour, messenger, Thomas Naper and William Browne. The last named gives the sasine to Alexander Fokart, as attorney for Alexander Hepburne, James Hume, priest of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

598. Precept by King James the Sixth directed to Alexander Weddell in Little Montoun for infetting Alexander Hume of Manderstoun and his heirs and assignees in the lands of Quhitsum in the sheriffdom of Berwick, which formerly belonged heritably to Alexander Hepburn of Quhitsum, knight, held by him from the deceased James, Earl of Bothuile, but which have fallen into the hands of the said Earl and Alexander Hepburn; dated at Edinburgh, 3rd February 1568.

599. Copy of an entry in the Register of the Privy Seal, (extracted by Daniel Hay) noting a Precept for a Charter to William Home of the fourteen husband lands and a cottage land in Quhitsum called Hepburn's Quarter, in the parish of Quhitsum and sheriffdom of Berwick, occupied by William Pollwart, David Polwart, Thomas Johnnestoune, John Cockburn, and Patrick Jaffray. The lands belonged formerly to Francis, sometime Earl of Bothwell, or Hercules Stewart, his brother, but are now in the King's hands through the said Earl's forfeiture. They are to be held in fee and heritage for the customary services. Dated at Edinburgh, 12th November 1592.

600. Feu Charter by Patrick Hepburn of Quhitsum to Alexander Fokhart, elder in Quhitsum, of a husband land and others there, for the yearly payment of the old rental of *8l. 10s.*, with three and a half capons and one hen and three-fourths of a hen, and *11s. 8d.* of augmentation; dated at Edinburgh, 7th June 1595; witnesses, Patrick Cockburne, tutor of Langton, Richard Cass, W.S., and others.

There is a series of thirteen charters by the portioners of Whitsum, viz. Alexander Fokhart, elder, and Alexander Fokhart, younger, Henry Haitlie, William Sampson, Robert Craufurd, William Wasoun, Alexander Crocebie, Patrick Dickson, George Innerweik, John Thorbrand, Robert Sampson, Patrick Yalloseis and John Crawford, to Elizabeth Home, spouse of Patrick Cockburne of Easter Borthwick, tutor of Langtoun, in liferent, and Patrick Cockburne, his eldest lawful son, in fee, of annual rents from their husband lands there; dated at Whitsum.

6th August 1595; witnesses, Thomas Cokburne, brother german of the said Patrick Cokburne, elder, Patrick Cokburne in Langtoun, Robert Graden in Crages, and Alexander Cuik and John Bukholme, notaries.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS WRITS AND MSS.

601. Precept by Adam of Hepburne, Lord of Hales, and Steward of the Earldom of March, knight, directed to Philip of Nesbyt of that ilk, Thomas Dicson of Mersyntoun, and William Dicson, as his bailies, intimating to them that he has received a brieve from chancery, and appointing them to give sasine to John of St. Clair, son and heir of John of St. Clair of Hyrdmainstoun, and Katherine, his spouse, and the survivor of them, in the lands of Polworde, with pertinents, lying within the Earldom of March; dated at Hales, 1st January 1448-4.

602. Charter by King James the Second to David of Anstruthir, son and heir apparent of John of Anstruthir of that ilk, of the lands of Moreistoun, with their pertinents in the sheriffdom of Berwick, which belonged to the said John, his father, having been recently redeemed from Alan of Lawedir of the Tower of Lawedir and resigned for this regrant by Henry of Bikkertoun Castle, as procurator of the said John; to be held of the King as Steward of Scotland for the customary services; dated at Edinburgh, 19th May 1445; witnesses, James, Bishop of Dunkeld, Chancellor; William, Earl of Douglas; William, Lord of Summerwell; James of Lewingstoun, Custodian of the King's person and Captain of the Castle of Stirling, Alexander of Hwme of that ilk, James of Auchinlek of that ilk, and William of Cranstoun of Corsby, knights; Mr. William Turnbull, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and John de Railston, Secretary to the King.

603. Agreement, dated 20th May 1462, whereby John Landalis, son and heir of the deceased John Landalis, burgess of the Canongate, for the sum of 50s. yearly, leases for three years to John Sinclair, Lord of Hyrdmonstoun, a tenement in the Canongate on the north side thereof, between the lands of John Talzour on the east and Adam Cordwaner on the west; done in the dwelling house of David Rede, notary; witnesses, John Heryot, Edward Stephinsoun, James Beruyk and James Bull; James Inglis, priest of the diocese of Glasgow, being notary.

604. Notarial Instrument, dated 2nd May 1472, narrating that in presence of the subscribing notary and witnesses William Neving, King's messenger, with the underwritten witnesses went to the presence of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and presented to him certain letters from the King written on paper and sealed with his signet, requiring his answer, which letters having been read and understood the said Earl replied and said—That he was burdened by these letters to hold a certain court on a certain day named therein for administering of justice between William Sinclair of Hirdmanston and his opponent, which day contained in the said letters he could not or was unwilling to keep; but he said he would communicate with the Lords of his Majesty's

Council and advise with them thereupon. Upon which the said William Neving asked instruments. This was done within the lodging of the said Earl at Edinburgh; witnesses, John of Carmichell, Alexander Home, David Eddington, David Frog, Adam Sinclair, George Sinclair, Hugh Spens, and Henry Fethy; Robert Marcial, clerk of St. Andrew's diocese, being notary.

605. Retour of the special service of Thomas Broun, as son and heir of John Broun, in a carucate of land with pertinents on the north side of Flemingtoun, valued at four merks annually and held in chief of the Laird of Lestalrik and Flemingtoun for service of ward and relief, such services being given as neighbouring tenants in these lands are accustomed to give; exped before Henry Congiltoun, Sheriff depute of Berwick, at Berwick on 20th May 1477, by the following jury:—Robert Lawder of Edrington, Thomas Edington of that ilk, Thomas Lumisden of that ilk, Philip Nesbit, William Douglas, Archibald Manderstone, Robert Nesbit, William Lawder, John Skougalle, Edmund Nesbit, David Byne, Richard Cok, Patrick Nesbit, Walter Manderstone and John Edington. John Broun has been dead three months, and his son is of lawful age.

606. Copy of a Petition to the Pope, commencing—*"Beatissime Pater ut animarum saluti devotorum oratorum vestrorum nobilium Roberti Lawdir, filii et apparentis heredis Domini de Bass, baronis de Stantown, etc.; Kentigerni Hepburn, Gilberti Kynate et Patricii Skowgale ac Alexandri Sidserf, necnon Wilelmi Douglas, Johannis Fostare, Wilelmi Sinclare, Philippi Nesbeth, Gilberti Wauchop, David Rentoun, Johannis Nesbit, Wilelmi Gibsoun, Alexandri Home, Thome Arnot, Archibaldi Dunbare, Thome Home, Johannis Salmont, Hugonis Dunbare, Gawini Home, Wilelmi Mandirstoun, Johannis Abirnethy, Sancti Andree dioceseos, Johannis Somerviel, Glasguensis dioceseos, ac omnium conjugatorum uxorum et eorundem utriusque sexus liberorum salubrius consulatur, supplicant igitur Sanctitati vestre prefati oratores quatenus eis, etc."* They crave that a competent confessor or priest of any secular order may be appointed to absolve them from excommunications, suspensions, interdicts and other ecclesiastical censures or penalties which they may have incurred, and in special *"in quibusdam literis Apostolicis ad instanciam Regis Scotorum contra conspiratores sive rebellis in ipsum regem Scotorum contentis latis, incursis et promulgatis,"* referring to the letter from Pope Innocent the Eighth to James, Bishop of Imola, Legate Apostolic, in 1485, for restoring peace between King James the Third of Scotland and his subjects (printed at length in Theiner's *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum*, p. 496), and referring also to the *"bello sive conflictu de Stirling,"* better known as the battle of Sauchie, at which that monarch was slain. The letter proceeds in the ordinary form and is attested by Robert Ayton, notary public, as being a true copy of the principal confessional which emanated from the Apostolic See in favour of the said persons, transumed by the said notary in presence of Patrick Glen, Henry Congleton and Sir William Slecht, notary, on penult January 1491. That the prayer of the petition was granted is

intimated by the word "Fiat" being written upon it against a resumé of the requests in list form at the foot of the document. There is a Bull of Absolution by Pope Innocent the Eighth in favour of certain persons in the West of Scotland who had rebelled against King James the Third printed in *The Douglas Book*, by Sir William Fraser, Vol. III, p. 385. It is dated 27th June 1491.

607. Precept by Patrick, Earl of Boithuile, Lord Halis and Creichtoun, directing Gavin Home and William Runseman to infett William Hume of Lochtullo and his heirs and assignees in the lands of Prendergaist, extending to twenty husband lands, with the mill thereof; and also the lands of Quhiterig, extending to fifteen husband lands, with their pertinents; lying within the barony of Hales by annexation, and sheriffdom of Berwick; which lands the granter has sold to the said William Hume; dated at Inverness, 13th March 1538; (signed) PATRIK, EARL BOITHUILE. His seal is appended.

608. Copy Notarial Instrument narrating that on 16th October 1548, Sir Patrick Hepburn of Wauchtoun, knight, as procurator for Mr. George Hepburn, rector of Haucht, his natural son, passed to the presence of John, Bishop of Brechin, and presenting to him letters of presentation granted by the Queen, with consent of James, Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, dated at Levingston, 11th October 1548, in favour of the said Mr. George Hepburn, to the Chancellory of Brechin, vacant by the death of Mr. Alexander Turyng, formally required him to give collation thereupon. For reply the said Bishop stated that he had already done in this matter what it behoved the Ordinary to do, and therefore he declined to accede to the request, whereupon the said Sir Patrick Hepburn took instruments in the hands of the notary present, Richard Capper, priest of the diocese of Brechin; witnesses (the above being done in the Bishop's chamber), John Cockburn, rector of Kilmour, Mr. Alexander Vite, chaplain, and Henry Congiltoun.

609. Discharge by William Douglas of Quittingham to his "trest freind, Mr. David Home of the Brokholls," for 114*l.*, in payment of the price of the "cornis of the teind cornis of Eist and Westeris Brokhollis" of this crop, 1586.

610. Charter by William Home of Aytoun, with consent of Libra Hamiltoun, his wife, and Patrick Home, his eldest lawful son and heir apparent, also of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, Mr. Robert Bruce, minister of the Word of God at Edinburgh, and George Douglas of Parkhead, as the interdictors of the said Patrick Home, and of the Dean and prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of Restalrig and his Majesty, as his superiors; to James Wauchope, indweller at the mill of Boigend, of the lands of Riddleuch and pertinents thereof, formerly alienated to him and now occupied by him; to be held of the granter under his said superiors for payment of the agreed-upon rent and duties; dated at Houndwood and Duns, 19th June and 1st November 1598.

611. Obligation by Mr. David Home, parson and minister at the kirk of Grenelaw, in which he narrates that Sir George Home of Grenelaw, Treasurer to our Sovereign Lord, has obtained a tack of the teinds of the parish kirk of Grenelaw for two liferents and two periods of nineteen years thereafter, from the date of his entry, which was in August 1602, from the Commendator of Kelso, his father, and that the said Sir George has presented him, the said Mr. David, to the parsonage and vicarage of Grenelaw; wherefore he promises, for himself and his successors, never to oppose the said tack in any way, under the penalty of the "tinsell of our perpetuall guid fame and name, and swa furth never to be reputit faithfull, honest, nor of trewth amangs ony worthie persones"; dated at Edinburgh, 31st March 1603; witnesses, Sir David Murray of Cospartie, knight, Comptroller; John Arnott, burgess of Edinburgh, and others.

612. Presentation by Sir John Home of Blacader, knight, of David Home, his second lawful son, to the chaplainry of the Virgin Mary in the parish kirk of Adderhame, for the space of nine years, for the education of the said David at the schools. It is vacant by the death of the former possessor. Command is given to Thomas Home, son of George Home of Cramecruik, to give possession. Dated at Blacader Place, 9th November 1610.

613. Charter by Alexander Wode, son and heir of the deceased William Wode in Dunbar, who was son and heir of the deceased Elizabeth Purves, who was one of the three daughters and heiresses of the deceased William Purves, portioner of Hutoun, in terms of contract between him and his deceased mother, Janet Lumaden, with consent of David Lumaden in Over Mordingtoun for his interest, to Sir John Home of Hutounhall, knight, and Elizabeth Carmichael, his wife, in liferent, and their children and the heirs of the said Sir John, in fee, of his third part of these lands called Purves lands with pertinents, extending to three husband lands, one cottage land and a 16s. land in the town and territory of Hutoun, Hutounbel and Crocery in the sherifdom of Berwick; to be held feu of the granter for payment of 50s. yearly; dated at Hutounhall, 22nd February 1614; witnesses, Alexander Home, portioner of Hutoun, Alexander Furde and Walter Carmichael, servitors to the said Sir John Home, John Horne, notary, and Robert Pow, his servant. Confirmation of this Charter was obtained under the great seal on 1st August 1625.

614. Contract of Marriage dated at Prestonkirk, 26th May 1617, between Mr. Christopher Knowes, lawful son of the deceased Christopher Knowes, burgess of Dunbar, and Marion Hepburn, lawful daughter of Mr. Edward Hepburn, parson and minister of Hauche, who brings with her a tocher of 1,000 merks; witnesses, William Carnagie, burgess of Edinburgh, and Edward and John Nicolson in Prestonkirk.

615. Contract of Marriage, dated at Tofts, 14th August 1628, between David Home of Nynewells, and Helen, lawful daughter of John Belsches of Tofts, advocate. He binds himself to obtain service as heir to his deceased father, Andrew Home of Nynewells, or any other of his predecessors, in the four husband lands of

Nynewells, the lands called Dunbaris Hauche, *alias* Raunaldis Hauche, six husband lands at the east end of the town of Chirnside, two husband lands in Chirnside, and in all the lands acquired by the deceased David Home of Nynewells from the deceased Robert Logan of Restalrige and the deceased Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugus, extending to twenty-four acres in the town and territory of Eyemouth; also in the lands in Hornedane and Paxton, and the fishing belonging thereto on the Water of Tweid acquired by the said deceased David Home of Nynewells, "guidsir brother" (granduncle) of the said David Home now of Nynewells, from the said Robert Logan and Sir George Ogilvie; and then infest his said future spouse therein in liferent. Her tocher is 8,000 merks, of which 5,000 are to be paid at next Martinmas and the remainder before Whitsunday 1680. The witnesses are Mr. Alexander Gibson, fiar of Durie, one of the Clerks of the College of Justice, Mr. David Home, parson and minister of Grinlaw, Mr. Henry Blyth, minister of Eckillis, James Inglis of Eistfeild, Mr. Robert Craig, advocate, and others.

616. Extract Decreet by John Home of Renton, sheriff principal of Berwick, in a Court held in the tolbooth of Dunse on 20th November 1628, ordaining a transumpt to be made from the Prothogol book of the deceased George Craig, notary, of an Instrument of Sasine, dated 14th August 1579, in favour of Andrew Galbraith, son and heir of the deceased Alexander Galbraith of Easter Wynscheillis, in the lands of Easter Wynscheillis, which proceeded upon a precept from Chancery, dated at Edinburgh, 20th August, in the thirteenth year of the King's reign. Sasine was given by John Cokburn in Chapelcleuch; witnesses, Robert Reidpeth, natural son to the deceased William Reidpeth of that Ilk, and David Galbraith, natural brother of the said Alexander.

617. Brîeve of Inquest for the service of David Home, dated 1st June 1680, with indorsement to the effect that on the 17th of the same month David Home, now of Nynewalls, was served heir general of Andrew Home of Nynewalls, his great grandfather, in the tolbooth of Dunse, before Robert Cokburne of Blacksmiln, sheriff depute of Berwick, by the following jury:—George Achinlek of Cumledge, Robert Douglas, bailie of Coldingham, George Trotter, elder, of Prentonan, Alexander Trotter of Charteris, Patrick Cokburne of Caldra, John Home, elder, portioner of Newton of Whitsum, William Home of Linthill, James Redpath in Otlacleuch, John Graden, elder, of Langrig, William . . . in East Nisbet, James Nisbet in Spitle, Thomas Duns in Oxindean, Nicolas Broutfeild in Oxinvir, George Ridpeth of Angelraw, and David Cowen in Dodingtoun.

618. Notarial Instrument stating that Alexander Gaittis, portioner of Dunse, as procurator of Sir John Home of Blakader, knight, passed on 29th September 1682 to the personal presence of Sir Alexander Nisbet of that Ilk within the place of West Nisbet, and intimated to him the said Sir John's intention to redeem the lands of Greinsyde, with their pertinents and the

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salmon fishing upon the west ford of Norham, from him and Dame Katherine Swyntone, his spouse, by payment of the redemption money of 4,000 merks within the parish kirk of Edrham on 10th November next, and warning him to be then present there; witnesses, Robert Nisbet in Dunee, John Dewar, younger, there, and James Burne, lawful son of Alexander Burne, there.

619. Disposition by James Brounfeild of Quhythous, with consent of Margaret Spotswood, his mother, to Mr. John Home of Foulshotlaw and Janet Dickson, his spouse (for whom Abraham Home in Kennetsydeheids is cautioner), for 2,500 merks, of the third part of the four and a half husband lands of Hassington, with their pertinents, presently occupied by Andrew Johnstone, and which were acquired by the deceased Nycoll Brounfeild of Quhythous, father of the disponent, from the deceased George Ker of Fawdounsyde; and also the croft to the east of Hassington, called Clerkcroft. He likewise disposes the other two parts of the said lands of Hassington, held by him as kindly tenant from the Earl of Home; but all under reversion. Dated at Hassington, 11th April 1684; witnesses, James Brounfeild of Hardakers, Alexander and George, sons of Robert Diksone of Stainfald, and others.

620. Contract of Marriage, dated at Duns, 29th January 1645, between George Nisbet, lawful son of the deceased David Nisbet at the West Mill of Kymmerghame, and Isobel Home, lawful daughter of the deceased William Home in Manderstoun, with consent of Robert Home, her eldest lawful brother. They are to marry before the last day of February next. She brings a tocher of 2,000 merks and is to be infeft in the liferent of certain lands by the said George Nisbet.

621. Contract of Marriage, dated (July?) 1648 between Patrick Johnstone, son of James Johnstone in Easterlaws of Whitsome, and Agnes Broune, lawful daughter of William Broune in Kymmerghame East Mill. They are to marry before 1st August next and James Johnstone is to receive the couple into household with himself and entertain them and their children honestly and sufficiently "in meitt, drink, beding and weiring cloathes" as becomes their rank and quality "swa lang as they sall happin to aggrie in houshald togidder." William Broune pays as tocher 500 merks.

622. Contract of Wadset by Robert Dickson of Buchtrig to Mr. John Dickson, minister at Kells in Galloway, for 5,000 merks of his six husband lands in the town and territory of Buchtrig, and his half husband land in the town and territory of Lethem, with the mill and mill lands of Letham, all lying in the parish of Eccles; dated at Wodderburn Myll, 15th August 1648; witnesses, John Home, fiar of Broomehous, and others.

623. Contract of Marriage, dated at Blacader, 28rd March 1653, between John Home of Nynwells (with consent of Helian Belsches, his mother, and John Home, uncle to the Earl of Home, her spouse) and Margaret Home, eldest daughter of John Home of Blacader (with consent of her said father and Margaret Dundas,

her mother), whereby John Home obliges himself to obtain infetment as heir to his father in the lands mentioned in his marriage contract (No. 615 *supra*) and to infett his said future spouse therein in liferent, under reservation of his said mother's liferent in the six husband lands in Chirnside, the two husband lands called Prebendar's lands, twenty-four acres of land in Eyemouth with fishings and cobles thereof, the lands of Dunbar's Hauch, and a yearly sum of 800 merks out of the four husband lands of Nynewells. The lady's tocher is 6,000 merks. Among the witnesses are Sir Alexander Belsches of Tofts, Andrew Ker of L[inton], Mr. George Home of Cymmerghame, James Home of Castla (?), William Home of Linthill, and John and Andrew Home, uncles to the said John Home of Nynewells.

624. Instrument of Sasine of John Home of Blackader in the lands and barony of Blackader with pertinents; also in the lands of Fishweik with the harbour, loch and fishing thereof in the river Tweed, and on the promontory of St. Abes burgh, with all pertinents in the barony of Coldingham; also in the lands called Templar lands in the town and territory of Qubitsum and five butts and templar lands of Blackader; the lands and barony of Greinlaw Reidpeth with the lands of Bromhill and Blaissenbraid and lands of Greinlawdeane; the lands of Polkishauch and Blassenbraid *alias* Blassenberrie; the lands of Eistfeild, Whytsyd, Tenandrie, Markisworth and Claydub; the maynes and town and territory of Greinlaw with the teinds and patronage of the parish church of Greinlaw, all erected into the barony of Greinlaw Reidpeth; also in two husband lands in Elwetlaw and two cottage lands in Greinlaw in the said barony, in all of which his father, John Home of Blackader, died last infett about six and a half years prior to the date of the precept from Chancery—2nd April 1664—on which this sasine proceeds. Sasine is given at the manor places of Greinlaw and Blackader by Sir Henry Home of Heardrig, sheriff depute of Berwick, on 18th April 1664, among the witnesses being John Home of Bromhouse, and Mr. Robert Home, minister at Greinlaw.

625. Contract of Marriage between James Samsone, portioner of Whitsome, and Agnes Riddoch, widow of Adam Jamieson in Dunse. She has two children, Adam and Agnes Jamieson, by her first husband. The contract is dated 18th June 1667; witnesses, James Riddoch, writer, James Wallace, notary in Dunse and John Knox there.

626. Copy of Birth brief in favour of Mr. Alexander Home, dated at Edinburgh, 7th May 1668, setting forth that this Mr. Alexander Home, brother german of Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, knight baronet, being desirous of visiting foreign countries, had besought the King (Charles the Second) to grant this diploma certifying his birth and genealogy. It sets forth that the said Mr. Alexander Home was born in lawful marriage of parents and ancestors on both sides noble in this kingdom both in point of rank and merit, being procreated between his father Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, knight baronet, and

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Dame Christian Hamilton, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton, baron of Innerwick; and which Sir Patrick Home was son of Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, knight bachelor, procreated between him and Dame Julian Carr, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Carr of Farnherst, knight bachelor, and keeper of the Middle Marches of our said kingdom; which Sir Patrick Home was son of Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, knight bachelor, procreated between him and Dame Agnes Home, his wife, daughter of Alexander Home, laird of Manderstoun; and which Sir Patrick Home was son of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart, knight bachelor, procreated between him and Dame Elizabeth Hepburn, his wife, daughter of Sir Adam Hepburn, baron of Wauchtoun; and which Sir Patrick was son of Alexander Hume of Polwart, procreated between him and Margaret Crichton, his wife, daughter of Lord Crichton, and which Alexander was son of Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, treasurer of our said kingdom, procreated between him and Dame Mary Edmonstone, his wife, daughter of John Edmonstone of Edmonstone; which Patrick Hume was son of Patrick Home of Polwart, procreated between him and Margaret Sinclair, his wife, daughter of John Sinclair, laird of Hermiston, and the said Patrick Home was second son of Sir David Home, baron of Wedderburn, who was second son of the Earl of Hume. All these ancestors of Mr. Alexander Hume enumerated in both these series were born in lawful marriage; not a few of them died with honour in public offices; and the rest transmitted to posterity a high reputation for integrity of life. Given under the great seal.

627. Precept of *Clare constat* by Mr. Mark Ker of Moristoun, with consent of Patrick Hume of Coldingham Law, John Achieson, one of the Clerks of Chancery, and Mr. John King, writer in Edinburgh, in which it is narrated that Anna Gray, lawful daughter of the deceased John Gray, portioner of Eymouth, and lately spouse of John Hume of Broomhous, died last infett in the due annual rent of a sum of 2,042 merks 6s. 4d., secured over the lands and others within the barony of Law, which belonged to the deceased Patrick Home, elder of Coldingham Law, and the said Patrick Home, younger thereof, his son, in terms of a bond, dated 7th June 1650, and sasine of Anna Gray therein on 2nd June 1652, and that John Hume, eldest lawful son of the said deceased John Hume and Anna Gray is nearest and lawful heir to his said mother, and is of lawful age. Sasine therein is accordingly directed to be given to him. Dated at Edinburgh and Coldingham 7th April and 9th June 1678.

628. Contract of Marriage, dated at Belchester, 28th November 1674, between Sir Harry Home of Heirdrig, knight, and Katherine Nisbet, Lady Belchester, with consent of Mr. Philip Nisbet in Ladielkirk, her brother german. He is to infett his future spouse in an annuity of 500 merks secured over his lands of Heirdrig, and she conveys to him the whole stock and plenishing of the lands of Belchester of which she is at present in natural possession, under the burden of payment to James Dickson of Belchester, her son, of 1,600 merks, or making over to him so much of the said stock and plenishing as will equal that

amount, or selling the whole to the said James and his curators for this sum. She stipulates that if her said son should die and his property thereby accrue to her, she shall be free to hold it in her own right. The witnesses are, Mr. James Daes of Coldin-knowis, advocate, Mr. George Dickson of Bughtrig, advocate, and Mr. James Nisbet, son to the said Mr. Philip.

629. A paper entitled "The Offices of State and other offices which the King himself bestowes." Written probably about 1696.

1. The Lord Chancellour his fie is 3 or 4,000 merks yearlie. Since the Earle of Rothes his tyme every Chancellour hes besides his fie 1,500 lib. sterline yearly of pention, but befor his time the pension was 1,000 lib. sterline. The Chancellour hes besides the benefite of the great seall, quhich is but casuall, and one year with another it cannot be reckoned above 400 lib. sterline. The Chancellour names alwayes a Wryter to the Signett to keep and append the seall who has some benefite by it, and lykeways appoints any persone he pleases to cary the purse, who hes a just 3d pairt of the Chancellours dues for all things that pass the great seall.

2. The Treasurer's fie is 4 or 5,000 merks yearlie; his pension 1,500 lib. sterline. He hes not office to dispose of nor any other casualty if he be honest.

3. The President of the Privy Councell, though not ane officer of State, has 1,000 lib. sterline pension, and takes place of the Privie Seall. He hes noe other casualty but his pension.

4. The Privie Seall hes now 600 lib. sterline fie, and the Marquis of Athole, last Privie Seall, got 800 lib. sterline pension. The benefite of the seall is not to be reckoned above 2,500 merks one yeir with another. He has a priviledge to name a deput who gets for his pairt a half of what is due to the Keeper of the Privie Seall, and he hes noe other place to bestow.

5. The Secretarie, when sole, had 1,500 lib. pensation. His fie is small. But the last tuo Secretaries had 1,000 lib. each of pension. The Secretaries have the benefite of the Signett. It may be reckoned one year with another 20,000 lib. Scots free and the keepers dues payed. Besides, the Secretaries have the placing of all the Shireff Clerks in Scotland except 4 or 5 who are placed by the Shereffs themselvs, being heretable shereffs, and haveing it in their gift to choise their owne clerks. The Secretaries of late exacted 7 lib. sterline for everie protection, signature or letter that past the Kings hand, which proved a considerable benefite to them. They lykeways tooke round compositions to procure gifts, remissiones of crimes and dischairges of fines, but these were looked upon as illegall exactiones and greevances and are not now to be practised. In Lauderdales tyme and after, when Murray was sole secretarie, every Wryter to the Signet payed only to the Secretary 500 merks Scots for his admission, but when wee got 2 secretaries the admission of Wryters was scrved up to 800 merks.

6. The Register hes of fie 40 lib. sterline. His pension hes ever been since King Charles the 2d. his restauration 400 lib. sterline, and 200 lib. sterline more as a Lord of the Sessione.

His ordinarie benefite by subscriptions cannot be reckoned to exceed 7 or 8,000 merks yearlie. In tyme of Parliament he hes a benefite by ratificationes and takeing in of commissiones, but that is not very considerable. The Register by his office hes the power to present the 6 principall Clerks of Session, the Clerk to the Bills, the Keeper of the Generall Register of Horneings and Inhibitions at Edinburgh and the Keeper of the Generall Register of Seasines. He lykewayes appoints the Keepers of the Particular Registers of Seasines, Horneings and Inhibitiones throw out all the shires of Scotland. He likewayes names all the Clerks of Exchequer who have their places be his gift immediatly; and he appoints a Clerk for the Admission of Nottaris. All thir offices he bestowes for life so that none of them falls upon the death of the Register or otherwise, excep in the caice of malversations.

7. The Tresurer deput hes 500 lib. pension; but a small fie. He hes noe other casualty by his office.

8. The King's Advocate hes 500 lib. pension.

9. The Justice Clerk hes 500 lib. pension, and if he be a Lord of the Session he hes 200 lib. more. He disposes of the Clerk to the Justice Court his place when it vaikes. He hes noe other casualty.

10. The Justice Generall is a place of greater honour then benefite. The ordinarie pension is 200 lib. sterline.

11. The King lykewayes disposes of the office of Director of the Chancellarie, the profite quhair of yearlie may amount to 8 or 9,000 merks Scots, besides the benefite the clerks have who are put in and out by the Director at his pleasure.

12. The Wryter to the Privie Seall hes 10 lib. sterline or 200 merks Scots yearlie of fie. The other casualities are not reckoned to be above 100 lib. sterline *communibus annis*, and some years it will come short of that.

13. The Keeper of the Tresurers Register is lykewayes disposed of by the King immediatly. It hes of pension 1,600 lib. Scots, and the casualities of it may weell be reckoned, *communibus annis*, to 1,000 lib. Scots.

14. The Clerks of the Counsell have 100 lib. sterline pension each, besides the casualities of the office, quhich have been very considerable.

The King makes all the macers both of Councell and Exchequer and also the Lords of Sessions macers. Ther fie is small but ther casualities are considerable, soe that one way and another a macers place is worth 100 lib. sterline a year.

630. Testament dative of Robert Trotter, Doctor of Medicine in Edinburgh, who died in September 1727, given up by Rachel Ramsey, his widow and executrix qua creditor, in terms of their contract of marriage, dated 20th and 28rd August 1675, by which she is entitled to half of the plenishing of the house, and she is also assignee to a bill of 60*l.* due by her deceased husband to Mr. David Watson, writer in Edinburgh, and payable by his order to Christian Blackwood, widow of Mr. William Ross, schoolmaster in Edinburgh. She is confirmed executrix on 14th August 1729. The defunct's estate is valued at 840*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* and there are in addition debts due to him amounting to

1,288*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; among the debtors being George Home of Whitefield and George Windraham of Eyemouth for 1,000 merks, contained in a bond granted by them to Jean Trotter, widow of Mr. William Calderwood, minister of Ligerwood, dated 7th January 1712, which bond she had assigned to the defunct. The testament is confirmed by Sir James Smollett, Sir John Elphinston, Mr. Andrew Marjoribanks, and James Paterson, commissaries of Edinburgh, and Mr. George Smollet, conjunct commissary with the said Sir James, on 8rd September 1729.

681. Inventory made by Mr. Ninian Home of the lands of Billie and Auchincraw purchased from James Renton of Billie and his creditors. This contains notes of the following documents, among others:—

1. Charter by Thomas Steuart, Earl of Angus, Lord of Bonkle, to John de Renton, son and heir of John de Renton, dated at Roslin, 22nd August 1844, in which it is narrated that the heirs of Sir Henry de Sinclair were obliged to do homage to the said Earl and his heirs and successors for the said lands of Billie, and that now at the prayer and request of his son-in-law and kinsman, William de Sinclair, Lord of Roslin, the said Earl doth free and absolve the said William and his heirs of the homage due for the said lands of Billie and their pertinents, granting that the said John de Renton shall hold the lands of Billie immediately of him, the said Earl, and his heirs, without the intervention of the said Sir William de Sinclair and his heirs, and that the said John de Renton and his heirs do homage and all other customary services for the said lands of Billie to the said Earl and his successors.

2. Charter of Confirmation by King David the Second, dated at Edinburgh, 1st September 1846, of a Charter by John de Graham, son and heir of the deceased Sir John de Graham of Abercorn, to John de Renton, burgess of Berwick, of his lands of Billie with their pertinents lying in the barony of Bonkle, to be held of the granter for payment of a rose upon the feast of St. James the Apostle, and to the Lord of Bonkle of 8*s.* sterling, with ward and the customary suits of court at Bonkle. The witnesses to the confirmation are Robert, Steward of Scotland, the King's nephew; John Randolph, Earl of Moray, Lord of Annandale; Patrick de Dunbar, Earl of March; and Thomas de Carnato, Chancellor of Scotland.

3. Charter of Resignation by William de Douglas, Earl of Angus, Lord of Jedburgh Forest, Liddesdale and Bonkle, to David Renton and the heirs of his body, whom failing, to Thomas, his brother, and the heirs of his body, whom failing, to the heirs whomsoever of John Renton, their father, of the lands of Billie, to be held for payment to the granter of the customary services; dated at Lulmo, 1st July 1488; witnesses, Adam de Hepburn of Hales, William de Chrietoun of that Ilk, and Robert de Lawedre of Edrington, knights; Walter de Haliburtoun of that Ilk, Lawrence de Abernethy of Rothemay, John de Sinclair of Hermitoun and John de Sinclair of Lochformacus.

4. Charter by Elizabeth Lamb, prioress of the Monastery of St. Bothens, with consent of Margaret Chirnsyde, Janet Craw,

and Margaret Young, nuns, to John Renton, son and apparent heir of David Renton of Billie, of the lands of Nunmeadow and Nunbuts, lying in the territory of Auchincraw and barony of Coldingham, and the lands of Nunflat lying within the Mains of Billie, and barony of Bonkle; to be held of the Prioress and her successors for the annual payment of 17s. Scots as feuduty; dated at St. Bothens, 6th March 1557-8. Archibald Renton, notary, signs for the granters as they cannot write.

This Inventory also includes the title deeds of West Reston.

682. Another Inventory by Mr. Ninian Home of the lands in East Reston called Cockburn's lands, Hungryhaugh, Craws lands, &c.

683. Another Inventory by him relative to the lands of Whytfeild and others.

684. Folio volume being a Latin copy of Mr. David Home of Godscrofts' "*Humiorum res gestæ præcipue ex familia de Wedderburne*," written by John Law, writer in Edinburgh. From this copy the print for the Abbotsford Club was taken.

685. Notes taken by Mr. Ninian Home of the prelections of Professor William Law in the University of Edinburgh in the years 1691-1693; the subjects being Logic, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy and Natural Philosophy; written in Latin and illustrated with diagrams; also a Treatise on Theology.

686. A number of Volumes of Notes by Patrick Home, Surgeon, R.N., some of them detailing his medical and surgical labours on board of a number of H.M. ships, on which he successively served about 1723-1740 and later. Lists of the sick seamen are given, and frequently details of their cases. He was present at Gibraltar during the siege in 1727 and gives details of the Spanish army and the officers and numbers killed and wounded; the instructions given to the Spanish army at the commencement of the siege, and of the artillery service of the British and casualties. There is a certificate of the admission of Mr. Patrick Hume, Surgeon of H.M. Ship Squirrel, as a member of the St. Andrew's Club at Charlestown in South Carolina on 31st May 1733, signed by A. Home, president, and James Michie, clerk.

687. A number of volumes of Note-books, comprising diaries and copy letter book of Patrick Home of Billie, 1740-1812, during his travels on the Continent, and especially in Italy; including also estate books of various kinds. There is also a diary by Patrick Home's wife, for the period immediately before and after her marriage to him at Nice in May 1771, giving interesting descriptions of scenery in the Riviera and Italy, and the sights in Rome and Naples.

688. Small quarto volume, containing chiefly copies of letters by Patrick Home of Billie in the years 1754, 1755; but also some notes about estate and personal matters. Among these are the following :—

"Monday, 19th December 1744, about 12 or 1 o'clock in the forenoon, died Mr. Ninian Home of Billie, aged, as I suppose, 79."

"Edinburgh, Monday, 4th March 1745. On Sunday morning, just betwixt 12 and 1 o'clock, died Ninian Home, son to Mr. Home of Billie, and was buried this day at nyne in the morning in the Grayfriars Churchyard, on the north side of his father in Kincaid's tomb, on the south side of the entry to Heriot's work."

"List of the Barons and Freeholders of the shire of Berwick, voters for a member of Parliament, made up by the meeting of Freeholders of the Michaelmas head court, held at Grinlaw, 2nd October 1758." Here follow 68 names.

689. Folio volume, being a Decreet of Declarator of Astriction at the instance of Patrick Home of Billie against John Bayne and other, including Thomas Trotter of Mortonhall, called portioners of Coldingham, dated 8rd July 1764, and going on to 26th January 1776, when final decree was pronounced; extending to 516 pages.

640. Protocol Book of George Home, writer, Edinburgh, who was admitted notary public on 5th July 1757, of which only eight folios are written upon, and most of the documents recorded are Sasines of persons of the name of Home in the year 1758.

641. Folio volume, being Decreet of Absolvitor in the cause between William Boig and John Foreman, dated 19th June 1759.

642. Thin folio volume entitled "A general Accompt of the different plots of the runrig lands of Coldingham," noting at the end the marches after the division; 81 pages. No date.

643. Folio volume, being Decreet of Division of the runrig lands of Coldingham in the Cause—Patrick Home, John Wilkie of Foulden and others; dated 1772; 376 pages.

644. Folio volume about the erections of courts and lordships, and notes about titles of honour; eighteenth century.

645. Large volume, a thin folio—being a table of Contents to the Charters and other deeds relating to the Priory of Coldingham contained in Raine's History of Durham.

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Vol. II.

THE MANUSCRIPTS
OF
SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL, THE DUKE OF NORFOLK,
LORD EDMUND TALBOT, MISS BUXTON,
MRS. HARFORD AND MRS. WENTWORTH OF WOOLLEY.

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ERRATA.

- Page 5, last line but one, for Sphesdale read Sp[ro]hesdale.*
„ 18, *last line, for Buffel read Bussel.*
„ 16, *line 25, for de Herdmon read le Herdmon.*
„ 19, *line 16, for senior read sonne.*
„ 108, *line 15, after Buckhurst insert (sic).*
„ 294, *line 5, for Brunscath read Brunstath.*
„ 801, *line 3, „ „ „ „*
„ 402, *line 26, for Westbury read Wellbury.*

INTRODUCTION.

THE Manuscripts reported on in this volume belong to several private collections. It has been thought more convenient to gather the general descriptions of these together in the Introduction than to prefix one to each section.

Sir George Wombwell's MSS.—At Newburgh Priory, Yorkshire, are preserved (chiefly in four large iron chests) the papers of the family of Belasyse, Viscounts Fauconberg, with many relating to the allied family of Fairfax and others. Amongst the mass of mixed papers, however, of the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, were found a considerable number of early Charters, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, including many of considerable interest. But of the ancient library of the Priory itself no remains are found, no register or chartulary, and only three original deeds. Of the neighbouring abbey of Byland seventeen early Charters are preserved, and a few relating to Rievaulx, Gisburne, Whalley, Chester, Deerhurst, and Bicester. The one document relating to Whalley is a Charter by which Henry, Duke of Lancaster, founds in 1360 a cell for an anchoress in the churchyard of Whalley, together with a chantry-chapel; the grant of land is large, and the particulars of endowment minute. Among miscellaneous deeds is one of the foundation of a chantry by William Greenfield, archbishop of York, in 1314, in a chapel built by him in his manor of Ripon.

The first part of the ensuing Calendar deals with all the documents on vellum, and gives full abstracts of all of royal and monastic character, and of such miscellaneous deeds of title and grants as, amongst a considerable number for the most part more or less injured by damp, appear to call for particular notice, while of those not calendared the general nature is indicated. It is disappointing that only one document relating to the Protector Cromwell has been found, and no correspondence with his son-in-law, or with his daughter. It would seem probable that upon the Restoration many papers

may have been destroyed. In a brick sarcophagus in a loft at the top of the house, carefully secured against violation, the bones of the Protector are supposed to rest, surreptitiously rescued by the filial piety of his daughter.

In one of the boxes of miscellaneous papers were found three very valuable relics of early English typography, amongst other volumes of rarity. The first is a copy of Caxton's *Fayts of Armes and of Chivalry*, printed in 1489, in good condition, but wanting four leaves at the beginning and five at the end. The second is a copy of the Romance of the Four Sons of Aymon, which appears to be of the edition printed by W. de Worde in 1504, of which no copy is known to exist; only two leaves which were found by Mr. Bradshaw are preserved in the University Library at Cambridge. This copy is imperfect, but extends from signature *b* to *F*[*iiij*], but with *F*ⁱ and *ii* wanting; in sixes, numbered to *iiij*. It is in double columns; 42 lines in the column. There are wood-cuts on thirty-one pages. The name "Wyllm Malorye" is written by a contemporary hand at the bottom of *y* vi.* The name of Antony Malorye also occurs, and those of Thomas Stevenson, Olyver Rowlands, and Peter Slyngebe are scribbled in various places. The third printed book is a fine copy of the edition of Taverner's New Testament in 1589, perfect to the end of the Acts of the Apostles.

Of the paper documents, the oldest is a very curious narrative, by one Robert Pilkington, of the struggle between himself and the Aynesworths for the lands of Mellor in Derbyshire, during the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII.; a narrative which throws many interesting side lights upon the history of those times. The Pilkingtons were a very ancient Lancashire family, seated at Pilkington, near Warrington, with a younger branch settled at Rivington, under the Pike, a little to the north of Manchester. The head of the family was slain at Bosworth field, fighting for Richard III., and his lands were confiscated by Henry VII. and given to the Earl of Derby. But the younger line came safely through the Revolution, and appears, curiously enough, to have been under the especial protection

* William Malory, of Hutton Conyers, became owner of Studley Royal by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Tempest about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

of the Stanleys. It is the representative of this Rivington branch of the Pilkingtons who tells the tale, and in all his difficulties he turned to his very good lords the Earl of Derby and Lord Strange. The Aynesworths, on the other hand, looked for help to the powerful family of the Savages, the chiefs of whom at that time were Sir John Savage, senior and junior, and Thomas Savage, successively Bishop of Rochester, London, and York, and for some years Lord President of the King's "nobull Counsaile Courte." Other well-known families, such as the Leghs of Adlington and the Davenports of Bramhall, joined in the fray, which went on year after year, sometimes one party and sometimes the other obtaining possession of the lands, "sitting down" on them, and claiming rents and fealty, while their opponents made raids, harried the tenants, and carried off the cattle to fastnesses in the Peak. Now and then more strenuous methods were adopted, as for example when an attempt was made to poison Robert Pilkington, then a prisoner in his rival's hands (p. 30).

While these violent measures were being carried on, more peaceable ones were not neglected, and suit was succeeded by suit, at the local Assizes and before the King's Council and Courts. The claimants followed the royal Court in its wanderings, so that incidentally we get many notices of King Henry VII.'s movements, to Killingworth, Collyweston, Leicester, London or Shene. Pilkington sets forth at much length the acknowledgments made by learned judges and great men of the justice of his cause, but his adversary usually gained the day, possibly, as Pilkington declares, by the influence of the Savages, "who were so grete and myghtie, and eyver the longer the gratter"; possibly also by the justice of his claim.

Incidentally we see here and there, as Carlyle would say, "What o'clock it was on the great horologe." In the twelfth year of the King's reign (1496), the Court "sete but a lyte" (few) days [in London], because there was grete trowbull "in the lond; for such strayteness of dyvers galdes as the kyng with his counsaile hade layde in mone of the chyrys in england, so as the comyns in Deyneschyre and Cornewall arose "in gret osten agaynys the kyng, and made the lord Audeley "thayre Captayne, and made a grete batell agaynys the kyng, and

"yet the comyns were over set and thayre captayne alayne and "mone othere" (p. 39). The following year, "the aydis and "galdes were gedurde that were layd afore that tyme for the "kynges grete nedes in his werres" (p. 40), Robert Pilkington's lands in Mellor being assessed at forty shillings. In 1500, soon after Easter term, "the kyng and the whene [queen] went over "the see, which was in the yere of owre lord m and v^e, and also "the yere of grace in England, and tareyed there to sport thayme "tyll a grete part of somer was done, and then come home in to "England agayne, and the said byschope of London [Savage] "went with the kyng over the see, and sone after thayre home "commynge the said byschope of London was made byschope of "Yorke, and thus he come to, to ryse in dyngnete and ay the "gratter and the more in the kynges favor" (p. 55). And after this the plague began in London and very many died, inso-much as the King came not, and all the Courts at Westminster were but little occupied, so that no causes were called, and Robert Pilkington's was put aside with the rest.

All through these years the fight over Mellor lands was going on. "Treaties" were held between the friends of the parties, learned counsel were engaged and fee'd "every day forty pence" on both sides. "Whests" (i.e. inquisitions or juries) were called, at Derby and elsewhere; who were usually, according to Pilkington, "the most parahall whests that any mon couth "thynke or herde tell, boundmen to the Savages dyvers ways, "ayb or alyed, olde howshold servandes, free tenandes reteyned "be (by) fee or lyverey . . . dyvers of them syb to Aynes- "worth or his wyfe." On one occasion the jury debated so long, and apparently so hotly, that the judges ordered the sheriffs to take their weapons from them, and finally went in to them and reminded them that there was lately a new Act of Parliament passed that "yf a whest passed parchally" they might be summoned up to London, and utterly undone (pp. 42, 43).

In relation to one complaint, made in the Tideswell Court, Pilkington demanded that he might wage his law with his "wentes" (a curious old word for compurgators), that is, "with five "men and hymselfe." This is rather interesting, for it is stated by Sir Edward Coke that there were always twelve compurgators, including the accused.

A side issue concerned the "hurt and hindering" suffered by Pilkington from Sir Perys Legh, knight, who came and took his best saplings to use for park palings, and one of the fairest aspens in all Derbyshire to make arrows of. Moreover, on the Sunday before Midsummer Day, the knight sent his servant to Mellor Chapel "and caused the prest to say in pylpyd at after the "prayers" that he had agreed with Pilkington for what he had done, which enraged the latter so much that on the Sunday after St. Peter's Day he in his turn appeared at the church, "and when the prest had bedyn the prayers in the pylpyd, "the said Robert stode up in the chaunsell and spake on loude "that all the pepull might here hym," and declared that he had neither given nor sold any trees to Sir Perys, "and that "he would abide by," before all the lords in England (p. 47).

Another subsidiary story is that of William Roubottom, a tenant of Pilkington's, who was much persecuted for his attachment to his landlord, even the oxen from his plough being seized and driven away. William "made labour" to the noble lords of the prince's council, "peteously compleynyng," but his adversaries got a citation at Arches in London, and there was sent out "a grevos cursyng on the said William by name, "and this was declaryd in dyvers cyrches and chapelles bothe in "cheschyre and derbyschyre" (p. 48). The poor man was "redles "how he shuld get to be asoylyd agayne," but by Pilkington's advice he went up once more to London, and resorting to the Tower, where the King then was, saw the Earl of Derby, who sent his gentleman usher to the Dean of Arches, "praying "hym spechalle for that pore mon that was ferecomyn (come "from afar) and trowbulde all for yll wyll" that he might be assoiled and dismissed. The dean assoiled him accordingly, and Roubottom set off for home in such joy that he forgot to ask for his letter of absolution, and had to turn back for it. In due time he reached his own parish, and was "new asoylyd" by his curate, the vicar of Glossop, who declared, in answer to John Aynesworth's remonstrances, "that the said William "stode goddes man lawfull at that tyme as well as ane othere "in his paroch" (pp. 49-51).

The document is full of archaic phrases and old words, and sheds a considerable amount of light on the legal proceedings of the time.

Next in chronological order, is a thick folio volume containing copies of leases of chantry lands in Yorkshire, mostly in or near York and Scarborough, which form a useful supplement to the Yorkshire Chantry Surveys published by the Surtees Society. The leases supply many additional details, and several missing names (pp. 56-65). Another volume has extracts from the court rolls of some of the Yorkshire monasteries, with a curious form of oath to be given to tenants, in the reign of Philip and Mary (pp. 65-67). These two volumes were apparently compiled for the use of the commissioners who were sent down into Yorkshire after the dissolution of the monasteries (probably the second commission, of which Sir Nicholas Fairfax was a member) and who drew up the Surveys already alluded to.

Following these in date, is a very fine series of household account books, of the years 1571-1582, in which John Woodward, house-steward to Sir William Fairfax of Gilling and Walton, has entered not only the daily, weekly and yearly expenditure of provisions, but the bill of fare for dinner and supper on every day of the year. These books have at some time been taken out of their bindings, the sheets were found confusedly mixed up together, and some are missing, but in two or three cases the entries of fifty-two consecutive weeks have been found, and thus the household arrangements can be followed throughout the year. Examples have been here printed of meals and prices at various seasons of the solar and the church's year. It is interesting to note the difference between the bill of fare for Christmas Day and Ash Wednesday, for Good Friday and Easter Day, or even between the meals on the Friday and Saturday fasts and the rest of the week. It may be noted that when Lady Fairfax was at home, the rule of the church was most strictly kept, and that when the young men of the family were left alone, somewhat more latitude obtained. The immense amount of food provided for the Master's table on guest days betokens Sir William's hospitality. The principal guests at dinner or supper are duly chronicled, but after the names there is usually the note *cum multis aliis*.

The weekly expenses seem to have averaged about seven or eight pounds, but with this must be taken into account the various articles of food supplied on the estate. At festival times the

amount was much higher, rising in one New Year's week* to twenty-two pounds. In Lent it was about five.

Separate bills of fare are given for "the Master," the "Boards "end," and the "Hall," and on Christmas Day for a "Side "board" also. The number of persons dining in the Hall appears to have varied from about thirty to fifty, if we take a "mess" to mean four persons, which, at that time, it usually did except with those of high degree.

The visitors were, for the most part, the neighbours of the Fairfaxes, the names of Belasyse, Vavasour, Constable, Thornton, Cholmley, Dalton and other Yorkshire families frequently recurring. Sometimes they remained for the night and occasionally for a day or two, but seldom longer, and all trace of a house-party is absent, even at Christmas time. No priest or chaplain is mentioned, but this is not surprising, as he would only rank as one of the upper servants, and would not sit at the Master's table.

The ordinary family dinner consisted of about six or eight dishes; flesh and fowl being mixed up indiscriminately. There is hardly any mention of vegetables excepting "sallets," and soup or pottage was relegated to fast days. Occasionally there was a "tairte," made of strawberries or prunes; dulcets are often mentioned, but of what sort is not specified. The item "puddings" appears only once (in the Hall list) and is followed by boiled beef, so it probably means suet "balls." Pancakes appear here and there, but not on Shrove Tuesday. On Christmas Day, brawn and mustard, fermenty, "numble "pies," peascods, roast swan and crane pie figure on the board amongst a host of other dishes. The lists ordinarily contain (so far as in season) beef, mutton, veal, pork, rabbits, chickens and birds of some sort. On high days and holidays the bill of fare is extremely long, and the same dishes recur two or three times during the meal. Lent was kept strictly as a fast, including all the Sundays; also the Fridays and Saturdays throughout the year, and other days which can be traced as Rogation or Ember days. Vigils do not seem to have been regarded. The variety obtained on fast days is surprising, there being sixteen different sorts of fish mentioned, besides pottages, salads, dishes made with eggs, and (rather curiously) rabbits

* New Year's day was then, as now, the 1st of January, in spite of the English custom of dating according to the legal year, beginning on March 25.

or conies, which are found frequently in the lists on ordinary, though not on special, days of abstinence. As an instance of what could be done on a fast day, see the supper given to the Archbishop of York on Friday, July 24, 1579, although, on this occasion, probably in deference to the very protestant views of the guest, the unusual items of capon, venison and chickens appear on the bill (p. 78). Amongst the birds mentioned in these lists, besides swan and peacock, are the plover, snipe, woodcock, moor hen, heron, quail, crane, bittern, pheasant, partridge and (once only) cormorant and larks. Porpoise pie is an occasional item. Cockles are the only shell fish mentioned. Spices and seasonings were much used. Thirty pounds of pepper to eight pounds of sugar would seem to indicate a preponderance of savouries over sweets, even if we throw the eighty-six pounds of currants into the latter scale.

It is difficult to find out from Woodford's lists what was actually bought and what was provided by the estate, but apparently purchases had often to be made, to supply failure in quantity, even of those things which they had of their own. Thus, beef, mutton, veal and pork were all purchased from time to time, an ox costing 28s., a cow 16s., a sheep, 4s. to 6s., a "veal" 4s. to 5s. Herrings, red, were purchased by the barrel; white by the maze; ling by number. "Sea fish" often cost five or six shillings per day. Butter and eggs were a daily item of expenditure, the former being twopence a pound. Only occasionally we find it coming from the "day-house." Chickens cost 1½d. or 2d. apiece; geese varied from 3½d. in summer to 8d. in winter, and rabbits in like manner from 2d. to 8d. a couple. Snipe or teal were 2d. each, a partridge 4d., pigeons 2d. a pair. A salmon was 2s. and a conger eel the same, but the weights are not given. A cheese was 6d. (weight not given), wheat 2s. to 2s. 8d. a bushel; beer 4s. 2d. to 6s. a hogshead. This last and milk are the only drinks mentioned. The steward's spelling modernizes a little as years go on, and the "beof" and "muttons" of the earlier entries become "beif" and "mutton" in the later ones.

After these documents come the miscellaneous papers and correspondence of the Fairfax and Belasyse families. There is a list of north country gentlemen who fought at the battle of Lewes,

differing considerably from the two already in print (p. 87); an interesting letter of the time of Philip and Mary, from "the King and Queen and Council of the North" to the justices of peace, in Yorkshire (p. 89), and a very large number of papers concerning military matters in Yorkshire and the defence of the North country in Elizabeth's reign. These serve to fill up the blanks in the fine series of musters, &c., in the Foljambe Report, where particulars relating to Yorkshire are conspicuous by their absence. The equipment and clothes of the soldiers received a good deal of attention. Sometimes the local authorities were distracted by contrary orders, as in 1578, when they complained that having furnished the men with white frieze coats, by the Lord Lieutenant's orders, the governor of Berwick (to whom they were to be sent) had issued instructions that they were to have blue coats guarded with yellow (p. 101).

A rather curious statement occurs in a letter from the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Lieutenant for the Northern counties and York, as also for Leicester and Rutland, that for the former group he had no deputy lieutenants at all, nor any warrant to appoint them (p. 105).

On p. 112, attached to Sir Henry Bellasis' will, is a list of the "hairlooms" at Newburgh. These apparently included a great deal of the furniture but very little of the plate. Certain ewers, basins, bowls, plates, candlesticks, &c., are mentioned, and several "salts," two of them standing upon pillars. There are also twelve "apostles" spoons, but only three of any other kind. Many rich draperies are in the list, and twenty-three feather beds.

The letters and papers of Lord Fauconberg, husband of Mary Cromwell, form a large part of the collection. There are no papers relating to the Protector except Lord Fauconberg's acknowledgment of the receipt of 15,000*l.* as the Lady Mary's portion (p. 115), which carries our thoughts back to Cromwell's repeated expressions of anxiety regarding the marriage portions of his "little wenches"; but there is another document which reads like one of history's little ironies, viz., a license, duly signed and sealed, from the Bishop of London to Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg, and Mary his wife, to eat flesh in Lent, for their health's sake (p. 117).

In 1669, Lord Fauconberg was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the princes of Italy, and "principally and ultimately" to Venice. He left England in January 1669-70, and on reaching Paris, went to Villa-Costereza to pay his respects to "Madame," the Princess Henrietta Anne, Duchess of Orleans, whose husband, after a quarrel with his brother, the French King, had left the court in dudgeon and carried his wife into the country with him.

In setting forward for Italy, Lord Fauconberg was rather troubled concerning matters of precedence, and wrote more than once to Lord Arlington for instructions. That astute courtier gave him very shrewd advice. "Undoubtedly," he wrote, "the right is yours. It will depend upon your own temper and discretion whether you will insist upon it. Angry ambassadors find easily occasions to humour themselves in all courts, and prudent ones as easily the means of avoiding them" (p. 132). All through his embassy, the ambassador had to fight for his due observances, the Italian States having a democratic way of looking at such matters, which annoyed him greatly. At Genoa, he declared that the people showed plainly how little they had been accustomed to receive public ministers, but, though he could not much brag of his reception, *they* did so sufficiently, having more than once told him that if he were God Almighty no more could be done; and if a fiddler did but come to beg at the door, they gravely assured him that such an honour was without precedent (p. 137).

A real difficulty arose, moreover, concerning his secretary, Mr. Dodington, who, during his journey through Savoy, had met and quarrelled with certain Frenchmen. They reported to their own court that the secretary had spoken most insolently about the French King, "saying that England led him by the nose as she liked; that every Englishman except the King hated him like the devil; . . . that if the King of England did such things or anything approaching to them they would cut off his head," and that his expeditions to Gigeri, Candia, etc., were only ridiculous* (p. 136).

* In a letter to Arlington, dated June 10-20, preserved amongst the State Papers, Venice, at the Public Record Office, Dodington gives his own account of this affair.

The English King, in alarm, sent word that Dodington was to be dismissed without delay, and Fauconberg at once, although regretfully, obeyed. But Arlington, who found Dodington's letters instructive and interesting (there are many of them amongst our Foreign State Papers), was vexed, and Dodington's brother-in-law, Sir Richard Temple, had influence. Madame, too, who was then in England, arranging the treaty of Dover, offered her mediation, and the King of France was induced to condone the offence (pp. 147, 153).

On p. 142 is a long letter from the exiled "Duke Dudley of Northumberland" to King Charles, arguing in favour of his right to the Dukedom, and ingeniously leaving out of sight the fact that, however good his father's claim might have been, his own was barred by his illegitimacy, as he was the son, not of Dudley's wife, then alive in England, but of a Miss Southwell, to whom Dudley had been married in a left-handed fashion abroad. With this important reservation, his statement for the most part agrees with the preamble of the patent by which Charles II., soon after his restoration, had raised Alice, the neglected wife of Sir Robert Dudley, to the dignity of Duchess of Dudley in her own right.

Lord Fauconberg's despatches are amongst the Foreign State Papers at the Public Record Office, and are not, therefore, noticed here, excepting one, written on July 8-18 (p. 147), which is missing from that series. Those in official custody are the letters actually sent. These are the copies in Lord Fauconberg's letter-book.

The English merchants' grievances against the Italians, and the quarrels of the members of the English "factories" amongst themselves, occupied much of the ambassador's attention and time. He also made a strong effort to gain the young Grand Duke of Tuscany's permission for an English chaplain to reside at Leghorn. The Duke was not unwilling, always providing it could be done quietly, so as not to bring down the wrath of the Pope upon him, and Mr. Durham, Lord Fauconberg's chaplain, was appointed; the merchants promising an income of 600 *pezze*, or dollars, as they usually called them. But unfortunately, as we learn from the State Papers, he only held his post for a few

weeks. Then the matter came to the Pope's ears. He called upon the Grand Duke, as a faithful son of the Church, to dismiss the heretic minister at once, and the Duke did not dare to disobey.

Notices of the dissensions in the factory at Zante will be found on pp. 150, 154, 155, 158; and of Sir Thomas Clutterbuck's "unhappy controversies" on pp. 157, 158. He appears to have been unpopular, and not easy to work with (Comp. p. x of the Preface to the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Car. II. 1672-1673).

On his return home, Fauconberg presented a report to the King, giving an interesting account of the Princes and States which he had visited. Extracts from it are printed on pp. 205-226.

The later part of Lord Fauconberg's correspondence mostly relates to family affairs and election matters in Yorkshire. It should be taken in connexion with the letters in the Report on Mrs. Frankland-Russell-Astley's papers, the letters often touching on the same subjects, as for instance in regard to the proposal to apprentice Lord Fauconberg's nephew, John Saunderson (a younger son of Lord Castleton), to a merchant in London. The plan fell through, as no merchant could be found to take him on sufficiently advantageous terms. Lord Fauconberg thought that they "bogled" "at the boy's quality" (pp. 172, 173, 175).

There are several letters relating to the Popish plot; the precautions taken in Yorkshire to prevent a rising, and the efforts made there to apprehend suspected persons.

Coming to the early 18th century, we find a series of curious letters narrating the doings of the dowager Lady Fauconberg of the time. They were written by one of the family dependents to the Earl of Fauconberg, her son. The lady was in Flanders, with her unmarried daughter, and was evidently making love to, or being made love to by, a young officer. Her family managed, however, to ship the young man off to Spain, with a captain's commission in his pocket, and, being a good lad, it was hoped he would do well.

The Viscountess was not on friendly terms with her son, and in one of her "transports of passion" against him, she persuaded a young woman to counterfeit his hand and to write a letter purporting to be from him and containing the confession that he was about to enter into rebellion; which letter the mother sent to Stanhope, then Secretary of State. That prudent statesman observed that his lordship's character (i.e. handwriting) was unknown to him, and that his conduct had been so good that there could be no manner of suspicion of his being disaffected to the government (p. 185). Perhaps the affair was not taken so seriously by outsiders as by the family, for, Lady Fauconberg having meanwhile returned to England, we read of her receiving visits not only from Stanhope, but from the King himself (pp. 181-188).

On p. 185 is a humorous proposal for a marriage Lottery, where the "fortunes" are the highest prizes, the "beauties" (only a hundred for the whole kingdom) coming next. Senesino and Carestini, the operatic stars of the day, are expressly forbidden to subscribe.

Lastly, there are amongst these papers several interesting letters from Lawrence Sterne, who was appointed vicar of Lord Fauconberg's living of Coxwold in 1760. Amongst some business letters from Richard Chapman, the steward of the Newburgh estate, not calendared here, is one, written in March, 1760, in which he expressed his extreme gratification that Mr. Sterne is appointed to the living.

The following year, he wrote describing a new scheme of Mr. Sterne's for re-seating the church, and also giving an account of the Coronation festivities, when an ox was roasted whole in the middle of the town, after which "the bells put in "for church, where an excellent sermon was preached extempory "on the occasion by Mr. Sterne," which gave great content to every hearer (p. 189). At the beginning of 1762 Sterne went abroad, in consequence of bad health. He was indeed so ill that, as we learn from another of Chapman's letters, he was supposed to be dead, and all his congregation was in mourning for him. If he had remained in the English fogs, he wrote, he would certainly have been in his grave, but in the clearer air of Paris he soon found himself "on the mending hand," and

a sojourn in the south of France, more on his daughter's account than his own, restored him to comparative health. His wife wished to remain abroad, but Sterne became homesick. Old England was preferable to any kingdom in the world, he said; so, following his usual system, which was, he declared, "to let her please herself" (another part of his system being, no doubt, to allow himself the same liberty), he returned to Coxwold alone (pp. 189-191). His latest letters in this collection were written in 1767, and describe the brilliant success of Garrick's *Cimon*, and the ardent desire of the Duke of York to have a theatre of his own and play there himself in *The Fair Penitent*, a desire which was, however, frustrated by the King (p. 192).

Amongst the Fauconberg papers is a curious MS. account of England, written by Henry Bellasis in the time of Cromwell's Protectorate (p. 198). In writing of the wits of England, he quotes two or three of Lord Bacon's humorous sayings. Being asked one day what he thought of the French ambassador, a tall, proper man, Bacon replied that tall men were like high houses, where the uppermost story is always the worst furnished. Bellasis calls this ambassador the Duke of N., but the same tale is told in Howell's "Letters" of the Marquis de Cadinat, and no Duke of N. was in England as ambassador during James I.'s time. Possibly the N is a mistake for U, as the Marquis afterwards became Duc d'Uxes. Riding through a grove where Bishop Montagu had cut down many trees to admit light and air, Lord Bacon exclaimed "this is the first dark place that ever Bishop Montagu illustrated," and, "meeting my Lord Privy Seal coming from Newmarket, having there rendered up his staff as Treasurer, which had cost him 20,000*l.*, he asked him . . . "whether he had not found wood very dear at Newmarket." Here, again, the writer is a little inaccurate. He must mean Somerset, who, at the time of his fall, held the office of Lord Privy Seal *pro tem.*, but the staff which he surrendered was not that of Treasurer, but of Lord Chamberlain, unless indeed he means Treasurer for Scotland.

Bellasis also quotes the well-known letter from Bacon to the King (which, as Spedding shows, was never sent) praying that he who was born to a bag may not be forced to bear a wallet;

or, while desiring "to live to study, may not be forced to study to live." Another tale given is, that King Philip of Spain declared one day in 1588, "this day my army sacks London," and when asked how he knew it, explained that in the present state of the wind, he could judge how long it would take them to get there; the rest being a foregone conclusion.

The description of the view from Greenwich is worth quoting: "For under the hill runneth Themms, and from thence to London is loaden with so many tall ships, that their verrey masts looks like an old forest. On both sides of the river are seen pleasant green meadows, like so many gardens, and at the end of the prospect, a goodly great citty, London, shewing its broad sides." The writer praises the valour, the wit and the scholarship of the English, but when he turns the shield, his indictment of his countrymen is rather a heavy one. As might be expected he falls foul of the lawyers. That was the habit of the time. Empty rattles, he calls them, *jurisperitos* not *jurisprudentes*, cunning at law, rather than knowing at law. But some of his points read curiously, and hardly seem to fit the sober puritan days in which he wrote, yet the date of the little book is perfectly clear.

The English, he says, are no longer famous in Divinity, "being grown too lazy for those thorny studies, and all given to poetry, plays, epigrams . . . so that our universities are like that of Heidelberg in Germany, where a great barrel is the thing the most looked after." The women fare even worse at his hands than the students. "I have seen ladies," he says, "make their men carry them from their coaches to their doors, like little children that cannot go. Others who would sit with their masks on in the house for fear of spoiling their colour with the air. . . Others in fine I have heard on, fall sick and pine away with melancholy for having been unlucky in the choice of their stuffs they made their gowns on."

Miss Buxton's MSS.—The earliest progenitor of the ancient family of Buxton of Shadwell Court, in the county of Norfolk, of whom we have any certain knowledge, was Peter de Bukton, knight,* steward of the household of Henry Earl of Derby,

* He was an intimate friend of the poet Chaucer, who addressed him in one of his poems—"The counsell of Chaucer touching marriage, which was sent to Bukton." *Minor Poems*, Skeat; 204.

afterwards King Henry IV., whom he accompanied on his travels in the years 1390-1 and 1392-3, with his son Robert de Bukton serving him as his squire. Ten years later he appears in the Gascon Rolls as Mayor of Bordeaux, a lucrative office, one of great importance, and which probably was the foundation of that wealth which his immediate descendants appear to have acquired when they settled at Tibenham in Norfolk and soon became important personages in the county. In November, 1558, Robert, son of John Buxton of Tibenham, entered as a student of the Inner Temple and was called to the Bar in due course. He appears to have attracted the notice of Henry, the last heir male of the Fitz Alans, Earl of Arundel, and doubtless through his Lordship's influence became successively M.P. for Bramber and Horsham in the first and second Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth (1559 and 1568) and was appointed counsellor or legal adviser to the Earl, an office which he continued to hold for his Lordship's grandson, the unfortunate Philip Howard, 28rd Earl of Arundel.

When Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, was beheaded in 1572, leaving three sons under age, of whom Philip, then bearing the title of Earl of Surrey, was the eldest, it was inevitable that Robert Buxton, who had the full confidence of the Earl of Arundel, should become the trusted adviser of the Howards, and the letters which exist in the Shadwell archives abundantly prove that this is what came to pass. Robert Buxton was evidently a very cautious and a very sagacious friend. There are indications that he managed to save some of the estates of the Duke of Norfolk from forfeiture, and he certainly incurred the anger of the Queen and her courtiers, even to the extent of suffering a long imprisonment in the Fleet, for keeping secrets which he could not be induced to divulge.

Until the appearance of the pathetic life of Philip Earl of Arundel and his Countess the lady Anne, which the Duke of Norfolk published from the original MS. in 1857, surprisingly little was known of the career of that unfortunate nobleman, who suffered an imprisonment of more than ten years in the Tower. The Arundel letters at Shadwell afford many illustrations and confirmations of the contemporary biography, especially as to the Earl's deplorable condition of financial embarrassment. They indicate moreover that he was a man of considerable business

capacity and generosity, as the instance of his granting a lease of certain marshes in Norfolk to Clement Paston in 1576 goes far to show (p. 232). The consideration was handed over to his aged grandmother, who died just a year later. The letter dated 16th November, 1583 (p. 240), requiring Buxton to get together some large sums of money, were evidently written when the Earl was intending to slip away to the continent, and that dated St. Thomas' Eve (1584) marks the date of his having been "received" into the Church of Rome (p. 241). He was committed to the Tower 25 April, 1585. After this the correspondence ceases, but there is an interesting letter from Sir Owen Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower, concerning his imprisonment, written in October, 1586 (p. 241).

The Earl died in the Tower 15 Oct., 1595. It appears that Robert Buxton, in anticipation of those consequences of the Earl's imprudence which were sure to follow in that age, had managed to settle large portions of the Arundel estates and thus secure them from being forfeited on the attainder of the Earl. He thereby brought upon himself the fierce animosity of some of the courtiers who were baffled in their attempts to obtain a share of the spoils. The result was that on some frivolous charges, the exact nature of which remains unexplained, Mr. Buxton was thrown into the Fleet and only released on petition to Queen Elizabeth at the end of 1599. Faithfully as he had served the Howards during those trying years, his reward was by no means excessive. As far as we know, it consisted of a grant of the Rushford property, which remains an integral portion of the family estates to the present time. The Evidences of this property are among the most interesting and valuable manuscripts in the Shadwell collection.

Robert Buxton survived his imprisonment nearly twenty years, during which he resided at Chanonx and as a Justice of the Peace showed himself an active magistrate, keeping up some correspondence with his neighbours and taking part in all the business of the county, leaving a somewhat voluminous collection of notes and memoranda behind him. On his death, 15 Nov., 1607, he was succeeded by his grandson Robert, a young man of 22, who met with a tragical end [17 Jan., 1611]. It is not till John, son of this latter Robert, had arrived at manhood that the archives of Shadwell begin again to be interesting and valuable.

By the *post mortem Inquisition* held after the untimely death of Robert Buxton in 1611, it appears that John Buxton, his son and heir, was born on the 23rd Oct., 1608. His wardship was committed to his mother and her kindred, and during his minority his estates appear to have been prudently managed. He entered at Gray's Inn on the 10th May, 1626, and soon took up a leading position among the Norfolk gentry. As early as 1637 he had raised a regiment of light horse for the service of the King in view of anything that might be coming; and on the death of Sir Francis Astly during the term of his shrievalty in 1638, Colonel John Buxton was chosen to succeed as High Sheriff of Norfolk. The King was at this time using great pressure to levy the ship money, and Mr. Buxton shewed much energy in carrying out what he believed to be his duty and was thus able to forward important assistance to his sovereign, for which service he received no thanks or reward.

During the rebellion, the civil war and the Protectorate, John Buxton lived in retirement at Tibenham—acquiescing in the inevitable. He kept himself informed however of what was going on, receiving frequent intelligence from his correspondents in London and elsewhere. The letters of this period, some of which are printed *in extenso* in the following pages, will be found of much interest, not so much for the novelty of information which they contain as for the illustrations they afford of the state of excited feeling and greediness for news of the day which pervaded all classes. In East Anglia the royalist country gentry were evidently convinced that under the pressure of Cromwell's army and what was virtually a military régime, there was nothing to be done but to wait for better days.

Among the most noteworthy letters addressed to John Buxton during the interregnum are, the letter of Thomas Knyvett, 2 March, 1640-1, on Lord Strafford's trial (p. 260); the letter of George Humphrey of the 29 November, 1644, on Cromwell's quarrel with the Earl of Manchester (p. 263); the letters of William Leech, tutor of Mr. Buxton's son Robert, during his residence at Oriel College, Oxford (1651-1653) (p. 266); and the only too brief information concerning the elections in Norfolk, of members to serve in the Parliament of 1656. John Buxton was one of those elected, but he was excluded from serving and was never permitted to take his seat (pp. 270, 271).

John Buxton died at his house, Chanonx, on the 29th April, 1660, just a month before Charles II. made his entry into London. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Buxton. This Robert Buxton of Chanonx appears to have lived in obscurity as a country squire, husbanding his ancestral property and doing his duty as a county magistrate.

In 1680, his eldest son—another John Buxton—a young man of much intelligence, was attacked by some pulmonary disorder and was sent off to France, where he spent two years, in the hope of recovering his health. The young man died at Orleans, where he was buried, in July, 1682. The letters which he wrote home during his absence, and the fragment of his diary (pp. 272-281), afford us a curious narrative of continental travel and many valuable observations on the manners of the time, descriptions of towns through which he passed, and other incidents illustrative of the state of France two centuries ago under the rule of Louis XIV.

The Shadwell archives, after the Revolution of 1688, as far as they have been examined, are not of much value except perhaps to the local antiquary. The only letter which has come under notice deserving to be printed *in extenso* is that of Simon Verlander, addressed to another John Buxton, great grandson of the John Buxton who was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1638. This gives a remarkable story of the young Pretender's presence with his motley gathering at Manchester in March, 1745 (p. 287).

The Buxton family seems to have had, at all times, a strong liking for preserving every letter, memorandum, or other scrap of writing which had come to or passed under their hands. The mass of such documents—including even tradesmen's bills, invitations, farm accounts, pocket books with entries of the most trivial kind, &c.—is enormous, but the result of a careful search through this great collection has not brought much to light of other than private interest.

Lord Edmund Talbot's MSS.—In a collection belonging to Lord Edmund Talbot there are many documents of special interest. Early Charters relating to property in many English counties, chiefly in the Midlands and Cheshire, begin in the last quarter of the twelfth century. A confirmation by the

Dean and Chapter of Hereford, soon after A.D. 1200, has a Chapter seal attached which seems to be unknown, bearing a representation of the Cathedral. Of several documents relating to the pawning of plate, one records the recovery by Henry VII. in 1485 of a salt-cellar and a jewelled "coronal" given in pledge to Richard Gardiner, once Mayor of London, and to the Mayor and Aldermen by Richard III. Other deeds relating to Gardiner (including his will in 1490), from whom the Cambridgeshire family of Alington descended by marriage, are found. A parchment roll dated in 1576 contains a long inventory of the goods contained in the various houses of the deceased Edward, Lord Windsor. He bequeathed a cross of diamonds to Queen Elizabeth.

A large and interesting portion of the collection consists of personal and official papers of Sir Gilbert Talbot, K.G., the Deputy for the government of Calais in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. Amongst them are royal letters and commissions (some of the former of which have already appeared in print), and three letters from Wolsey ("Wulcy") in 1518. Upon Talbot's death on 16 Aug. 1517, there is an inventory of his goods, in which two books, and two only, are mentioned, Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* and a *Primer*. Later family papers include Household Books 1544-1577, inventory of goods of John Talbot 1570, a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury from the Burgesses of Wexford in 1591, two letters from Frances countess of Shrewsbury, when on her death-bed in 1652, to her cousin G. Gage, with her wishes respecting bequests, and from James Roche in 1787 to Mary countess of Shrewsbury* (then living at Isleworth), respecting his impoverished condition from having been dispossessed of estates, co. Cork, as a recusant, by a relative, Francis Kearney.

For the history of the English occupation of Calais at the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, some materials are found in two parcels of papers of the French Secretary to the Council of Calais, Jean de Houplines. Many of them are extremely difficult for deciphering, being rough

* This lady, who styled herself Countess of Shrewsbury, was the widow of Hon. George Talbot, brother of Gilbert 13th earl, and father of George 14th earl, who assumed the title of earl because his brother, being a Jesuit priest, never claimed it.

drafts of letters with many alterations; but all that appear to be of interest, together with miscellaneous correspondence on the part of others, will, it is believed, be found described in the Calendar. An earlier document gives the names of all the mounted lances and archers serving in the garrison in 1477-8.

Of these MSS. a brief notice was furnished by Mr. Joseph Stevenson in the first Report of the Commission in 1870.

Duke of Norfolk's MSS.—Amongst some manuscripts belonging to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk there will be found described several of great and very varied interest. One item is a series of revenue account-rolls of the College at Arundel from 1383 to 1541. For the county of Westmorland there is a series of Charters concerned with the possessions of the Lords Dacre from about A.D. 1200 to 1536, which appear to have formed part of the collections of Peter Le Neve, Norroy. A parcel of Norfolk deeds, which also belonged to Le Neve, extends from circa 1150 to 1506. Amongst these is an agreement by Sir William de Berdewelle in 1383 to supply seven men-at-arms and six archers to serve under Sir John de Clifton in France for one year, for 392 marks. Two papers by Leonard Calvert, 1683-7, relate to the settlement in Maryland, of which province he was Governor. In 1680 there is the original letter written to Lord Stafford by his confessor, James Corker, which the latter printed in his anonymous *Stafford Memoires* in 1682, with the initials N. N. An interesting letter from an English nun at Rouen, named Standish, gives some account of the routine of conventual life there in 1731. And a letter from Lord Brougham in 1825 deals with his movements for the foundation of the University of London and with the parliamentary agitation on behalf of the Roman Catholic Relief bill.

Mrs. Harford's MSS. form a useful contribution to the literature of the Exile, for they consist almost entirely of letters from the chief advisers of the young Charles II. to Sir Marma- duke, afterwards Lord, Langdale. There is a good letter from Sir Edward Nicholas (p. 351) written during the King's absence, *incognito* at Frankfurt fair, which shows the perplexity of the worthy secretary during the attempts to negotiate successfully at one and the same time with the party led by Sexby (Mr. Brookes, as he calls him) and with the Romanists.

Mr. Brookes' party, he writes, must be very tenderly handled, as if some of them came to understand too soon what was going on, they might oppose it; while on the other hand nothing is being left undone to influence the King of Spain and to beget a right understanding with Rome. "It is impossible to give satisfaction to the different humours and principles of all parties, who hold it their interest to destroy one another, but what may reasonably be done to content them all is really endeavoured." Nicholas did not believe the report of negotiations between Cromwell and the Jews, "who are a very crafty and worldly wise generation" and would not easily be drawn to settle under such an uncertain government; nor had he any faith in the design which he heard Oliver St. John had in hand, "to have a triennial parliament and to make choice of parliament men according to law," but dismisses it as "a presbyterian dream, to which Cromwell will never trust." There are eighteen original letters from Hyde to Langdale, the most interesting of which were written just at the time when the question of kingship was being agitated in England.

During April and May, the Royalists expected every post from England to bring the news that Cromwell had accepted the crown, and then, wrote Hyde, "we shall see what will follow; the man discovers the greatest fears and perplexities imaginable, and they say hath ever rendered himself ridiculous," and again "I am of opinion you will speedily see some disorder there, that is as soon as Cromwell hath complied with the desires of his parliament and assumed the title." When, on May 15-25, he announced that Cromwell had refused the crown, far from being elated by the news, he could only hope that there might "still" be some disorders in England (pp. 856, 857). It will be seen that this by no means bears out Clarendon's own statement in his History, written years afterwards, that although many of the Royalists were so deceived in their judgment as to believe it was the best expedient for the restoration of his Majesty, yet that "the more sober persons of the King's party, who made less noise" (amongst whom he would certainly, and very justly, include himself) "trembled at this overture, and believed that it was the only way utterly to destroy the King, and to pull up all future hopes of the Royal Family by the roots."

For the rest, the letters are mostly concerned with hopes and plans for the future, personal affairs, and the movements of the King and his friends. At the end of 1659 Hyde sent Langdale information of the dissolution of Parliament by the army, but what had followed he did not know, as the packet boats were neither allowed to leave nor to enter Dover harbour, so that their only intelligence came from Dunkirk, where it was said that England was in "unexpressible confusion, and would soon be involved in a new and bloody war." Following on this came accounts of the doings of Monk and of Lambert, with the remark that those in London were "jealous both of the one and the other, and say they will both conspire together in the end to set up the King," and finally a letter written in February 1660, when joy at the bright hopes for the future was somewhat tempered by the sufferings of the present time, when they all "wanted fire," in the sharpest season ever remembered (pp. 360-363).

The next document calendared is the summons from Charles II. to Lord Langdale to attend his coronation and the procession on the previous day "from our Tower of London through the same city unto our Palace of Westminster, according to the custom heretofore used in that behalf," and the last paper noticed in the collection is a similar summons from James II., in which, as the Queen was also to be crowned, Lady Langdale was called upon to accompany her husband (pp. 363, 366).

MSS. of Mrs. Wentworth, of Woolley.—The manuscripts sent up from Woolley for inspection by the Commissioners consist almost entirely of family papers, beginning with those of Michael Wentworth, who purchased Woolley and Notton from the Woodroves in 1599, and ending with those of Godfrey Wentworth, who held the estates from 1729 to 1789. There are also a few papers relating to his grandson and heir, Godfrey Wentworth Armytage, who took the name of Wentworth on succeeding to the estates.

With the letters are two or three copies of early deeds, and also a copy, probably made at the beginning of the 17th century, of the license from Henry VIII. to Thomas Wentworth (the common ancestor of the Earls of Strafford and the Wentworths

of Woolley) to wear his bonnet in the royal presence, because "for certaine diseases and infirmities which he daylie "sustaineth in his hede, [he] cannot conveniently, without his "greate daunger and jeobardy, by discovered of the same" (p. 368).

The early history of the manors of Woolley and Notton will be found given at considerable length in Hunter's *South Yorkshire*. When Michael Wentworth purchased them, and settled at Woolley, he had some difficulty in securing his new possessions, especially as regarded his title to Steincross Moor (*see* Archbishop Hutton's letter, p. 368, and some memoranda by Wentworth himself on p. 370); and he also shared the troubles of other Catholic landowners of that day. The Receiver of recusants' rents in Yorkshire was his own cousin, Thomas, Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, and to him he evidently applied for advice, for in September, 1634, Wentworth wrote from Ireland, "sinc you are that poore Papist you "mention, your best way willbe certainly to compounde with "the Commissioners, which if I may know when you intend to "go that way, I will write to the Commissioners, and do you "the best help I can" (p. 371). Michael Wentworth appears to have compounded for an annual payment of 50*l.* (p. 378). In the same letter, Lord Wentworth says "If you builde a "new howse, remember that I tell you, itt is a matter whearin "you may shew a greate deale, and a greate wante of discretion, "itt being nothing soe easye a thing to builde well as men take "itt to be that know it not, and therfore att your perill looke "well aboute you; I am gladde your familie still increaseth "ut pluribus munimentis staret, and God hath sentt me a second "son allsoe, a young Irishman, but whearever they be borne, "God make them good and honest, and then the matter is not "great. Wee of this partte of our familie, you see, are turned "abrode into the wide world, whilst your partte of itt sitt warme "and at ease by your own fier; well itt makes not much "either way, God blesse us in our pilgrimadge and you in "your repose, keepe you with contentment whear you are, "and send us with health backe to our owne homes to praise "him, in his owne good time" (p. 371). The young Irishman was Thomas, Lord Wentworth's son by his third wife, Elizabeth Rodes.

Michael Wentworth died in 1641, and was succeeded by his son, Sir George, who married Ann Fairfax, daughter of the 1st Lord Fairfax of Cameron (and aunt of the future Lord General of the Parliament). The first paper which speaks of Sir George Wentworth of Woolley is dated 1637, four years before his father's death; but the explanation of this is that in 1630, Michael Wentworth, already eighty-two years of age, had assigned his estates to his sons.

Sir George also kept up friendly intercourse with his illustrious cousin in Ireland, as appears by a letter from the latter, in 1635, thanking Sir George for his care of the Yorkshire estates upon the death of their steward, who was drowned while crossing a stream in a state of intoxication.

"I have lost a good and faithfull servant," Lord Wentworth wrote, but "the manner of his death is that which troubleth me above the rest; for to dye is a common case, and to be by all and at all tymes expected, but to expyre so suddainly and in that state of distemper is a thinge both fearefull and lamentable, for which I am most sory" (p. 372).

After Lord Strafford's execution, Sir George Wentworth and Thomas—afterwards Sir Thomas—Wentworth of Bretton, were joined with Sir George Wentworth, brother of the late earl, as commissioners or trustees for the estates of the young heir, then an exile in France. These two Sir Georges are somewhat in danger of being confused, especially as they both sat for Pontefract in the Long Parliament, and were both "disabled" as royalists.

There are many letters from the second Earl of Strafford in this collection, but they are chiefly about matters relating to his estates. At the end of 1647, he wrote proposing that his cousin, John Wentworth (younger brother of Sir George), should join him at Rouen, to act, apparently, as his steward (see letter on p. 397). John Wentworth agreed, but did not leave England until the next summer, his pass, signed by Col. Charles Fairfax, who was then in command of the county forces of the West Riding, being dated August 18, 1648 (p. 375).

Sir George Wentworth of Woolley served in the King's army—raising a regiment of foot in his own county—signed the Yorkshire Engagement, and went to the King at Oxford, but

there are no papers in the collection relating to his doings at this period. He compounded on Newark articles in 1646 and his "case" will be found in the Calendar of the Committee for Compounding (p. 1826). He died in 1660, leaving three daughters, all married to Yorkshire gentlemen, viz., William Osbaldeston, Thomas Grantham and John Thornhill. His two sons having died in his own life-time, the estates of Woolley and Notton passed to his brother John, but with certain charges upon them for his daughters, including, it would seem, such of the timber on the estate as was then ready for felling; for in 1664 a deed was prepared for "the passing" of all the old wood and timber trees within Woolley and Notton to John Wentworth by his nieces and their husbands, as appears by a letter from the noted attorney of those parts, John Peables (p. 379). This John Peables, who was Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding, was one of the two or three lawyers who enjoyed the title of the "Devil of Dewsbury." (See W. S. Banks' *Walks in South Yorkshire; Wakefield, &c.*, p. 463.

John Wentworth had studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards contributed so largely to its building fund that the Master and fellows wrote assuring him that his name was wrought on their buildings as was that of Phidias on the statue of Minerva, so that both must perish together (p. 382). He was an active justice for the West Riding, and a good many papers are connected with his magistracy, but most of his correspondence is concerned with election matters in Yorkshire, especially at Aldborough and at York. In 1677, Ruishe Wentworth, nephew of the first Earl of Strafford, desired to become member for Aldborough, but had apparently not quite made up his mind which of its two seats he wished to capture. The borough was at this time in a curious position, being represented by Sir Solomon Swale, who was in imminent danger of losing his seat as a Roman Catholic, and by Sir John Reresby, who was in almost equal danger of being turned out on petition, in consequence of a double return in 1673. The matter had been decided in his favour in 1675, but was now again being questioned, and the cause was actually given against him (p. 386), but owing to the excitement consequent on the news of an impending peace with France, was never reported

from Committee to the House of Commons. To add to the confusion, the very mode of election at Aldborough was under dispute, some declaring that there were legally only nine electors in the borough, others maintaining that there were twenty-four, and a third party holding that all "who paid scot and lot" were entitled to vote.

In June Sir Solomon was "outed," and by the intervention of Lord Treasurer Danby peace was made between Reresby and the Wentworths, and Ruisshe Wentworth was elected in Swale's place (pp. 389, 390). These letters should be read in connexion with Sir John Reresby's own account of the matter in his *Memoirs* (pp. 127-143, *ed.* Cartwright), as showing something of the other side of the question.

A letter written about this time by John Wentworth to Lord Halifax, as lord of the manor of Brierley, furnishes an example of the manner in which landowners managed to get possession of the common lands. He prays for permission to enclose part of the town fields, where, as he assures his lordship, "it may be taken in without any prejudice in the earth" to anyone. Many such enclosures, made long since, still stand without any exception taken, and "it is a liberty that, all the country over, those who either by purchase or exchange can lay their land conveniently together have used" (p. 392).

At the beginning of 1679, the unexpected dissolution of Parliament brought election matters again to the front. Lady Rockingham (the 1st Earl of Strafford's daughter) wrote to John Wentworth that, understanding he "has the making of two parliament men," she prays him to reserve one place for her son in case he should fail in Northamptonshire, the election for which would be over before those in Yorkshire came on. Almost on the same day, a number of gentlemen, who might be called the election committee for the county, wrote also, requesting him to forbear using his influence at Aldborough until after a meeting at York, which he was urged to attend. At this meeting, the reason for their demand appeared. There were three candidates for the county, Lord Clifford, Lord Fairfax, and Sir John Kay; and when Sir John "generously retired" in order to save the confusion, charge and trouble of a contest, it was felt that so worthy a person must be provided for elsewhere, and John Wentworth was therefore prayed to

procure his election at Aldborough. This memorial is interesting as bearing the autograph signatures of thirty-six of the principal gentlemen of Yorkshire. Wentworth, however, either did not agree to the proposal or had not so much influence at Aldborough as was believed, for the elected members were Henry Arthington and either Sir Godfrey Copley or Sir John Reresby. Ruisshe Wentworth did not propose himself, having elected to stand for Liverpool instead. The Wentworth party said that Arthington and Copley were legally elected, but that the sheriff had omitted to annex their indenture to the writ, and had returned another, with Sir John Reresby's name in place of Copley's. Reresby, in his *Memoirs*, explains what had happened. Mr. Shuttleworth, the sheriff, being a timorous man, was, he says, "much inclined to return the indenture which had most "names to it" (the dispute turned on the old point of who were the electors of the borough), but after a debate of two hours Sir John convinced him by his reasons, and got the writ with his own name sent up, which, he observes, "was a providence, "and gained me some repute of parts." His eloquence was not so effective, however, in the Committee of the House of Commons, and the cause was given against him. Sir Godfrey, writing to Thomas Wheatley, a kinsman both of himself and of the Wentworths, after complaining that Sir John Reresby had been spreading a report that he was a papist, describes the proceedings before this Committee, and says that the noes carried it against Sir John, but that he himself had not one vote against him (p. 395). When the Parliament was again dissolved in the autumn of the same year, Reresby did not venture to contest the borough, but in 1681 the tide of popularity had turned and the town resolved to elect him, the only question being whether Godfrey Copley or Ruisshe Wentworth should be his fellow-member. The town prayed John Wentworth to recommend one of these, and stated that they would prefer the former for his "care and civility whilst in the "House," if only he would discharge his charges at the last election, still unpaid (p. 396). Apparently this difficulty was got over, as Copley was elected without opposition. Hardly had the new members taken their seats (at Oxford) however, when once again the King dissolved Parliament. He softened his proceedings by a Declaration, assuring his people of his good

intentions towards them, which, to so loyal a person as Sir John Reresby, appears to have been quite satisfactory, for he wrote to John Wentworth, rejoicing that the North was following the example of London in showing gratitude to his Majesty. In this same letter he announced the beginning of Fitz Harris's trial in the King's Bench (for libel against the King), stating that the prisoner denied the jurisdiction of the Court, "he being under an impeachment before the Lords" (p. 396). The impeachment was a device of the Commons, "not to hang him but to preserve him" as Reresby says in his *Memoirs*, by superseding the procedure of any other court, but as a matter of fact, the Lords had refused to receive the impeachment, so that it could hardly be said to be before them.

At this point, politics and election matters give way to private affairs. On p. 397 is a letter from "M. Monckton" to her uncle which needs some little explanation in order to distinguish the persons named in it.

Mary Monckton, daughter of John Wentworth's sister, Elizabeth Oldfield, married John Monckton of Melton. Their only daughter, Elisabeth, married John Fountaine, who died, leaving three daughters (the "grand-daughters" of Mrs. Monckton's letter) but no sons. His own estates passed to his brother, Thomas Fountaine, but with a charge upon them of 4,000*l.* for the daughters, which, when Mrs. Monckton wrote, had evidently not yet been paid. There was a third brother, Harrington Fountaine, who is also mentioned in the letter, and Mrs. Monckton's "brother Berry" is her husband's brother, Marmaduke Monckton, who took the name of Berry on succeeding to an uncle's estates (see Hunter's *South Yorkshire* ii., 414).

On p. 403 are the answers of the Justices of the West Riding to the "three questions" of King James II., in relation to the repeal of the test and penal laws, which Sir John Reresby, writing on August 26, says had been put to them "the week before" (see *Memoirs*, p. 400). The paper here calendared contains also a personal statement by Sir Michael Wentworth, declaring that, with all humble submission, he could not consent to the repeal. In 1690, the borough of Aldborough comes once more to the front, with the old dispute concerning the method of election there. Sir Michael Wentworth and Christopher Tancred had been elected by those who "paid

"scot and lot," according to the decision of the House of Commons in 1579, "ever since which time, all returns have been so made, the now pretended select number always joining. . . . But after the said Sir Michael Wentworth and Mr. Tancred were carried by the town to the church to have their indenture signed, eight of the nine went to an alehouse with a bailiff they had chosen that morning, and there, by the persuasion of one Sir James Tilly, a perfect stranger in that country, they made a return of the honourable Mr. Boyle and Mr. Vandembemdie, neither of them being there, nor anybody appearing for them, nor they themselves knowing anything of it." The sheriff however refused to receive this second indenture, and the House of Commons confirmed Wentworth and Tancred's election (pp. 404-5). A letter from Sir John Kaye contains allusions to the defeat of the fleet off Beachy Head and the successes of King William in Ireland, and one from the Marquis of Carmarthen (afterwards 1st Duke of Leeds) gives instructions for carrying out the Council's orders for the seizure of horses belonging to papists and disaffected persons.

With the beginning of the eighteenth century, we come to a fresh generation of the Wentworth family. Sir Michael died in 1696, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William. His second son, John, died in 1700. His third son, Godfrey, who lived at Hickleton, married Anna Maria, daughter of Giles Clarke, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and had three sons, Michael, William, and Godfrey (the first two dying in childhood, while the third lived to succeed his uncle William at Woolley), and two daughters, Anna Maria (wife successively of Edward Silvester and Peter Bold of Bold, Lancashire) and Dorothy, who never married.

On p. 407 will be found extracts from Mrs. Godfrey Wentworth's letters to her husband during temporary absences from each other, giving him family news and accounts of her own and their children's doings. When her eldest little boy was about two years old, she wrote "he is very merrey and diverting, and grone almost master of the Eenglish toungue. He often calls upon his deare Pappa, and fanceys every one he sees in a blew clock is you, and is very much concerned when he finds his mistake. To-day he mett with your picture, which rejoyst him extreamly, and kist and strok'd it very often, and

"when we aske him whare you are, he says you are lost." In another letter, written at the end of this same year, 1708, she asks her husband to buy some sherry in London, as the last they had was "stark nought." Also, if sugar is good in town she would like a stock of "white and brown and double refined," as they pay an extravagant price in the country and it is very bad too. She also wishes him to get her some "riding close," but is in twenty minds about them. Most people persuade her to a habit, and if her husband likes it, she thinks she will have one, but in that case, she must have a pretty light wig, as like her own hair as possible. She thinks "a pale blew "camblet will make as pretty a sute as anything," and prays her husband to find out whether his tailor would be able to do it properly, as "they are very oughly if thay are not neatly made."

Of more general interest are letters from Lord Harley—conveying his wife's gracious approbation of Godfrey Wentworth's candidature for Aldborough (where the Newcastle family had property and influence)—and from General Willes, announcing the capitulation of the rebels at Preston (p. 409). Godfrey Wentworth, junior, had studied at Cambridge, and in 1725 a college friend sent him a copy of some verses which were being handed about there, and which might afford some entertainment to a member of the University "even amongst the "refined wits of Richards' or Wills' Coffee House" (p. 410). The verses, which are a skit upon Bentley and some of his contemporaries, are not printed here, as there are two copies of them at the British Museum, one of which is in the handwriting of William Cole, the antiquary, and enriched by his notes, identifying the different persons mentioned. The copy now calendared fixes the date to 1725. Cole was inclined to put it a little earlier, as he thought Snape must be the Vice-Chancellor intended, but it might quite well be written in 1725 and yet refer to the time of Snape's rule, which only ended in 1724.

In the spring of 1729, William Wentworth, then in very failing health, went to Bath, whence he wrote to his nephew Godfrey that the waters had ruffled and weakened him much, but the doctor did not doubt that in time they would relieve him. This hope was not fulfilled, for he died in the following June, and Godfrey succeeded to the estates. He married Dorothy Pilkington, daughter of his Aunt Ann (afterwards

Lady Dalston) and Sir Lyonell Pilkington, senior. She was named after their grandmother, Sir Michael Wentworth's wife. This old lady lived until 1792, and there is a letter from her in the collection, written only four days before her death (p. 418). There were so many Dorothies in the family that some care is needed in order to distinguish them.

There is a letter from Mrs. Godfrey Wentworth (who appears to have been a somewhat frisky matron) to her son, written in 1753, in which she gives a rather amusing description of society in York. She laments that all the young officers have gone away, leaving only the old ones behind; declares that there are five hundred old maids in York and as many more old women besides, "all very cross," and says that it "his
"groone so sencsorrisse a place . . . you can scarcely speake
"to aney bodey without sencer, I do a shour you with ought
"joke" (p. 424).

Godfrey Wentworth's chief correspondent seems to have been his sister Dorothy, who apparently lived, for the most part, with her sister, now married to her second husband, Mr. Bold. In 1733, she wrote from London that they had been for an evening to Lady Strafford's, where Lady Ann looked very brisk. Her lover was there, and so Dorothy fancied that "squares gos
"right" (p. 413). This Lady Strafford was Lady Ann Campbell, wife of the 1st Earl of the new creation, and her eldest daughter, Ann, was at this time engaged to a Mr. Conolly, whom she shortly afterwards married (see *The Wentworth Papers*, edited by J. J. Cartwright).

Four years later, Dorothy Wentworth had a lover of her own, John Thornhill, her second cousin, but declined his overtures (p. 414). In 1748, she describes the rejoicings in Lancashire on account of the victory at Dettingen, and in 1745, the alarm caused by the Jacobite rebellion. There was very little company in Bath, she wrote, most people choosing to go either to their own countries, to guard them, or to London for safety; and "severall that went to Bath was so frited with
"the reports thear that they returned to town directly, but they
"was not of the mail kind" (p. 428).

There are two letters from the Earl of Strafford himself in the collection (pp. 414, 481), which are rather amusing from the fact that they both contain mention of "Ward's Pilla," a

quack medicine in which his Lordship had great faith, but which his friends thought did him much harm. (See *Wentworth Papers*, p. 527.) In one of the letters he suggests bringing his wife over to dine at Woolley, begging that it might be merely "on your own dinner, as adding anything would be making a stranger of me" (pp. 404, 481).

There are also several letters to Godfrey Wentworth from his niece, Frances Hesketh, younger daughter of Mrs. Bold, who was early left a widow with three children, and whose money matters were evidently in her uncle's hands. One of the letters contains an allusion to Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny. She knows little of him, she says, writing from Rossall in 1787, "though his first setting out was "in this neighbourhood at Kirkham, where he was an apprentice "to a barber; and when he began his plan, from which has "eventually arisen all his good fortune, he had not cash to put "his ideas into execution, upon which he went to Preston, and "there met a friend who lent him a little money; and I have "heard that a few years ago, when the cotton tax, &c., was "proposed, he offered government 11,000*l.* per annum if they "would not levy it" (p. 429). It will be seen that she distinctly mentions Kirkham as the place where Arkwright was apprenticed to a barber, and as the Hesketh property was in that part of the county, and she was living close at hand, it is probable that she knew. It has been generally thought that it was at Preston. The friend who helped him when he settled at Preston was probably Mr. Smalley, "liquor merchant and painter."

Godfrey Wentworth was evidently a lover of music and a patron of musicians. In 1729, his brother-in-law, Sir Lyon Pilkington, wrote to him from Paris, "You seem to despair "of any more operas in England, but I fancy there are some "hopes yet of their returning. Handel is doing his "endeavour in Italy to procure singers, and I fancy his "journey will be of more effect than Heidegger's, but I'm "told Senesino is playing an ungrateful part to his friends in "England by abusing 'em behind their backs, and saying he'll "come no more among 'em." It was even reported that he "had built a fine house with an inscription over the door "to let the world know 'twas the folly of the English had "laid the foundations of it" (p. 411). This is the artist whose

popularity with the English ladies has been already alluded to in this volume, in a paper belonging to the Wombwell MSS. (p. 185). There are letters to Godfrey Wentworth from two Italian musicians, Signors Barsanti and Batti, one of whom alludes to Mr. Wentworth's own performances "in the concerto," while the other sends compositions which his patron has bespoken (pp. 417, 419). Amongst other miscellaneous papers may be mentioned a petition from the "poor, diurnal, deplorable, afflicted, melancholy, stript, distressed, grieving, weak, sick, famishing and dying debtors" in the gaols of Ireland (p. 419); a letter from York, written by an indignant opponent of Sir Robert Walpole's policy (p. 420); several letters in relation to the estates and parish of Bulwell in Nottinghamshire, to the living of which a cousin, one of the Beaumonts, had been presented by Mr. Wentworth (pp. 418, 424, 425); a letter from one of his grandsons, Cornet John Armytage, mentioning reports (in 1788) that the Prince of Wales was again very much in debt, that he and his brother had set up a club where there was a great deal of gambling going forward, and that he had been buying many horses and intended to enter upon the Turf again (p. 430); and two letters from William Egerton of Tatton, the husband of Godfrey Wentworth's granddaughter, Anna Maria Armytage.

Godfrey Wentworth had three sons, William, Godfrey and John, and three daughters, Anna Maria, Dorothy and Katherine, but his sons all died young, and the only one of his children who married was his eldest daughter. She became the wife of Sir George Armytage, and her third son, Godfrey Wentworth Armytage, was made his grandfather's heir, and succeeded to the estates on Godfrey Wentworth's death in 1789, when he took the surname of Wentworth instead of his own. There are allusions to most of Godfrey Wentworth's children in the correspondence, and two little notes from "Billy," the eldest boy, in one of which, with evident pride, he sends his father some Latin verses (pp. 415, 418).

In the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal for 1898 will be found papers, by the late Mr. George Edward Wentworth, upon the Wentworths of Woolley, which were largely compiled from the family collection here calendared. They are a most

pains-taking piece of work and very interesting, but unfortunately are marred by many mistakes and misprints. Thus we are told that Mathew Wentworth's will was proved in 1646, and (a few lines later on) that he died in 1647; Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Parliamentary general, is confused with his own grandfather; Sir George Wentworth's eldest son is called Richard, instead of Michael; Sir George is stated to have served in "the army raised under the command of Robert, "Earl of Essex in 1642," although, "being a staunch Royalist, "when the civil wars began, . . . he declared at once for the "King," and to have "compounded with the Protector" in 1646 for his estate. Sir Michael's seven daughters are given (in the pedigree, not in the text) to his son Matthew; and the Lady Ann and her lover, of Dorothy Wentworth's letter (*see* p. xxxvi *above*) are stated to be Lady Ann Campbell and the Earl of Strafford, who had been married for nearly twenty years.

Several documents are mentioned and some few are printed by Mr. Wentworth which were not amongst the MSS. sent up to the Commissioners. Of those printed, the following are the only ones of any importance:—

A letter from Lord Wentworth in September 1638, in answer to one from Michael Wentworth concerning his composition for recusancy (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, XII., p. 8); a list of plate, jewels, &c., belonging to Roger Widdrington, husband of Rosamond Wentworth, and a letter from Mrs. Widdrington on her father, Michael Wentworth's death (*ibid.*, pp. 14, 15); a letter from Michael Wentworth to the 1st Lord Fairfax of Cameron in 1629, concerning fines levied in the Star Chamber upon Sir Thomas Wentworth (Strafford) and others, and mentioning the birth and death of the Queen's first child (*ibid.*, p. 20); and one from Sir George Wentworth to the same in relation to the election of Fairfax and Sir Thomas Wentworth for the county of York in 1625^{*} (*ibid.*, p. 28); a letter from Marmaduke, Lord Langdale to Sir George Wentworth concerning the command of the Yorkshire local forces in 1660,

* Mr. G. E. Wentworth thought that they were rival candidates, and states that the result was that Wentworth was returned and Fairfax defeated (*ibid.*, p. 24); but they served together.

and Sir George's reply (*ibid.*, p. 84); two letters from Lord Peterborough to Sir Michael Wentworth, who had a troop in the earl's regiment (*ibid.*, pp. 176, 177); a very good letter from Francis Nevile, of Chevet, concerning the attitude of the Scotch after the accession of William and Mary (*ibid.*, p. 178); and a letter to Godfrey Wentworth in 1742 upon a report that he had voted against the repeal of the Septennial Act (*ibid.*, p. 188).

The reports in this volume have been prepared by the Rev. W. D. Macray (the Wombwell Charters, Lord Edmund Talbot's MSS. and the Duke of Norfolk's MSS.); the Rev. Dr. Jessopp (Miss Buxton's MSS.); Mr. Richard Ward (Mrs. Harford's MSS.); and Mrs. S. C. Lomas (Sir George Wombwell's and Mrs. Wentworth's MSS.).

THE MANUSCRIPTS
OF
SIR GEORGE O. WOMBWELL, BART.,
AT NEWBURGH PRIORY.

ROYAL DOCUMENTS.

1340, 14 March, *an.* 14 Edw. III., at Westm. Contemporary copy of licence to William Malebys to enclose and impark his wood of Scalton; and of the Privy Seal warrant, in French, to the Keeper of the Great Seal to prepare the letters patent in due form.

1481, 26 May, 21 Edw. IV. Exemplification under the great seal of Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester, at the instance of Humfrey Starky, serj.-at-law, of a release from Richard, son of Sir Richard Wynnyntone, knight, to John, son of Roger Starky of Northwich, and Agnes his wife, of a messuage, &c. in Northwich, dated the Sunday after St. Luke's day (24 Oct.) 41 Edw. III. The seal is unfortunately broken and defaced.

1541, 27 June, 33 Henry VIII., at Westm. Grant to Antony Bellassis, D.C.L., the King's chaplain, of an annuity of 20*l.* out of the lands of Great Morton, Oolde, Murton, Wethercottes, Carleton and Gaynsfurth, which belonged to Richard Belassis, esq., deceased, and which have come into the King's hands by reason of the minority of William Belassis, son and heir of the said Richard, together with the wardship of the said William. Great Seal in white wax, broken.

1544, 23 Aug., 36 Hen. VIII., at Westm. Grant to Sir Roger Cholmeley, knt., and his wife Cristiana, in consideration of the payment of 665*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* into the Court of Augmentations, of various lands, &c., in the parishes of Pykering and Kirkby Overkarre, in Yorkshire, lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of Ryevalles, and also the advowson of the parish church of St. James in Northcray, Kent, forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. In the initial letter there is a *fancy*-portrait in water-colours of the King on his throne, with three of his councillors (including the sword-bearer) on one side, and four on the other. Fragments of the Great Seal.

1547, 1 June, 1 Edw. VI., at Westm. Lengthy general pardon, filling two large sheets of vellum, to Andrew Barton of Smythylls in the parish of Deane, Lancashire, esq., otherwise called Andrew Barton of London, gentleman, otherwise called Andrew Barton late of the Inner Temple, up to 28 Jan. last; beginning with the pardon of all heresies, heretical opinions and Lollardies ("lollardias"). Great Seal, in white wax, nearly perfect.

1604, 11 Feb., 1 James I., at Westm. General pardon to Sir William Belassis of Newbrough, knt. Great Seal, white, perfect.

— 18 Feb. Similar pardon to Sir Thomas Belassis, knt. [of Weston] son and heir of Henry Belassis of Newbrough. Partly effaced by damp. Seal lost.

— 25 April, 2 James I., at Westm. Similar pardon to John Tomson, of Sutton, Cheshire, yeoman. Seal perfect.

— 8 May, 2 James I., at Westm. Similar pardon to George Dey *alias* Oldfyld, of Hurdesfyld, Cheshire, "whittawer." Seal perfect.

1605, 19 July, 3 James I., at Westm. *Insuperimus* of a general pardon granted on 28 June to Christopher Metcalf of Tylehowse, Yorkshire, gentleman. Seal lost.

1623, 5 Oct., 21 James I., at the palace of St. James. Appointment by Charles, Prince of Wales, signed by him, of Humphrey Davenport, serj.-at-law, to be one of his serjeants, with an annual fee of 10*l*. Great seal of the Prince, in black wax, perfect. Attached is a certificate to the Prince by two clerks, John Walter and Thomas Trevor.

1626, 10 Feb., 1 Charles I., at Westm. General pardon to Sir Humphrey Davenport, knt., serj.-at-law, including release from arrears. Injured by damp. Seal perfect.

— 10 Feb. General pardon to Thomas Lepton, of Kepwicke, Yorkshire, esq. Seal broken.

1643, 31 Jan., 18 Charles I., at Oxford. Letters patent to Sir Thomas Bellasyse, bart., baron Fauconberg (so created 25 May, *an.* 8) creating him, on account of his "*constanciam et fidelitatem erga nos insignem hisce seditiosis temporibus*," viscount Fauconberge of Henknowle in the bishopric of Durham, with the yearly fee of twenty marks. The initial letter contains a fine engraved portrait of the King. Great Seal, in black wax, perfect. At the foot is written this memorandum: "Recd. this pattent by the hands of Mr. Thomas Turnor the last of May, 1652. D. Earle."

1660, 27 June, at Westm. General pardon to Thomas, viscount Fauconberg, specially for all acts done under the pretended authority of Parliament or the Keepers of the liberties of England. Poor impression of Great Seal, perfect.

1697, 28 Jan., 9 Will. III., at Westm. Licence to Thomas Belasise, esq., who went into France since 11 Dec. 1688 without licence, and is since returned, "to stay and abide in this our realme of England or any other our dominions." Seal fastened in paper.

MONASTIC CHARTERS.

Priory of Bicester, Oxon.

1487, 10 July, 3 Hen. VII., at Burcestre. Indenture of grant by Thomas Banbury, Prior of the House and Church of St. Edburga of Burcestre, and the Convent, to John Langston, of Caversfeld, in the county of Bucks,* esq., of a moiety of their manor in Caversfeld, with eight virgates and one quartron of land, and all their other lands and tenements in the vill and fields of Caversfeld; paying annually 53/4d. Witn., William Stonar, Edmund Rede, John Vereney, knts., Richard Chamburlen, Richard Fowler, John Gyfford, esqs., William Arderne, John Arderne, gentlemen, Robert Elkyngton. Small fragment of seal.

Abbey of Byland, Yorkshire.

1. c. 1150. Chirograph of Thomas de Coleville.

"Hec est conventio inter conventum de Beghlanda et Thomam de Colevilla. quod domus quas monachi erexerunt subtus grangiam suam de Torp del Suth: stabunt sine calumpnia aliqua ipsius Thome vel heredum ejus. Ita tamen quod monachi non facient aliquod herbergiammentum ultra fossatum proximum domibus predictis versus meridiem sine permissione predicti Thome. vel heredum ejus. Facient autem monachi aqueductum currere infra fosatum (sic): ita quod quociens necesse habuerint. eundem ductum aque ad usus proprios qua voluerint divertent. His testibus. Hugone persona de Rudeb. Roberto de Daivilla. et Gaufrido nepote ejus. Willelmo filio Meldredi. Alexandro nepote Thome de Coleville. Roberto de Wirecestre."

Large dark oval seal, bearing a remarkably long and thin figure, almost a skeleton, holding a sceptre or staff. "[Sig]ill' Tome de Colevill." Endorsed by contemporary hand, "Contra Thomam de Colleville de grangia de Torp de domibus subtus grangiam"; noted also with the date of "12 Julii 1606," and numbered "No. 16."

There is a second chirograph which is a copy of this deed, written in the next century, to which a somewhat smaller impression of the same seal is attached. In this the grange is "de Thorpe del South," and the first witness is described as "persona de Rudeby." This is endorsed, "This of Mr. Beslie the 18 of July 1606," and is numbered 17.

* This parish was formerly in Buckinghamshire, but was transferred to Oxfordshire by Act of Parl. 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 61.

2. c. 1160-70. Chirograph of an agreement between the monks of Byland and the canons of Newburgh. "Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis hanc esse conventionem in perpetuum tenendam inter monachos de Bellalanda et canonicos de Novoburgo. quod Canonici de Novoburgo nichil omnino habebunt nec per donationem nec per emptionem in bosco illo et terra illa que sunt inter Oxadala et divisas de Gillinga sub magna via ab aquilonali parte qua vadit per medium Thursedene versus Hovingham. Monachi vero in prefato bosco habent et habebunt xx acras ad faciendum quod voluerint. et communem pasturam pecudibus Grangie de Thorp. sicut homines de Thorp unquam melius et plenius habuerunt et mortuum nemus ad necessaria ejusdem loci de Thorp. et in tempore pastionis habebunt xl porcos sine pannagio. et si plures ibi tempore pannagii habuerint. dabunt pannagium si Thoma (sic) de Colavilla voluerit. et preter ista que nominata sunt: ipsi Monachi nichil in prefato bosco et terra habebunt nec per emptionem nec per donationem. In terra vero de Everslai nec Monachi nec Canonici aliquid unquam habebunt. nec per emptionem nec per donationem. De bosco vero qui est ab australi parte prefate vie licitum erit tam Monachis quam Canonicis emere. vel per donationem accipere ligna ad usus suos. si Thoma (sic) de Colavilla vel heredes sui eis dare vel vendere voluerint. His testibus, Domino Rogero Ebor. Archiepiscopo. Capitulo Ebor. Capitulo Rievall. Capitulo de Font. Capitulo de Brell. Capitulo de Gyseburne, Roger de Molbr[ai], Willelmo de Colavilla, magistro Rob. Eb., Roberto Capellano, H. Malab[eras], Hamo Bel[er], Rob. de Burci." Five seals lost. Numbered "2."

3. c. 1160-70. Release from William de Mainilhermer* to the monks of Bellaland of all his claim which he had on ("de") the land of Torp. "Voloque vos scire me habuisse in tempore quo terram illam possedi communionem silve que est inter Torp et Everleiam. scilicet medium contra medium. et in silva et in pastura. per viam que vadit per medium Thursedenam ad Hovingham. et erga Kukewald per Depadalam. et del nord de Witeker sicut Michelbech cadit in Witeker. et inde usque ad divisam Ampelforde. His testibus, Rogero de Molbr[ai], et Nigello filio ejus. Hug. Malibissa. Rob. Crevequer. Rad. de Belver et Rob. fratre ejus. Rogero de Cundi. Willelmo de Widevilla. Adam Luvel. Suano de Killeburna et Liulfo. et Willelmo. et Rogero Wandun." Large dark seal; a hound (?) passant; "Sigillum W Mainil"

4. [c. 1160-70?] Grant from W[illiam] de Wideville to the monks of Beghlande of the whole vill of Thorp, "et communionem silve que est inter Thorp et Everesleiam, id est medium contra medium in bosco et pastura per viam que vadit per medium Thursedenam ad Hovingham. vel erga Cukewald: silvam que

* He appears as a witness to a charter of Roger Mulbrai (who is a witness here) to Fountains Abbey, noticed in the Report on the MSS. of the Duke of Portland, vol. II, p. 4. Roger de Cundi is also a witness to both charters.

est inter Oxedalam et veterem viam que descendit de Heriehou. et vadit per Ulfisthuueth : usque ad ductum. et inde del North sicut ductus ipse venit ad Sighederesbriggam. et inde dil (*sic*) North de Witheker sicut Mikilbec cedit in Witheker. et inde usque divisam Ampilforde. Totam etiam terram cum bosco superhabito et pastura que est inter stagnum molendini ipsorum et Thorpe et viginti acras terre in bosco qui est inter Thorpe et Everleiam. et communam pasture in eodem bosco, et mortuum boscum ad omnes usus suos apud Thorpe. et lx. porcos tempore pastionis in eodem bosco quietos sine pasnagio. et totam terram quam habui ex meridionali parte rivuli similiter eis do." To hold as he and his father before him held. Witn., Roger de Molbrai, "de quo omnia predicta teneo," Oliver Busci, Hugh Malabissa, Adam Luvel, Adam del Archis, Gregory de Insula, Ralph Naturel, Gilkel chaplain. Seal lost; but its leather tags remain.

The date of the writing in this deed cannot be earlier than 1200, and may even be later; and yet the grant which it conveys must have been contemporaneous with the agreement between Byland and Newburgh, and the release of Will. de Mainilhermer *supra*, c. 1160-70. Doubt as to its genuineness is strengthened by there being two other copies, one written at the earliest in the middle of the thirteenth century but which may be nearer its end, to which a large and genuine mutilated seal is attached, representing a knight on horseback without inscription, and the third written about or after 1800, with like seal, much rubbed and partially illegible. In the second copy the place-name Ulfisthuueth appears as *Wlwestweyt*, and in both copies the grantor gives the land as he held it and his brother (which appears from No. 14 *infra* to be correct) before him. If the grant is authentic it follows that the original had been damaged in some way and in danger of perishing, and the three semi-forged copies were made at different periods to represent it. The xl. pigs allowed in the Byland agreement are here changed to lx.

5. c. 1170-80. Grant from Ralph del Turp to the monks of St. Mary of Beghlande, addressed to the Archbishop and Chapter of York, of land "in Dala" which he had given to his daughter Ymeneas in marriage dowry, and which she had surrendered, in exchange, as it seems, for some land of the monks at "Marvin," in accordance with a charter of Roger Malesart; rendering to the grantor the service of the sixteenth part of half a knight's fee. Witn., Roger the grantor's son, Will. Malabersa, Adam the chaplain "de Dala," Will. Lehbaud (?), Roger Barentin, and six others, whose names are partially obliterated as well as one line in the text. Round dark seal, a lion passant; "Sigill' Radulfi de Torup."

6. Quit-claim from the same to the same of all his right "ultra fundum vallis de Sprohesdala : que propinquior est terre de Dala ab occidente. scilicet sicut Clefsti descendit versus caput superius de Westsphesdala, et ita per fundum vallis ejusdem recta linea usque ad medium Rie"; for the souls of himself, his father and

mother, and Walter Engeranni his brother. Witn., Roger de Molbrai, Nigel and Robert his sons, Robert de Daiville, Hugh Malabersa, Tomas de Coleville, Henry de Riparia, Ralph de Bean', Hamo Beler. Same seal.

7, 8. c. 1170-80. Grant, addressed to the Archbishop and Chapter of York, from William Engeranni to the monks of Beghland of "quendam fontem in territorio de Dala qui dicitur Wudekelda. et liberatm et sufficientem illuc usque viam sibi et hominibus suis et omnibus averiis grangie sue de Mortona ad quoslibet usus. et circa eundem fontem plenaria aisiamenta necessaria ad aquationem et ceteris usibus suis et averiorum predictae grangie." Witn., William de Lasceles, Thomas de Coleville, Geoffrey Fossard, Ernald de Uppesale, Gilbert del Meinil de Angotebi, Walter his son, Gilbert del Meinil de Thurkilbi, Stephen his son. Large round seal, the same as that appended to the charter No. 9, *infra*.

Tied to this deed is "finalis concordia" made in the King's Court at York on the octave of St. Hilary, 25 Hen. fil. Joh. [Jan. 1241,] between Henry abbot of Byland, and Robert Engram, son and heir of the above William Engram; the abbot having brought his plaint that sufficient ingress to the water was not allowed to his men and cattle from the grange of Morton. Robert undertakes that they shall have it in future, and grants four acres of the land round the spring, with liberty to enclose them, provided that he and his heirs and his men of Dale shall have free ingress and egress to his pasture of Dale and for watering.*

9. c. 1180-1200. Grant from William Engeram to the monks of Bellaland of common pasture in Nethteldale before the gate of their grange of Morton. Witn., Henry Redem[an] then sheriff of York, Adam de Stavele, Will. de Tauntone, Robert Engeran, Philip de Coleville, Hugh de Magnebi, Hugh de Uppesale, Henry de Munfort, Roger de Carlton, Stephen del Meinil. Large round dark seal, a leopard passant; "Sigillum Willelmi Ingelram."

10. c. 1180-1200. A third charter of William Engeram, being an agreement between him and the abbot and convent of Bellaland, of which the greater part has been defaced and rendered illegible by damp. Among the witnesses are Henry Redeman, sheriff of York, Philip de Coleville, Hugh de Magnebi, Hugh de Uppesale, [Henry de Mun]fort, Thomas del Meinil. Same seal.

11. c. 1180-1200. Grant from Richard de Widevilla to the monks of Bellaland of "Torp cum omnibus pertinentiis et aisiamentis ad illam pertinentibus villam in bosco et plano. in terris et aquis. in pratis et pasturis, in viis et semitis. simul cum incremento foreste quod Rogerus de Molbrai dedit prius Radulfo avunculo meo et postea concessit Willelmo patri meo. per metas et

* Cf. *Notes on the religious and secular houses of Yorkshire*, by W. P. Baildon publ. by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1895, p. 27.

divisas que continentur in cartis ipsius Rogeri de Molbrai et Willelmi patris mei His testibus, Rog. de Molbrai. Rad. de la Hai. Sim. de Stainegriva. Rob. de Surdevals. Will. de Hairun. Will. Dod. Ric. Silvain. Herberto fratre ejus. Ric. de Dalt[on]. Gerardo Stabulario. Walkelin Trussevilain." Large black seal; a knight on horseback.

12. c. 1240-50. Grant from Richard de Riparia to the abbot and monks of St. Mary of Beyeland of "liberam viam sibi et hominibus suis, averiis, carectis, summagiis, et quadrigis suis, per boscum meum de Brandesby usque Seakildone." Witn., Richard de Wyvill, Thomas de Colevyll, Thomas de Richeburne, Hugh de Holthorpe, Hugh de Upsale, William de Bartone, Geoffrey de Ampilforde, William de Winton. Black seal, blank.

13. 1344. Easter Eve [April 3]. Dated at Byland. *Inspeimus* and confirmation of the preceding charters by Sir Thomas de Coleville, knt., son and heir of Thomas de Coleville, esq. " Inspectis et intellectis cartis et monimentis religiosorum virorum abbatis et conventus de Bellaland, et earum transcriptis coram consilio meo demonstratis, quas et que habent de Willelmo de Wyvyll et de domino Rogero de Molbray ac de aliis feoffatoribus suis de villa de Thorp et de communia pasture in Eversley ac ceteris aliis aysiamenis ibidem, ac eciam de antecessoribus meis de eadem communia pasture in territorio de Eversley et de viginti acris ibidem claudendis ac in separali semper tenendis ad voluntatem eorundem Religiosorum, et precipue inspectis et intellectis cartis et confirmationibus Domini Thome de Colevill proavi mei, ac instrumentis et indenturis de speciali licentia data et concessa Thome de Colevill, armigero, patri meo, ad claudendum Oxendale per quatuor annos tantummodo inter ipsum Thomam et eosdem Religiosos pro communia pasture habenda in residuo totius bosci et more omnibus et omnimodis animalibus suis durante termino illorum quatuor annorum; Unde habito consilio cum jurisperitis et aliis discretis super premissis compertum est, ac fateor et recognosco pro me et heredibus meis ac assignatis nostris, quod carte ipse, monimenta et confirmationes, sunt sufficientes ac sufficientia et satis bone. Et quia ipsis Religiosis in nullo volo injuriari, predictis Abbati et Conventui suisque successoribus pro me et heredibus meis ac assignatis nostris quibuscunque statum suum et jus predictorum Religiosorum in eadem villa sive grangia et communia pasture sepedicta omnibus et omnimodis animalibus suis de Thorp ac in viginti acris supradictis in clauso imperpetuum sibi et successoribus suis tenendum ac ceteris aysiamenis quibuscunque ibidem in cartis et confirmationibus antecessorum meorum specificatis et alibi, ratum et gratum atque firmum habeo et corroboro per tenorem hujus scripti, et has literas meas ad warantum suum patentes sigillo meo tradidi consignatas." Witn., Sir Alexander de Nevyl, Sir William Malebys, and Sir John Mynyot, knts., Richard Bernard, Adam de Lond, John de Bazeby, Robert de Busey, William de Osgotby,

John de Nesse, Helias de Eversley. Large heavy seal of arms; a bar, with an indistinct charge thereon, doubtless three besants, as on other seals below; inscription illegible.

The unusually careful examination here described of the alleged grants seems to show that some doubt had arisen, and the three questionable charters may have been provided at different times to supply the place of a lost original, and one or other may have passed among the transcripts which are mentioned.

14. 1359. But of one of these deeds there is an actual exemplification in an *inspeximus* and confirmation by Sir Thomas de Colevyll, lord of Yeversley, dated at Yeversley on the feast of St. Nicholas the bishop (6 Dec.), 1359, in which he declares "me cum quibusdam de consilio meo et diligenter audivisse et intellexisse cartam donacionis Willelmi de Wyvill factam Deo et monachis de Bellalanda de tota villa de Thorp." The charter is recited at length, from one of the copies in which *frater* appears for *pater*, but the name of the last witness is given as *Gilbert* instead of *Gikel*, the form which is in all the copies. The witnesses to this confirmation are Thomas de Etton, John de la Ryver, Richard de Pikeryng, William de Kyrkeby of Ampleford, John de Multone, Thomas de Topeclyf, and Adam de Lond. Written in a large and coarse hand. The seal appears to be the same as that with the preceding deed of 1344.

15. 1365. Vigil of the Assumption of St. Mary V. (14 Aug.). At Byland. Recital and confirmation by William de Colevyll, knt., son and heir of Sir Robert de Colevyll, knt., of the charter of Ralph de Turp, his ancestor, lord of the vill of Dale, as given *supra*, No. 5, c. 1170-80. Black seal of arms; a fesse, in chief three besants. Witn., Marmaduke Darell, Thomas de Etton, Richard de Pykeryng, William de Kirkeby, John de Multon.

16. 1365. Nativity of B. M. V. [8 Sept.], 39 Edw. III. At Byland. Recital and confirmation by the same of the charter of William Engeram, c. 1180-1200, *ut supra*, No. 9. Same seal. Witn. the same, omitting Multon and adding Thomas de Colevyll and Thomas Lovell. Both these deeds of 1365 are written in the same coarse hand as that of 1359.

17. 1380 "in f. S. Trinitatis" (20 May). Confirmation by John de Colevyll, lord of the vill of Dale, son and heir of Sir William de Colevyll, knt., son and heir of Sir Robert Colevyll, knt., of the grant by William de Engeram of the spring of water at Dale, of the fine by Robert de Engeram concerning the same [in 1241, No. 8 *supra*], of a grant by Roger Malesard in Dale, of the quit-claim of Ymenea, and of the confirmation by [her father] Ralph de Turp [see No. 5 *supra*]. Witn., Thomas de Etton, senior, William de Kirkeby of Ampilford, John de Aspilyon, William de Hovyngham, John de Baxeby, William de Barkesworth. Black seal of arms; a bar, in chief three besants; inscription illegible.

Chester Nunnery.

1878, Sunday before the Transl. of St. Thomas [3 July], 47 Edw. III. Release, in French, by Mary, prioress "de la Nonailles de Castre," and the convent, to Roger Starky of Nor[th]wyche, of all actions which they have against him concerning their manor of Walriscote, and with reference to a recognizance made by him, Thomas de Erdesewyk and William de Dottone, in the Exchequer of Chester. Small white seal; the Virgin and Child; inscription broken.

Priory of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire.

1277, Friday after f. of St. Giles [3 Sept.]. Grant by Robert the prior, with the consent of the brethren, to Beatrice, who was the wife of John de Wlston, for the sum of twenty marks, of the custody and marriage of Richard her son and the heir of the said John, then nine years old, rendering the accustomed rent and suit of court, with the like custody of other heirs should the said Richard die under age, but providing that the custody of any grandchild shall rest with the Prior. Seal lost.

Priory of Gisburne, Yorkshire.

1. [c. 1160-70.] Grant from Hernisius de Belasise to [the church of] St. Mary of Giseburg and the canons there of all his land in Alverton, namely that which lies between the land which belonged to Robert, son-in-law of Gibell (?) and that which was Nicholas de Warloubi's, paying annually to the Bishop of Durham as much as other land equal to it in the same place. Witn., Roger the Chaplain, Reginald the Deacon, Robert Dragon ("dracone"), Arnald the Merchant ("mercator"), Robert the Merchant, Henry son of John, and Ralph his brother, Nicholas de Warloubi, Robert son of Umfrid, Hugh son of Hedrig. Seal lost.

2. [c. 1200.] Quit-claim from Alienora, who was the wife of Gilbert le Tinckelere of Kepewyk, to the Prior and Convent of Gyseburne, of all her right in a messuage and one bovat of land in Kepewyk, which they had by the gift of her late husband. Witn., Adam de Tocotes, John de Tocotes, Peter de Arsum, William Sturmy and John his brother, Stephen le Stabelere of Gyseburne, William Saunfayle. Fragment of seal.

Priory of Newburgh.

1. [c. 1180-1200.] Grant from Philip de Munt Pincun to the church of St. Mary of Newburgh and the canons serving God there, of, "cum me ipso, totam terciam partem ville de Suattun cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, s. quatuor bouatas terre ex orientali parte ejusdem ville, quarum quelibet duodecim acras terre habebit. unam bouatam quam Robertus et Dolfinus tenuerunt. et unam quam Osbertus Waard tenuit. et unam

quam Will. de Ketelesmor tenuit . et unam quam Willelmus de Grantelai tenuit . et terciam partem in molendino meo . et terciam partem unius marce argenti quam recepi annuatim de Karlesmor . et terciam partem domini mei tam sartandam quam sartatam . et unum toftum ex occidentali parte ejusdem ville . habens in latitudine viginti quatuor perticatas terre in fronte , cujus longitudo tenditur usque ad aquam que vadit ad prefatum molendinum . De bosco autem meo concessi eis terciam partem per omnia . tam ad edificandum quam ad ardendum et vendendum et cetera omnia que eis libuerit tam in pastura quam in pannagio . quantum ad terciam partem ville pertinuerit . De mora etiam (*sic*, with t) ad prefatam villam pertinente . dedi eidem ecclesie terciam partem ad omnia aisiamenta et commoditates que inde provenire poterunt . Hec omnia dedi et concessi eidem ecclesie in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam . Divise autem predictae ville sunt hee , sicut Carta Rogeri de Mubrai testatur . s. ubi due aque congregantur que vocantur Amotes . et sic contra montem Laver usque ad Dalehage . et sic contra montem per rivulum de Dalehage . usque ad ortum de Dalehage . et ab ortu rivuli Dalehage sicut Cilium tertere condonat^o . usque ad Rogeras cros . et de Rogeres cros sicut Cilium tertere condonat^o usque ad ortum rivuli de Ofresetewith . et sic descendendo per eundem rivulum usque in Laver . et sic per decursum ejusdem rivuli usque ubi cadit in Laver que vocatur Amotes . Hiis testibus . Radulfo filio Aldeling . Alano de Wiltun . Thoma de Colevill . Ricardo capellano de Malsart . Samson clérico . Waltero Sickling . Gocelino Weilehen . Willelmo de Mainil hermer . Willelmo filio Gerardi . Willelmo de Biam . Hugone Baril . Johanne Burdun . Willelmo Muschet .” Red seal ; an eagle, or griffin, displayed, passant : “ . . . Filippi d' Mntpizvn .”

2. [c. 1180-1200.] Confirmation by Clemencia de Muntpincun, widow of Ralph de Mandavilla, of the preceding grant made by Philip de Muntpincun her uncle. Witn., John de Daivill, Richard de Riparia, Ralph Tirel, William le Blund the grantor's seneschal, John de Belvaria, Reginald the chaplain, Samson the clerk, Walter Siding, Philip son of Gocelin, Pagan de St. Owen ("Andoeno"), William de St. Owen. Seal lost. Written by the same scribe as the preceding charter.

8. [c. 1200-10.] Tattered fragment of a grant from Richard Malebisse, of which the particulars are preserved in an endorsement written about 1700, but are also discernible in the fragment. It conveys, for the good of the souls of his father William Malebisse and his mother Emma de Percy, &c., to the Premonstratensian Canons the advowson of the chapel of Scaltone. Among the witnesses are William de Percy, Robert de Estutevill, Geoffrey de Thorenyn, Roger de Esturs, Henry de Siltone, Thomas de Acastre, Dikun (*sic*) Malebisse, Richard de Hotone.

* This singular phrase appears to mean "according as," or "so far as, the brow of the hill," or "the ridge of the rising ground, extends." The word "condonant" occurs in the same sense in two Sussex charters in the Bodleian Library: "sicut mete et bunde condonant," (Sussex 178 and 286), and has also been met with elsewhere.

Abbey of Rievaulx.

1. [c. 1190-5.] Confirmation by William de Forz, "comes Albamare," of the grant made by William, earl of Albamare, the father of his wife, "scilicet, quicquid juris habuit in Michleholm. et totam calumpniam et totum jus quod habuit in wasto subtus Pikeryng. ibi et alibi in quocunque loco infra fossata eorundem monachorum. et infra metas et divisas que nominantur in cartis secundi Henrici regis Anglie quas cartas predicti monachi habent de eodem wasto." Witn., master Michael de Clavilla, Walter son of Hugh, the subsheriff of York, William Painel, William Brito the earl's steward ("dapifero"), Geilo de Gausla, John de Melsa, Ralph de Bolebec, Alan de Munc, William the Marshal ("Mareschalcho"), Robert de Ruddestain, Alan the clerk of Walter the subsheriff. Large red seal of arms, in a linen bag; a cross raguly: "Sigillum Willelmi de Forz." Endorsed by contemporary hand with the number in the Abbey archives, "G xxii."

2. [1190-1200.] Release by Stephen Manivevilain and Roger his son of all their right in Miccleholm for two marks of silver. "Hanc conventionem fideliter et sine malo ingenio tenendam Monachis Rievall in perpetuum ego et Rogerus filius meus manibus nostris affidavimus pro nobis et pro omnibus heredibus nostris. in manu Hugonis Malebisse. et quoniam volui hanc conventionem firmiter stare. et nulla ambiguitate notari sigillum Petri de Surdeval apposui cum sigillo meo ad hanc cartam pro testimonio." Witn., William the clerk of Kirkebi, Hugh Malebisse, Robert de Bonefeld, Robert de Surdeval, Alexander Barra. Ernald son of Richard de Thornet[on], Robert the clerk of Kirkebi, John the cook. First seal, a spread eagle; "Sig'llum Stephani Mangevill'in." Second seal, a wild boar (?) passant; "Sigillum Petri de Surdeval"; in a linen bag. This charter is printed (without any variation) in the *Cartularium abbatis de Rievall*, edited for the Surtees Society by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson in 1889, p. 189.

Abbey of Whalley.

1360, 16 Dec.* 34 Edw. III. Indenture, in French, between Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and the Abbot and Convent of Whalley, by which the Duke, by licence from the King, grants two cottages, seven acres of land, 183 acres of pasture, and 200 acres of wood called Rommesgreve in his chase near Blackburn; and also two messuages, 126 acres of land, 26 acres of meadow, and 180 acres of pasture, called Standene, Hulcroft and Grene-lache in the vills of Penhulton and Cliderhou, with the fold ("faude") and right of folding ("faudage") of the same, which William de Ynes holds for his life by lease from the Duke; to hold by the service of providing sufficient sustenance for a female recluse, and her successors, dwelling in a place within the church-

* Dated thus at the beginning; but at the end, "Done a Whalleys le second jour de Janv. lan de la duchee le dit duc dyane."

yard of the parish church of Whalley, and for two women servants chosen by her, perpetually praying for the Duke and his heirs; paying to the said recluses every week 17 conventual loaves, each loaf of the weight of fifty shillings sterling, seven loaves of the second kind of the same weight, seven gallons of the better conventual beer, and three pence for accompaniments ("compaignage"); and to find annually at the feast of All Saints for the said recluses ten hard fish called *Stokfisch* of the larger sort, one bushel of meal for their "potage," and one bushel of salt, two gallons of oil for their lamps, one stone of tallow ("sue") for candles, sixteen cart-loads of turfs and one cartload of logs for fuel, carried to their place; and to maintain and repair all the buildings and enclosures, and to keep them in the state in which they now are; and to find one monk chaplain of the abbey, of honest conversation, and a clerk to minister to him, to chant masses perpetually in the chapel of the Recluse for the Duke, his ancestors and his heirs, provided that the said monk as to the offices of the Masses and the hours of chanting shall be ruled by the will of the Recluse; the Duke and his heirs to nominate absolutely to the Abbot and Convent the Recluse upon any vacancy, and the monk during any vacancy to chant mass daily in the Chapel; the Abbot and Convent to provide vestments, chalice, bread, wine, light, and other ornaments necessary for the Mass, and to pay to the Duke and his heirs during the life of William de Ynes one rose, and after his death 66s. 8d. annually. Witn., William de Dacre, Adam de Hoghtone, Roger de Pilkington, Nicholas le Botiller, knts., Richard de Radclif seneschal and master forester of Blakesburneschire and of Donland, William de Radeclif sheriff of Lancaster, Robert de Cliderhou, Gilbert de la Leghe, John de Bayleghe. Fine impression of the Duke's seal, unfortunately broken round the margin.

MISCELLANEOUS DEEDS.

Among a large number of private deeds ranging from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, the following have been selected for special notice, from particulars which appear in some degree to distinguish them from the rest.

[c. 1220-30.] Release from Peter, son of Adam de Radeclive, to Richard, son of Robert de Radeclive, of all his right in le Botherodys (?) in the vill of Osawaldystysif, together with the homage of John, son of Richard de Cruitakre, who holds the half.

[c. 1230-40.] Fragment of a grant from Agnes de Perci to her nephew, Richard Maleb' [Malebisse] of two bovates in . . . ona, which Adam the Dean of Arneclive held of her.

[c. 1240-50.] Release from John Russel, son of William Russel, to William de Alcestune of a rent of three shillings out of four paid yearly by the said William on the morrow of St. Kenelm from

half a virgate of land which the grantor's father, William, gave to Philip late the parson of Tudintune, and which the said Philip gave with his daughter to the aforesaid William in marriage dowry; the release being upon condition that the said three shillings are paid annually to the Prior of Winchecumbe on the morrow of St. Kenelm for the support of the Chapel of B. Mary in the churchyard of Winchecumbe. Witn., Sir William de Dielesdune, knt., master Peter de Newintune, William son of Helyas, Richard Dastin, Richard son of Morin, Richard de Wenriche.

[c. 1250-60.] Grant from Roger Gurnard, lord of Farningdone, to Richard son of Richard son of Kiniht, formerly a burgess of Rokisburge, and his heirs, of liberty to take 40 cartloads of stones from his stonepits of Farningdone, wherever they can conveniently be taken, from year to year, and to carry them away in any kind of carriage, and to pasture all kinds of animals coming to fetch the stones wherever he will, excepting the corn-fields and meadows "*pro tempore warenti tantummodo*," and also to have a place in the vill where the stones can be deposited and kept. Witn., Sir Thomas Fitz-Ralph ["*Banulfi*"] sheriff of Rokisburge, Thomas de Prestone constable of Rokisburge, Alan de Neubigning, Alan de Softelaw serjeant ("*serviente*") of the King, Gilbert de Rikildone, Gilbert de Aula of Old Rokisburge, Alexander de Sprohstone, Robert de Rokeburne, Adam Mercer, William de Bosevil, Walter the saddler ("*sellario*"), Adam Kiniht, Peter de Grimislaw, burgesses of Rokisburge, Walter the clerk of the same vill. Seal, three [oak?] leaves; "*S' Rogeri Gurnardi*," (the inscription reading backwards).

[c. 1250-60.] Grant from Alexander de Bosco to his son Henry of all the land of Scharpilis in le Heyehurst which he bought from William de Wrington, rendering annually to the chief lord of the fee one pair of iron spurs, and to the donor and his heirs one barbed ("*barbillatam*") arrow at the feast of St. Oswald the King. Witn., David and Richard de Hultone, Roger de Middiltone, William de Blyde "*confectore istius instrumenti*," [and others]. Tattered through damp.

[c. 1260-70.] Quit-claim from Clemencia de Meynille, daughter of lady Elena de Lundevilers, to Sir John de Eyvill of the whole manor of Thorneton on the Hill, which she had by his gift. Witn., Sir Walter de Useflet, Sir Hugh de Nevill, Sir Thomas de Belhewe, Sir William Darel, Sir William de Bussi, Sir John de Stayngrive, Sir Hosbert de Corneburke, Sir Richard de Warsannt. Very elegant oval seal; a female figure, holding in her right hand a shield vairy (?), and one in her left of which the charge is indistinct, a bend between . . . (?): "*S' Clemencie de Mennil*."

[1260-70.] Grant (chirograph) from William Malebysse to Agnes de Byngeley of one bovate of land in Scalton, viz., that which Roger son of Thoke formerly held, together with a toft which Thomas Buffel used to hold. Witn., Sir John Ingeram,

William de Sproxton, Roger Grimet, Richard Malebyse of Acastre, John de Kerby, Roger de Dunsford, Robert de Hestinges, Richard de Thurgramtorpe.

c. 1270-80. Grant from John de Byllingham to John de Bellasis of Wlston and Alice his wife, of all the lands and tenements which he had by the gift of the said John in Wlston. Witn., John del Hay, Robert Ayr, John Ster, Rich. de Hotone, Rich. de Aula. Seal, a merchant's mark; "S' Johan' Billingham."

[c. 1280-90.] Grant from John de Venablis, son of Sir William de Venablis, to Roger Starki, son of Geoffrey Starki, of all his land in the vill of Nor[th]wich ("Norwyco") in the fee of Wynington, for the sum of ten marks. Witn., Sir Ralph de Vernon and Sir Hugh de Dutton, knts., Richard de Foulshurstes, Robert de Wynington [and six others].

[1280.] Lease from Almar' de Holes to his brother William of an acre of land above Great Holingaker in the vill of Great Hole, and half an acre in the Sportebuttis, to hold for six years from the f. of St. Martin in the 8th year of K. Edward. Witn., Sir Richard le Botill[er], William his son, Adam Banastre [and others].

1294, f. of St. Laurence [10 Aug.]. Grant from John son of Ralph de Leek to sir John de Brayzwuth, called de Leek, clerk, of the whole manor of Leekraiynel. Witn., Sir Richer de Wussand and Sir Oliver de Buscy, knts., [and ten others]. Fragment of seal.

1294, St. Laurence's day [10 Aug.]. Grant from John son of Ralph de Leek to sir John de Brayzwuth, called de Leek, clerk, of his meadow of Keepwyk, namely that which lies near Penigbekk at the head of Holsik. Witn., Adam de Leek, Walter de la Pomeray of the same, John de Bolteby in Scilton Paynel, Roger son of Goece of the same, Otuy de Moubray of Berouby [and others]. Seal broken; a lion passant.

1314, 15 Oct. at Calkod. Foundation by William [Greenfield] Archbishop of York, of a chantry in the chapel which he has erected in his manor of Rypon, with the consent of the Chapter of York; assigning to it a messuage with twelve acres of arable land, five of meadow, and three of wood and pasture, in Dalle near Thornton, which belonged to the late William de Desertas; and a messuage in Rypon in All Saints' Street, between the messuage of master William de Swayneby and that of Emma de Clotherum; and also an annual rent of sixty-four shillings, paid by the tenants of the manor, and assigned to the keeper of the houses and close of the manor, viz.: two pence daily for his food and one mark annually for his robe; and giving, with the consent of the Chapter and express licence of the King, the said chantry to master William de Swayneby, chaplain, and appointing him keeper of the houses and close of the manor; and assigning the future collation to the chantry to the Chapter of

York. The said chaplain, when celebrating in the chapel according to the custom of the church of Rypon on all Sundays, and also on solemn feasts, shall wear in the church itself the habit as the vicars of the church and the other ministers do, and at the greater mass and in processions shall be personally present, unless hindered by infirmity or other lawful cause. Seal lost.

1816, Morrow of St. Mark (26 Apr.), at Olleston. Release from Alicia de la Hay, relict of John de Bellasyes, to William de Bellasyes and Matilda his wife, for a certain sum of money, of all her right in a piece of an orchard of which she and her husband were enfeoffed by Hugh lord Marressalle.

1841, 10 June, at Skalton. Conveyance, in French, from John Taln . . . (endorsed as *Talnas*) parson of the church of Holmby, and Thomas Fairfax, to Sir William Malebys, knt., and dame Mary his wife, of the manor of Scalton, with the advowson of the church, and after the life of William de Harom, chaplain, or after he has been promoted to some other benefice, of a toft and two bovates of land which had been assigned to him by the said Sir William. Seal of arms. The deed is somewhat tattered and injured by damp.

1855, Sunday after f. of St. Martin "in yeme" (15 Nov.), at Doulton-super-Dyrne. Grant from John son of Richard de Wombwell, of Doulton-super-Dyrne, to John the tailor, of half an acre of land in that vill. Seal of arms; three maces (?); "Sigillum Joh'is de Dultone."

1862, 16 April, at Henknoll. Grant from Roger de Tikhill and Katherine his wife to Sir William de Westle, clerk, of the manor of Henknoll and forty acres of land in Shildon, and sixteen acres of moor in Bisshopaukland. Witn., Sir John de Eure, knt., William de Merley, Richard de Park, John Pollard, Richard de Chiltone, Robert de Daldene, William de Hette. Two seals; that intended for Roger de Tikhill is armorial, being a saltire engrailed, with inscription "S' Joh'is Burduyn." (?)

1868, Thursd. before f. of Nativ. B.M.V. (8 Sept.), 87 Edw. III., at Walton. Power of attorney from Walter Malbys to sir Thomas de Askham, rector of the church of Scalton, to give seisin to sir John Fayrfax, rector of the church of Halmeby, of one acre of land adjacent to his rectory.

1865, 17 April, at Old Elvet in Durham. Grant from John Belasis of Wolvstone and Alice his wife to William de Langley, of Old Elvet, of two parts of a tenement of the late William Emery, lying in the old borough of Elvet in Durham. Two small white seals, very indistinct; the first, armorial, three (?) the second, two female figures.

1879, 8 March, *an. pontif.* 88, at Durham. Grant by Thomas [de Hatfield], Bishop of Durham, to John Sawtery of a messuage in Northaukland and 14 acres of land in Homwyk escheated by the death of the tenant Joan, who was the wife of John de Richmond, without heir. Fine impression of seal, unfortunately

imperfect; obverse, the Bishop seated on his throne, ". . . gracia Dñi nri epī . . .;" reverse, a knight armed cap-a-pié, on a horse fully caparisoned; "Sigillum Thome gracia"

1368, Tuesday after the Annunc. [31 March], 11 Rich. II., at Thelwall. Indenture, in French, between Thomas de Clayton and Thomas Dankynson, by which the former reconveys to the latter for his life the lands and tenements which the latter had surrendered to him.

1402, 12 July, 3 Hen. [IV.], at York. Inquisition *post mortem* of Richard Malbysh. He held in Yorkshire the manors of Acastremalbysh, Copmanthorpe, and Scaltun, by the grant of John Faifax, clerk; the first worth 80*l. per an.*, the second 10*l.*, both which are held of Richard Faifax by knight's service, the third 10*l.*, but not known of whom held. He died on the feast of All Saints last, and his son William, aged 10, is his heir.

1407 [-8], Tuesday after f. of St. Matthias (28 Feb.). Will of Roger de Maincestris, rector of the church of Radclyf. To be buried in that church, and his best beast to be a mortuary. Legacies of beds and household goods, &c. to Richard de Radclyf, Richard de Barton, Henry de Radclyf, Joan de Radclyf, James de Radclyf, and Roger de Radclyf. To his maidservant Alice twelve cows with seventeen stirks, and the best part "*utensilie mee*"; to Isabella his maidservant one cow; to Joan his maidservant one cow with part of one calf. To Henry de Herdmon two "*stages*" in the pasture of Pilkington. To John de Workesley, chaplain, a book called *Stimulus Conscientie*, and another book called *Vitas Patrum*, one mazer cup ("*murram*") with a silver spoon, and two of his best knives. To Robert his servant one stirk. To Thomas de Manicester a burgage called Pene and a burgage in le Milnegate. To Roger le Hayward a book of *Homilies* and a silver spoon. To Robert le Strong a small *Portiforium* "*et ad solvendum pro legitimacione sua.*" To the church of Radeclif his best *Portiforium* and a *Manuale*. To the church of Ruchedale an *Ordinale*. To the church of Sudulworth a *Portiforium* noted. To the church of Manicester two torches. To the church of Radclyf sufficient of his goods to cover it with lead, and two torches. To the Priory of Holond one large mazer ("*murram*"). Among various other legacies are gifts of "*unum thyntour et unum thyrntour*," one and two "*syft*" of oats, and "*unum twyntour*." The will was proved at Bolton, 26 March, 1409 "*incipiente.*"

1415, 1 Nov. 3 Hen. V. At Esyngton. Grant from Robert Belasys to Alice who was the wife of Hugh Billy of Esyngton of an annual rent of five marks from his possessions within the bishopric of Durham, putting her, for the greater security, in possession of the same by the payment of one penny.

* *Thyntour* = a two-year-old beast. Probably, therefore, *thyntour* and *thyrntour* (apparently unrecorded words) = a one-year-old and three-year-old beast. *Syft* = a sieve, about a bushel.

1415[-6], 31 Jan. 3 Hen. V. At Durham. Grant from Robert Belassis, of Henknoll, to Roger de Thornton of an annual rent of ten marks from his manor of Henknoll and all his lands in Shildon and elsewhere within the bishopric of Durham. Witn., John de Neuton, Master of Shirburne, (and four others.) "Et in testimonium premissorum ego prefatus Robertus sponte, tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis, juravi, quod die confeccionis et concessionis presencium solus fui et adhuc sum seiscitus de omnibus predictis manerio terris et tenementis cum suis pertinentiis in feodo simplici." Small seal of arms, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis.

1416, 14 July. At the place of the Castle of Durham, in his own house. Will of John Belasise. To be buried in the church of St. Mary within the Castle, before the altar of St. Katharine. One hundred shillings to poor persons, viz., to each one penny. To the rector of the church for tithes forgotten, 10s.; for two torches before the high altar, 20s.; to Sir John Henyngburgh, prior of Durham, 40s.; to master Robert Rypon, sub-prior, 20s.; to sir Henry Helow, monk of the same house, 20s.; to the sacrist for the fabric of the church, 40s.; and to the monks, at the disposition of sir Roger Langchester, for a pittance, 20s. To Joan Bell his servant, 20s., and to her son William, 20s. Two marriage portions of five marks each; &c. To the fabric of the nave of his said parish church, 20s. To each order of Mendicant Friars at Newcastle, Hertylpole and Zarhom, 6s. 8d. To his wife Sibilla, all his lands, tenements, rents and meadows within the bishopric of Durham, and all his house-utensils, "doser, banqwere, basyn, lavir potts" (&c.) within his mansion at Durham, "excepto alumine[?]" quod continet quater mille livers," and moneys due to him. From all his lands, &c., after the death of his wife, a chantry to be founded in his parish church at the altar of St. Katharine, if the Bishop of Durham, for £20 in gold and silver, or 40 marks, consent to confirm them in mortmain, otherwise the reversion to remain to William, son of Robert de Belasys of Henknoll, with remainder to the testator's cousins, the sons of Peter Brabaver, citizen of Durham, and their heirs male. The remainder of his goods to the said William, son of Robert Belasys, that he may be governed according to the disposition of the executors (master John Holdernessee and sir Alan Heydene, to each of whom he leaves ten marks) and supported at school. Witn., Master John Holdernessee, L.L.B., William Morton, clerk, Sibilla the testator's wife, and Joan Bell his servant. Proved at Durham, 22 Aug., 1416.

1418, 4 Jan., 5 Hen. V. Acknowledgment by Henry Frend, prebendary of the prebend of St. Elena in the collegiate church of Auklond, of the receipt from Robert Balassys, (sic) esq., of £10 18s. 4d., in receipt of a sum due to him at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September last for the farm of the said prebend.

1420, Friday after Easter [12 Apr.], 8 Hen. V. At Henknoll. Grant from Robert Belasyse, of Henknoll, to William de Lambetone, senior and junior, and Robert and Thomas de Lambetone, sons of the aforesaid William, of all his manor of Henknoll, as it lies between the way called Watlyngstrete and the water of Gawnles, the way called Marigate, and Fildyngford, three acres of meadow on the west side of the water of Gawnles called Colwelmedowe, and sixteen acres of land called Moreclose in Nortaukland. Witn., Ralph de Eure, knt., John de Dalton, William Forester of Aukland. Small seal of arms: a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis.

1428, Thursday after f. of St. Matthew [23 Sept.], 7 Hen. VI. Fine in the court of Durham by which William Horsley and Anne his wife convey to William Belasyse and Cecilia his wife the manor of Butterwyk, who covenant to pay during the life of the said Anne an annuity of four marks.

1431[-2], f. of Conv. of St. Paul [25 Jan.]. A long declaration, in English, by Hugh of Marthall, respecting property at Northwich. "To all the welebeloved men in Criste the whiche this letter testimoniall shall here or see, I, Hugh of Marthall, sone and heire to Hugh of Marthall of Conggultone do to yowe and to all othur men to witte, that opon Frayday next after the feste of sayne Mighelles day laste paste, at the towne of Notynggham, there come to me Sir William of Hulme, preste, Geffreue of Leycestre, and Geffreue Starky, and senden after me in to the house of Mattheue the tayliour in the same towne where as they were at innes. And there they declareten to me that Sir John of Marthall, preste, myne eme [uncle] that dede is, hade a state of dyvers messes wichehouses londes and tenementes of Williames Starky of the Northwiche in the countty of Chestre, and desiret me to have sealet to home a releasse, and to make a state of the fore said messes, wichehouses londes and tenementes as I that was ayre to the fore said Sir John of Marthall, preste. And there fore the fore said Sir William of Hulme, preste, profferet me two nobuls, and I be avice of William of the Hill, my maistere, and Hugh of Brozastow, leste hit weremyscheve to me or my sawle or to any of my frendes, thay wolde not lette me seale none. And therefore the fore said Sir William manessed me with grete wordes, but I wolde not seale thayme for his manesse. And also afterward there come Robyn of Lathum and Thomas of Lathum, myne emes, frome Sturbrigge faire, that laste was to me at the fore said towne of Notynggham, and there the fore said Thomas wolde have hadde me to have sealet certayne dedes and releashes, where in was namet Hugh Venables of Kyndertone, Jynkyne of Leycester of Tabley, and Emonde Starky, the which were not knowene to me, and I be avice of my Consell wolde not seale thaym. And also after the that (*sic*) the fore said Geffreue Starky come to me in the fore said towne of Notynggham, and with hym broghte a letter frome my fore said emes, and said hit was the will of my said emes that I shulde seale those fore said dedes that he broghte,

and I wilnet hym to let me see and rede the letter and dedes, be the avice of my consell, and whene my consell and I haddene seene and redde the letter I wist wele that hit came not frome my fore said emes, for I fou[n]de not in the fore said letter certayne tokens that were betwene my fore said emes and me. And thene I knewe wele that hit was enforget mater agaynes the right heire, and so I said to the fore said Geffreue. And there fore I wolde not seale those dedes, and then the fore said Geffreue manessed me, and said I shulde be broghte to Londone and my consell for I wolde not seale those dedes where inne was namet the fore said persones. But I the said Hugh of Marthall certefie and also gif knowlege to all trewe mene be this my present wrytyng that I never made no releashe nor none astate to the said Geffreue nor Hugh Venables, Jynkyn of Leycestre, Emonde Starky nyf no nothur, but nowe this present feste I make a releashe to the heneritoure and behove of Roger senior and heire of John Starky of the Northwich to his heires and to his assignes, and also a letter of attorne unto Hugh of Wynnyntone and Richard the Paver both juttelye or severally one by hym selven, for to delyvere full sesone fore me and inne my name to the said Roger or to his assignes, at his resonable requeste and by the avice of his moste speciall frendes when the said Roger Starky comes to full age and to yeres of naturall witte resone and discressione. In witenes of the which thyng to this present wrytyng I have sette to my seale to this my letter of wittenesyng, in presence of these Knyghtes, Sir Laurence Warene, Sir Laurence Fitone, Sir John Maynwaryng, Honkyn Maynwaryng, William Maynwaryng, John of Wynnyntone, Philippe of the Grene, and othur. Wretene in the feste of the Convercion of Seyne Poule the Appostull, in the yeere of oure Lorde Jhesu Criste a Mcccc and xxxi." Seal cut off.

1451[-2], 6 March, at Lamehith. Certificate by John [Stafford] Archbishop of Canterbury, that John Conyers, knight, has done homage for the lands which he holds of the archbishop in the county of York.

1478, 10 Nov., 18 Edw. IV. Conveyance from William Lambert of Stayndrope, clerk, John Rote, vicar of the same, and Richard Baynbryg of Snoterton, esq., to William Belasys, senior, and Joan his wife, of the principal chamber within the manor of Henknoll with all the chambers and houses within the hall of the said manor, and the half-part of le Staynberne with le Waynbous and le Swynesties with the garden pertaining thereto, with half of le Appelgarth on the south of the garden, and an enclosure called Aldorchard with a dovecote there, another enclosure called Calcloce, another called Dovecoteflate, another called Bernecloce, another called le Newecloce, another called le Fatecloce, another called le Langbanke, another called le Howlmedowe, with free ingress and egress; all which they had by feoffment of the said William Belasys.

1477, 6 Sept., 6 P. Sixtus IV. Indulgence granted by John [Sant], abbot of Abingdon, nuncio and commissary of Pope

Sixtus IV. to Thomas Belasyse of Henknolle; declaring that:— When he to gain the grace of the Jubilee, shall have confessed his sins at the place appointed for him, and shall have given "competentem quantitatem" from his worldly goods for the arming and maintaining a fleet against the Turks, the perfidious enemies of the Christian faith, and moreover if he should have visited the churches of SS. Peter and Paul and other churches of the City, and have obtained the solemn blessing from the Pope, and relaxation from any vows beyond sea at Compostella from which he desired to be released, vows of religion and continence excepted;— he has then obtained in life complete remission of all his sins, even of those for which absolution is specially reserved to the Apostolic See, with absolution from all censures and sentences, provided satisfaction has been made to those to whom it is due, and is restored to the unity of the Church and to the Sacraments, and may choose a fitting confessor who shall have power to absolve him when at the point of death from all crimes, including those of reserved cases, and to give him the grace of the Jubilee. Small fragment of seal.

1487, 10 March, 3 Hen. VII. Power of attorney from George Sutton, Master of the Hospital of Burton St. Lazarus of Jerusalem in England, and Warden of the Hospital of St. Giles without London, and Richard Sutton, gentleman, to receive seisin from William Hervy, son and heir of Peter Hervy, of three acres of land in Totenhale, Middlesex.

1505, 28 March. At Cawod Castle. Admission by Thomas [Savage] Archbishop of York, of Sir William Lith, priest, to the chantry of St. Mary V. in the parish church of Stokesley, dioc. York, vacant by the death of Sir John Newcome, to which he has been presented by William Eshe, of Scrubhouse, Durham, gentleman. Seal, broken.

1508, 11 Sept. Notarial transcript of a schedule of a licence called *Confessionale*, obtained from Pope John II. by Cardinal Goliot, and exhibited before Thomas Percy, Prior of the priory of Holy Trinity within Algate, London, and attested by him, on behalf of John Berton, of London, granting to William Loneliche, John Loneliche, and Robert Wyraley, priests, John Berton, John Pynson, Thomas Foxehole, Elizabeth Stychberne, Alice Sebawne, Henry Redman, John Wybone, William Vertu, Antony Mayne, their husbands, wives, and children, indulgence for confessors with powers of absolution once in life and at the point of death in reserved cases, and in non-reserved cases as often as needs be, and for commutation of vows and relaxation of oaths, and for a portable altar and private celebrations, and burial in time of interdict, and for the women to visit any nunneries, including those of the order of St. Clare, with three or four in company, four times in the year, conversing and taking bodily refreshment with the nuns, providing they do not stay the night, and for eating eggs, butter, cheese and other milk-foods, and flesh by medical advice, at prohibited times. Seal lost.

1580 [-1], 28 Feb., at New Malton. Will of John Lamptone, in English. To be buried in hallowed ground "whare it may fortune." To the Prior of Old Malton, or else to the parson of the church where he is buried, his horse and saddle, to be prayed for. "Also I beqweith off the wantage of my farmolde of Ryknell to a well dysposed prest, seculer or reguler, to syng for Perciwell Lampton my father soule and my soule at the alter of Seynt Gyllebert in the monastery of oure Lady of Olde Malton afore-saide, duryng the termes that I have in my farmemalde (*sic*) called Ryknell, and the sayd prest to have yerly foure pounds xiiij^s iiij^d." To Sir John Mason, curate of St. Leonard's church in Malton, 20^s. Unto the upholding of the monastery of Old Malton £20, "and to be prayd fore in the chapitor house as a brother." Legacies to his brothers Marmaduke and William Lampton, his sister Margaret Thursebe, his brother-in-law Richard Bellows, master Ralph Eure, esq., and others. The will to remain in the monastery of Old Malton. Oval black seal, broken; figure of St. Peter: [the seal of the monastery?]

1528, 29 April. Diploma of the University of Orleans creating Anthony Bellassis Doctor of Laws. Seal lost.

1588, 8 Nov. London. Certificate by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux, of the arms of Rowland Lee, Bishop elect of Coventry and Lichfield, as found in his register, "sicut hic Gallice describitur: Cestassavoir, esquartele; le premier quartier dasur a deux barres dargent, a une bande dor et de gueules checks, sur la bande ung ase vermile, la semence dor; ou seconde quartier synople a trois cerffes saillantes dargent armeer dor." The arms are beautifully painted, with mitre, and the margins of the sheet are illuminated with scrolls and flowers. Clarencieux's seal is attached, in a wooden box.

1544, 18 June, 36 Hen. VIII. Will of George Sutton, esq., in English. To be buried in the church of the parish where he dies. All his lands and goods to his wife Agnes, desiring her to give to Agnes Kyng, his sister's daughter, twenty nobles. To William Norrys, "my boy," after his wife's decease, a parcel of ground called Elders in the parish of Upmister, Essex, worth yearly four nobles. His wife to be sole executor, and his faithful friend, the right worshipful Sir John Alen, knt., alderman of London, to be overseer. Proved 27 Aug., 1544.

1590, 2 April. Confirmation by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, of the arms of Richard Meller, of Plumpton, Cumberland, gentleman; namely, "the feilde ermyn, three woolves hedes erased azure, wounded and langued gules, and in the creast uppon the hearme on a wreathe argent and azure a galtrap golde tainted (*sic*) gules, manteled gules doubled argent." The arms are painted in the margin. Clarencieux's seal is attached in a wooden box.

1597, 1 Oct., 39 Eliz. Grant by John Dee, M.A., warden of Christ's College, Manchester, and the Fellows, to Humphrey

Davenport, of Grey's Inn, of the office of steward of the manor of Newton and of the hereditaments of Kerdmanshulme, Deansgate and Dunham Massy, with an annual fee of forty shillings. Signed by Dee, Oliver Carter, Thomas Will[ia]mson, and Robert Birche. A somewhat faint impression of the College seal is attached.

1608, 7 Dec. 6 James I. Letters of pardon by William [James] Bishop of Durham, to Francis Wren, gentleman, for acquiring from Sir Henry Bellasis, knt., three parcels of land called Lingy Closes in Henknowell, and two small closes called Penny Batts, and another small close called Hallybread flatt, all in the same manor, and all held in chief from the Bishop, without license first obtained, for which he has now paid a fine. Signed "W. Dunelm." Good impression of seal, but slightly broken; obverse the bishop on his throne, with shields of arms on either side, and underneath, the motto "*Vita carus (sic) mors jue . . .*" Reverse, knight on horseback, caparisoned, with uplifted sword; "*Veritate et justitia.*"

1629[-4], 31 Jan. Letters patent of the Council established at Plymouth, co. Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England in America. Whereas upon the division of New England between the Lords and others of the Plantation made before the King at Greenwich on Sunday, 29 June last, the sixteenth part containing two shares of ten miles apiece in breadth and thirty miles in length, fell by lot to Sir William Bellasys, knt., who being by agreement either to nominate a gentleman to take one of the shares or leave the disposing thereof to the Council, and himself first to choose which of the said two shares himself best liked; now forasmuch as the said Sir William Bellasys hath chosen for himself the southwest share, and hath nominated Sir Thomas Metham, of Metham, co. York, knt., to accept of the northeast share, the Council nominate Sir William Bellasys to be one of the Council, and assign to him the said southwest share, with whatsoever belongeth to it or falleth within the precincts thereof, either upwards or downwards, lengthwise or breadthwise, with all jurisdiction, high and low justice, royalties, rights, privileges and immunities, to hold for ever under such tenure, services and reservations as shall hereafter by a general constitution be imposed upon every other of the parts and portions of New England allotted as aforesaid; and the Council promise that he shall be nominated a Councillor and principal Patentee upon the next renewing or obtaining of a Patent from his Majesty. Signed "Bar. Goche." Seal lost.

1656, 24 Dec. The will of the Dowager Lady Mary Wotton of Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, late wife of Thomas, Lord Wotton. Bequeaths the house and furniture at Bocton Malherbe, Kent, to her daughter Katherine, Lady Stanhope, (with her "aggett watch") and after her death to her son Philip, Earl of Chesterfield; jewels and money, to her grand-children Mary, daughter of Lady Katherine, Edward Noell, eldest son of Lord Visc.

Campden, Mary Noell, his eldest daughter, Julian, his second daughter ("my little picture of my lord and husband, sett with a T and W of diamonds and a pearle at the end of it, which much resembles her good mother and my deare daughter"), Elizabeth, his third daughter, little Thomas Hales, her grandchild son of Sir Edward Hales, her son-in-law, whom she appoints executor, and to whom she bequeaths all her lands and tenements in Old Byland, Budelam, Southborne, Islebecke, Thirkleby, Kirby, Thriske, and Whistoncoate, co. York, and the advowson of Oswaldkirke. To Mr. Thomas Lee, tutor to her grand-child, Edward Noell ("whome I have found very carefull of him, and conceive very sound in the fundamentalls of the true Protestant religion") forty pounds, and twenty pounds yearly so long as he continues to be tutor. Forty pounds "for such a tombe stone and sheete of brasse to be laid upon mee as I have laid upon my lord and husband, by whome I desire to be buried." Legacies to servants, and to the poor of Paulerspury and Bocton Malherbe. Will proved 20 May, 1658. Seal lost.

A packet of 18 deeds (many injured by damp), relating to West Heslerton, co. York, consists chiefly of documents from the time of Henry VIII. to Queen Mary. The following five belong, however, to the thirteenth century.

i. Deed of sale by Ralph de Faie to Hugh de Heselerton for 4½ marks and a silk cloak ("mantela de sagio") of one bovate of land in Heselerton of the fee of Stephen de Mainil: rendering the service belonging to one bovate, "unde septem carrucate faciunt feudum militis." Witn., Robert de Everingham, Tecio de Heselerton, William de Ergom, Anketin de Heselerton [and many others]. [This is probably c. 1220-30.]

ii. Grant from John son of Serlo de Estheslerton to Sir Thomas de Heslerton, junior, of a piece of land in Westheslerton (*sic*) which Robert de Sorreby and Anelina his wife gave to the grantor's father Serlo in marriage-dowry with Dionysia his mother, namely, that which lies near Delhutgaheng. Witn. Sir Robert Hingram, John his brother, John de Synardeby, Richard de Bergh, Richard de Maynil, John de Fryboys, Robert de Heslerton, William de Eddingham. [c. 1280-40.]

iii. Ydonia, formerly the wife of William de Friboys, grants to John Friboys, her son, two bovates of land in Heselerton, and a half and three acres in Edingham above Ergholm, and half an acre of meadow in Edingham opposite the house of the Temple of Fugebrigge beyond the water of Derwente. Witn. Sir Robert Engram, Sir Thomas de Heselerton, Eudo de Collville, Richard de Meinil, Norman brother of Sir Thomas, Helyas at Church, Walter his son, William (?) Friboys, Thomas his brother, William de Edingham, Thomas his brother, Henry the servant of the parson. [c. 1240-50.]

iv. Grant from John de Fryboys to Thomas, son of Thomas de Aselartone of a toft in Aselartone, lying between the toft of

Sir Thomas de Aselartone, father of the said Thomas, and that of Ivel de Aselartone. Witn., Walter de Thurkelby, John de Caon, John de Reygate, Richard de Menil, Robert de Bosco, Robert de Thorny. [c. 1260.]

v. Grant from John, son of Norman de Heselarton, to his brother Robert of a toft with a messuage in Heselarton which came to him upon the death of his father, with all the appurtenances outside the vill from the house of the Hospital of Jerusalem, paying annually in Easter week sixpence to the brethren of the Hospital. Witn., Sir William de St. Quintin, John son of Sir Thomas de Heselarton, Sir Walter parson of Louth, Arnald de Bucketone, Alan de Rostone, William de Coleville, William Courey.

All these Heselarton Charters are endorsed with abstracts of their contents by a hand of the beginning of the 18th century, which has written similar endorsements upon very many of the other deeds.

The other undescribed miscellaneous deeds, extending from the time of Edward I. to the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII., relate chiefly to Northwich, Frodsham, Macclesfield, Sutton in the forest of Macclesfield, and Eversley; together with a parcel, much injured by dirt and damp, relating to Yarm. And in a small old box are 33 deeds relating to Bolton and Harewood from the time of Edward III. to that of Henry VI.; many of these are also much injured by damp. Among them is a grant from William de Mershe, chaplain, to Henry de Smetheleghe, vicar of Bolton, and to Adam son of William de Bolton, of a burgage there, dated Sat. after f. of SS. Philip and James, 51 Edw. III. [2 May, 1377]; a conveyance of the same by Elias, son of John de Entwysull, to Richard, son of Roger de Bolton, dated Monday in the week of Pentecost, 1 Rich. II. [7 June, 1378]; and a conveyance from the said Henry de Smetheleghe, vicar of Bolton, to Richard, son of Roger de Bolton, "Bastarte," and Joan his wife, dated Tuesday before the f. of St. Alphege, 6 Rich. II. [14 Apr., 1383.] One deed relates to Wigan; it is a grant from Robert de Kendale, clerk, to Thomas, son of Richard Culchith, dated f. of St. Valentine, 13 Edw. III. [14 Feb., 1339.]

Among the printed books in the Library there have now been found, upon recent examination, various manuscript volumes, chiefly theological of the seventeenth century, but several also of historical character. Chief amongst these is a precious vellum MS. containing lives of early English saints. The volume is a small quarto of 175 leaves, written by several hands, very clearly and beautifully throughout, in the early part of the twelfth and in the thirteenth century. On the first leaf a name had been erased which when brought to light by the application of hydrosulphuret of ammonia proved to be that of "Ro. Cotton," by whom the tracts in the book were evidently bound together in their present plain calf binding at the time marked in an unobliterated note following the signature,

"1601." Cotton's signature is written over another erased inscription, of which only a word at the end can be distinguished, "propria," the preceding word having no doubt been "manu." At the foot of the second leaf is the shelf-mark (written by a fourteenth century hand) of the place of the volume in some monastic library (probably that of St. Edmund's Bury) "♦ D ♦ VII ♦. Vita sci Wingualei," with the initial words commencing that page "forma egregium," and the initial letters of the last words "s[ic] s[anus]." But this first tract does not appear to have been originally connected with those that follow.

The contents are these:—

I. (With rubricated headings and red and blue initials; thirteenth century.) "Incipit vita et actus beati Wingualei abbatis, nonis Marcii, cujus festum translatus est usque iij Kl. Maii." In sixteen short lections. *Inc.* "Ad exponendum nobis, dilectissimi fratres, hujus diei celebritatem." Printed in the *Acta Sanctorum* for March, Vol. I., pp. 254-5.

II. (f. 7, beginning on the page on which the Lections end, and written by the same hand.) Vita "sancti Wingualoei Cornulzileulensis [sic, apparently] abbatis," in two books, the first containing twenty-two chapters, the second twenty-nine. Prefixed are 31 verses, in which is given the name of the author, commencing thus:—

"Vita brevis studii contexit ordine sacro
Eximii patris monachorum Wingualoei,
Quam precibus relego fratrum communibus albam,
Vurdistenus, et albis conor scribere libros."

These are followed by a table of the chapters, and a note of authors used in the compilation. This life is also printed in the *Acta SS.* *ibid.* pp. 256-61, but in a shorter form, "ex MS. Armorico." Many verses given in this MS. in various places are omitted in the *Acta*, e.g., out of 80 lines of a "ympeus post maris divisi transitum" only four are printed, and chapters xv-xix (wrongly numbered to xxi) in the second book are here entirely in verse. The writer's name appears in the *Acta* under the form of *Gerdestinus*. On ff. 57b, 58, is written in the top margin, "In the begining God be my speed, John Greene, John Greene." The last two leaves have been nearly cut out from the volume.

III. (Written by an early twelfth-century hand, with blue, green, and red initials and headings.) "Vita Sancte Æthelburge," in twenty chapters. But the titles of twenty-three chapters are given in a table of contents, and the life ends, without any hiatus, "Mauricio summo sacrat hec Gozelinus ab imo." It appears to be an unknown work of Goscelin's. Leland mentions only *Translatio S. Ethelburge*, and nothing further is found elsewhere. *Incip. prol.* "Beda venerabilis qui de multis historiam suam compegit." At the end of chap. xi. the writer mentions

"liber fidelissimus, de quo hec excerpimus," and in the prologue says that the accounts of the later miracles have been learned from living sisters of Barking and other trustworthy people. *Expl. Cap. xx.* "Qui pretium redemptionis nostre cum Patre et Spiritu Sancto triumphat et regnat in secula seculorum, Amen. Explicit vita beate Æthelburge virg." In this last chapter there is given an account of the stealing of a missal written by the "memorable" Wlfruna, from the abbey at Barking after the Conquest, by a presbyter who accompanied a Norman troop that came thither, and who carried it off to his own parish beyond the sea; but returning eight years after, and bringing the book with him with the purpose of giving it to the church of any place where he might settle, being caught in a violent storm vowed restitution if saved, and on arriving safely at Dover, went bare-footed to Barking and humbly restored it to the altar whence it had been taken.

- IV. (On the same page on which the preceding Life ends, and written by the same hand.) "Incipiunt lectiones [xi] de Sancta Hildelitha." *Incip.* "Berkinge monasterium multorum sanctorum dinoscitur esse sacrarium." *Expl.* "Et quicumque fideliter requisierit sancte Hildelithe beneficia, secundum fidem suam experietur impetrabilia, per gloriosum Dominum in sanctis suis qui regnat in secula." Printed in Capgrave's *Nova Legenda Anglia*. See Sir T. D. Hardy's *Cat. of Materials* &c. I. 414.
- V. (By another twelfth-century hand, more closely written, with initials and heading in green and red.) "Vita beati Edwardi Regis & Martyris." *Inc.* "Inclitus rex Eaduardus alto & nobilissimo regum antiquorum stemmate in Britannia oriundus fuit." *Expl.*—"in celesti Jerusalem perfrui mereamur, prestante Domino nostro" &c. See Hardy *ut supra*, pp. 579-80.
- VI. (By the same hand, on the page on which the preceding Life ends.) "Incipit vita beate Ædgithe virginis." Of this work by Goscelinus only one other MS. is known to exist, which therefore until now was supposed to be unique, and from which the Life is printed in *Acta SS.*, 16 Sept. See Hardy *ut supra*, p. 592. But the present copy contains metrical passages there omitted or shortened, the last one of which ends here abruptly in an unfinished line, "Non solum quippe"—Three additional chapters, however, are found in the text as printed, together with twenty-three others containing the "Translatio" and "Miracula."
- VII. (By another twelfth-century hand; initials in red and green.) "Incipit Historia Sancti David"; by Ricemarchus. *Inc.* "Deus noster quamvis omnes suos." The author mentions his name in the closing passage of the Life: "Michi autem qui Richemarthus (*sic*) nominor, quippe ingenio mei capacitatem his, quamvis temerarius, subdidi, quicumque hæc devota perlegerint mente, precibus deferant

juvamen." Only two other MSS. are known; Hardy, *et supra*, p. 120.

VIII. The *Historia Metrica* of Hildebert of Tours "De Sozima monacho" and "De Sancta Maria Aegyptiaca," without the author's name; written (except the first eleven lines) by another, and very different, twelfth-century hand. Imperfect; ending in *Cantus VI*.

IX. (By a late eleventh, or very early twelfth-century hand.) "Vita beati abbatis Ebrulfi"; wanting the first leaf, beginning at the words "Cauta cogitatione providens, ne displiceret Conditori in acceptis rebus." Printed in Mabillon, *Acta SS. Benedictinorum*, sæc. I. pp. 355-360, and in *Acta SS.* 6 July, pp. 194-6.

It is evident that tracts iii-ix were originally bound together, from marginal notes and foliations running through them all by one very clear hand of the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Statuta Anglie. A small duodecimo volume, written early in the 14th century. Imperfect at the beginning, commencing in the fourteenth chapter of the first Statute of Westminster, A.D. 1275. On the cover at the end is written, "Iste liber constat Jacobo Rad de Longley."

Copy made in the 15th century, on paper, in a folio volume, of a return to the Exchequer, 9 Edw. I., of all the fees in Yorkshire and their lords.

List of all the Knights made by James I. from 28 March 1608 at Edinburgh to 19 Dec. 1624 at Royston; in a small 12mo volume, very neatly and clearly written.

A folio common-place-book of the 17th century contains an account of the capture and disposal of a large whale at Teesmouth in 1615, with a very neatly-drawn representation of the fish.

Although unconnected with English history, a document found amongst the miscellaneous manuscript papers may be here described, as it appears to refer to a relic preserved among many other curiosities in the Priory. The relic purports to be a (very small) fragment of the True Cross; it is set in silver, enclosed in a glass cross, with a fragment of red silk string attached; and it cannot be doubted that to it the following certificate now discovered refers. The paper is a printed form which has the words here given in italics supplied in writing. "Basilina Matranga ex abbate ordinis S. Basilii Magni, Dei, & S. Sedis Apostolicæ Gratia Archiepiscopus Achridensis ad exercenda in Urbe Pontificalia, Ordinesque Ritu Græco conferendos a S. Sede Apostolica specialiter deputatus. Universis, & singulis presentes Nostras authenticas litteras inspecturis fidem facimus indubiam, & testamur, qualiter Nobis fuerunt exhibitæ nonnullæ Sanctorum Reliquiæ, quas litteris authenticis, et sigillo munitas recognovimus *Illustrissimi ac Reverendissimi Domini Francisci de Vico episcopi*

Eleusini, & ex illis sequentem extraximus, videlicet particulam ex sacro *Ligno Sanctissimæ Crucis D. N. J. C.*, quam animo devoto venerati reverenter reposuimus & collo[c]avimus intus *Crucem crystallinum, filo grano argenteo circumornatam*, et bene clausam, ac funiculo sericeo rubri coloris colligatam, nostroque parvo in cera rubra hispanica impresso sigillo pro maiore illius identitate obsignatam, ad maiorem Dei Gloriam, & *L[igni] Sanctissimæ Crucis D. N. J. C.*, venerationem dedimus, & elargiti fuimus —[blank left here for the name of the person entrusted with the relic, which has not been filled up]—ad effectum, & cum facultate dictam Sacram Reliquiam apud se retinendi, aliis dono dandi, & in qualibet Ecclesia, Oratorio, seu Cappella publica Christifidelium venerationi exponendi, & collocandi. In quorum fidem has testimoniales literas manu nostra subscriptas, nostroque firmatas sigillo expediri mandavimus. Datum Romæ extra Portam Flaminiam hac die 2 Mensis februarii anno 1787. *B: Archiepiscopus Achridensis.* Gratis ubique. Ludovicus Girgentensis." An impression of the archbishop's seal (the shield bearing a bar, above it, on the dexter, an arm brandishing a sword, in chief a star) is stamped on the lower margin.

NARRATIVE OF ROBERT PYLKINGTON.

[Temp. Henry VII.]—A manuscript book, quarto, stitched into a parchment cover, containing a narrative by Robert Pylkington of the struggle between the Pylkingtons and the Aynesworths for the possession of the lands of Mellor in Derbyshire. The top portion of every page being rotted away by damp, the narrative cannot be given in full, but the sense can be sufficiently gathered to link together the extracts. The original spelling is preserved, but the contractions are extended and enough punctuation supplied to make the meaning clear.*

One Robert Pylkington had issue Alexander Pylkington, who succeeded to his inheritance, and was seised of his lands, his mother being the daughter of one John Aynesworth and Elyn his wife. And this Alexander had issue Raufe, who had issue Robert [the writer of the narrative]. "Now it is to be had in mind how Alexander Pylkington remeuyd from Revington in . . . lancashire unto Mellur and ther dwellyd mone yeres peaseable as heyr to his modur aftur the deth of his graunfadur John Aynesworth, and non other heyr knawen nor spokyn of, yet afore thys tyme ther was won Alexander Aynesworth son unto John Aynesworthe and Elyn his wyfe, which was neyver seasyd" thereof. This Alexander had a bastard son William, who was maintained by John Savage, "fadur unto sir John Savage that maryed the erle of Derby syster," by whose help the said William entered into Mellur, for "the said sir John Savage come to Mellur and broght with hym ij hundreth men & moo in hernes and drove the said Alexander [Pylkington] owte of Mellur and with strength helde hym owte soo as he was neyver abull to dwell in

* The document itself is punctuated simply by upright strokes.

Derbyshyr nor at his aune land in Mellur, the Savage wer so grete and myghte and eyver the longer the gratter. Then the tenandes wer drevyn besyde the grounde and hyt les voyde a grete space." Pykington came upon the lands to recover his possession, but although he "lete down eyvere tenandes rent half and moo, yet ner the lesse the tenandes went prevely undurhonde and unknowen to the said Alexander Pykington and aggeret with the said William Aynesworth bastard, and dyvers tenand gave him sum rent." On this, Pykington would have cast them out, but his counsel learned advised him not so to do. Then Aynesworth showed his matter to all the best of the Savages, and they told him to maintain his title "be a feyned and a pretended tytyll and a forged dede, seyyng his fadur, Alexander Aynesworth, made a felement in fee of the said landes in Mellur to on William Hyndley, vicar of glossep" [in confirmation apparently of an earlier deed, pretended to be made by John Aynesworth the elder], whereas Alexander Aynesworth was never seized of the lands, and so could not make a release to Hyndley. For to avoid the title of John Aynesworth, son of William Aynesworth, bastard, and to prove that the deed of feofment is forged and untrue, Robert Pykington says that John Aynesworth was only tenant by courtesy, and for life, by reason of Elyn his wife "which can be no discontinuance to the said Robert Pykington which ys provyd heyr by lyne of blode . . . And whereas yt is said the said Alexander schuld make a release to the said William Hyndley vicar of glossep, to the intent to fortife the said gyft of feoffement made to the said vicar, the said Robert Pykington sais that the said Alexander . . . dyed mone yeres afore his fadur and his modur be yond the ses." And whereas John Aynesworth the elder is said by his deed to Hyndley to have procured remainder to William Aynesworth, bastard, and to his mother, Margery Walkelate, "hit ys a grete presumption that the said John Aynesworth schulde love better his dozter and heyr which he hade married for his ryght heir^o (afor this forsaid feoffament supposed) to the auncestours (sic) of the said Robert Pykington, then to the said Margery which was lemmon to the said Alexander his son, wherfor of lykelihode yt schuld be forged and untrue."

"This pedigree and discent afor rehersed the said Robert made be the advyces of his counsaile lernyd accordyng to his evydeneez be the comaundement of my lord Husse that tyme chefe jugge of Englend, at kyllingworth at the furst shewyng of ovr evydeneez both the parties, for a substanchall recorde . . . agaynys John Aynesworth and his steymodur or whom that schall medill for thayr matters, for all the parchall favor that couth be thought ond wroght hase ben made and done at all tymys for the said John and his stepmodur agaynys the said Robert contrare to ryght and gud concyencez so as hyt apperys here aftur in this boke mone dyvers wayes, wyth so mone grete chargys and oostes layde agaynys the said Robert that hyt was unpassybull for hym to beyr but for the grete grace and help of all myghty Jhu, amen.

^o i. e., whom he had given in marriage, as his heir.

1478.—In the 18th year of King Edward the 4th, Sir John Savage came into Lancashire, and took Robert Pylkington prisoner in the night, and carried him to Macclesfield in Cheshire, where he was grievously fettered and was threatened to be put to death unless he would yield his right to Mellur. "Then within ij. wekes aftur the takyng of the said Robert, sir John Trafford and sir Geffry Masse knyghtes come to Mackesfelde and become suertez for the said Robert to the said sir John Savage for a weke, and a metyng to be at Nordeyne* and so was, and yf the partyes couth not aggre then the said Robert to be ynnyd agayn to Mackesfelde in to prison. And at that metyng was mone knyghtes esquieres and gentylmen, but the said sir John Savage then calde the lond and all the matter his and not Aynesworthes and wolde non other way but haue the said Robert to lyfe [leave] his possession of his londes in Mellur, and then the said Robert said he wold neyver graunt to lefe his possession but yf the kynges lawys put hym therefro." Upon this, Sir John swore grievously, and declared that he would not let him go until he would give up the lands of Mellur. "Then, in the ynnying days in hervyst then next ensewyng William Aynesworthe brought a mes of grene potage on a fryday at none to the dyner of the said Robert, and or he was ware he hade eton a gret part of that mese which hade poison put in; and or midnight the said Robert was swolne so grete that he was gyrd abowte his bode in iij placys with towells and gyrdylls for brestyng. Then the said sir John Savage repentyd and said he knewe no dissayt don to the said Robert and said that the said Robert schuld haue all manner of thynges that myght doo him gud or pleasur; and then put a connyng fessission to the said Robert and he dyd grete curys to hym and oost the said Robert mych gud and elles he hade not escapyt. And so be the grace of God and grete connyng the said Robert was geton on foote be the Martynmas then next sewyng.

"And then there was a treyte made, the said Robert to kepe his possession and be boundon to abyde the dome of iij frends with counsaile lernyd with thayme and my gud lord the erle of Derby and my lord Strang his son as umperys with counsaile lernyd with thayme. Thus we were bounden the furst yere and aftur that the latur yere."

Then William Aynesworth died, but his son John claimed the lands, and a meeting was held "afore William Dampport of Bromall esquier† at Stopport" but broke up without anything being done. And at pentecost next ensuing Aynesworth "began to stresse in Mellur yche tenand that there was sum of thayme twyes or thryes in a weke, and at yche tyme dyvers of sir John Savage men with hym, and pynnyd on the ground and borowyd be treyte among thayme selfe so that the tenandes nauther gafe him no rent nor he hym non. And this contenyd from Tranete sonday tyll a weke afore sayn James day,

* Northenden.

† Davenport of Bramhall, near Stockport.

and then the said Robert see this demeynyng was so crewell on the tenandes, to stresse thayme so thycke and kest sum of thayme owte of thayr howays and marde thayr goodes to petefully, and when thay hade plowyd thayr londres the said John Aynesworth and his wyfe went and sew the londres and said they schuld not have thayr placys nauthur for golde nor sylver, and promyst thayr placys to other men and said: and the said Robert Pylkyngton durst bee soo harde to come on that syde Maynchester he schulde neyver home agayne on lyve. Then the said Robert went to his spechall gud lordes the erle of Derby and his spechall gud lord Strange and shewyd thayme how sir John Savage and his men wolde be extoreyon take the erytage of the said Robertes from hym in Mellur," and divers gentlemen of worship promised to help him against sir John, and so they did. "When the said Robert come owte of Lancaschyr with iij score men to Mellur, furst mayster Thomas Legh esquier of Adlyngton sende his brodur John Legh and a hundreth men and moo in preve hernes, and the same tyme the said Thomas Legh had mareyed sir John Savage doghtur; and at the same tyme mayster William Dampport of Bromall esquier send his son and ayr with a c men and moo in preve hernes and all those cheschyr men lee at the water syde within cheschyr to wayte on the said Robert. Then the said Robert with his awne compagne that come owte of Lancaschyr went over the water into Mellur in Derbyschyr and gedured all the tenandes catell to a folde and calde all the tenandes afor him and give thayme straytly in charge to paye hym the holl renttes and to paye John Aynesworth non or elles that nauthur thay nor non of thayr goodes schuld be found on that ground at the xv days ende. And so the tenandes all with all thayr goodes wer remevyd lyke as the said Robert hade afore that comaundyt thayme except thayr cornys then growyng."

Then Robert Pylkyngton was bound over in ij hundred li. to appear at Kyllingworth the day after St. James' day next ensuing, and so he did, but John Aynesworth came not. "The Byschope of Rauchester^a set as chefe juge that day to examend the said Robert at his furst aparance and so he dyd ryght straytly and made large declaryng for John Aynesworth, yet nerthe lesse in so mych as the said John Aynesworth wolde not aper at that tyme to shew the said Robert why he was calde thedur, then the said Robert gete preve sealles dyvers for the said John Aynesworth and other."

Then both parties appeared and Aynesworth "put up a byll of complaynt on the said Robert of the ryottes that he hade made in derbychyr and said he browght owte of lancaschyr in hernes cc men and moo and owte of cheschyr ccc men and moo in hernes agaynys the kynges pease of Thomas Legh men and of William Dampport men, also the said John said that the said Robert hade kyllled mone dyvers catell of the said Johns." But when Robert asked for a copy of the bill, it was refused. "At that same tyme the said Robert hade browght with him to be of

^a Thomas Savage, Bishop of Rochester, 1492-1496.

his counsaile a esquier calde mayster Raufe Horell a well lernyd mon, and as sone as thay come in afor the lordes of the kynges nobull counsaile the said Raufe was comaundyt to avoyd the counsaile chambur and so he dyd, to the intent to have hade advantage of the said Robert, and then bade hym goo to and declare for his mater. But the said Robert said he couth no farther when the lordes wolde not let hym see nor haue cope of the complaynt agaynys hym nor admyt hym counsaile lernyd nor yet a frend that come from hom with hym. Then he stode still and said nothyng a grete space. Then the lordes comaundyt mayster Horell to come in agayne and was well herd and well alowyd with all the lordes and other lernyd men. Then the said Robert and the said Raufe declaryd for the mater be the comaundement of my gud lord Husse and my lord preve seall, thay askyng the said Robert of such demeynor. Then onsward the said Robert and said: my lordes, hit ys not soo in no wyse, and said he brought owte of lancaschyr under xxx persons all in sengull aray and that was not to intend no mons hurt, but . . . because that sir John Savage the elder and sir John Savage the yonger hade sand owte mone dyvers letters to dyvers gentylmen in lancaschyr cheschyre and derbyschyre and also into Mellur chapell and other placys, redde and shewyd on festevall dayes in the pulpyt desyryng and charging all maner of men that wolde doo for thayme to rise agaynys the said Robert with John Aynesworth thayr negh kynnysman and houshalde servand as thay wolde thynke to haue thayme to doo for thayme in tyme comyng or in ane wyse to be thayr good maysters or frendis. Which letters the said Robert at that tyme shewyd part of thayme to the Byschope of Rauchester which was son to olde sir John Savage, and at that tyme he lykyt the letters nothyng but rebukyt the said Robert. Then my lord Husse examend the said Robert more of the kylling of the catell and that the said Robert denyed, and said he kylld non nor bede kyl non but send a lyte^e goad felowys to se how his lond was occupyed when the said John had dreuen the tenand of the said Robertes be syde that place, that the said John nor his fadur nor graunser was neyver in possession of nor no proffetes toke, and the said John hade put his catell on that place and when the servandes of the said Robertes come as ys aforesaid the cuntre rose opou thayme to kyll thame . . . And when the said Robert hade schewyd thus to the said lordes, thay thought yt myzt happen soo. Then the said Robert prayed the lordes all for godes sake that they wold at that tyme let the mater be tryed afor thayme ryght wyaly, in so mych as we ben now afor yow; furst, whedur of us ys the ryght ayr be lyne of blode and be owr evydencez . . . And so thys ensar was well alowyd with my lord Husse and my lord preve seall. Then forth with we wer comaundyt to be rede afor all the said lordes on the monday then next, to schew afor thayme owr evydencez, and we so dyd.

^e i. e. a few.

That monday was next afor the assumcion of ovr lade saynt Mare, the viii. yere of the reng of kyng Henre the vij. These were the lordes and jugges that sete . . . [the lord chief justice] of England my lord preve seall the lord Bysschope of Exstur the Bysschope of Chester the Bysschope of Rauchester with other doctors of devynete iiij, the kynges attorney the kynges selester with mane other offeers and lernyd men on bothe the lawys. Then the lordes aforsaid comaundynt us both to declare how we come to the londe be lyne of blode and be dyssent to prove whedur was the ryght ayr. Then forthwith be bothe ovr talys and provys, the said Robert was fond there the ryght ayr and the said John Aynesworth provyd and knowlagyd hym selfe the son of the bastard calde William Aynesworth, and forthwith we layde afor the lordes owre evydencez, but the said John schuld have layde forth furst his evydencez be cause he began the trowbull, but yet he hade sogrete favor that the said Robert shewed furst his evydencez and be the grace of God and gud ryght was well alowyd with all the curte at that tyme &c., accordyng to his lyne of blode and discent. And then the said John layd forth his evydence, and then my lord Husse lokyt on but a lytyll whyle and then cast thaym away from hym and said thay were enturlynid, and alowyd thaym not nor no part ther of, nor no jgge that sete at that tyme nor non othere offeser" excepting the Bishop of Rochester, who took Aynesworth's part. "Then the lodes onsward and said, naye forsoothe ye may not be reson sett on this mater, and made the said Byschope to ryse with full yl wyll and goo to the flore tyll thay hade don with that mater at that tyme." The parties were ordered to come up the "tother" day for their answer, but John had such favour with the court that he got the judgment put off on pretence of a deed, then lying in London, which would be found by Michaelmas terme. Both parties were bound to the King in forty pounds to keep the peace (the rents meanwhile to remain in the tenants' hands), and to appear fifteen days after Michaelmas "afore the kyng and his nobull counsayle where so eyvere they were, and not at london, for so the reconysance sayse." . . .

"Then the said Robert apered befor the kyng and his nobull counsayle at Collewston as he was comandyt and folowyd the courte viij days and dayle pursewyd to be dismyssed of that courte and his apparancez recordyt and the defaute of the said John" and was by the lords delivered and licensed to go home, and the backs of his supplications "indosyd" the which "schall eyver lye and remayn in the kynges counsayle chamber."

And then come home the said Robert and send a discharge to the tenandes all in Mellur that thay schulde paye John Aynesworth no fermys. Then the tenandes said thay hade a discharge straitly be wrytyng from sir John Savage the elder knyght on grete paynys that they schulde paye the said Robert no fermys, yet nertheles the tenandes said, and the said Robert wolde come hymne selfe and promys thayme warante thay wolde paye hymne the holl fermys and not lett for no charge of no man.

Then one was sent from Sir John Savage, who ordered the

tenants "that they schulde all dryve all thayr catell be syde the gronde tyll the tother day at none and no langer, and so thay dydon. Also he said that the said Robert Pylkyngton wolde be in Mellur on the morne be the son rysyng with mone men with hym, and said his mayster sir John Savage hade raysyd all that wold doo for hym, and the said Robert schuld haue such a breykefast in Mellur as he nor non that durst take his part schuld be abull to escape away on lyve. Then the said Robert come to the tenandes such as hade money paid the said Robert in money, and such as had no money paid him in cattle.

[1494, April 27.]—In the ixth year of king Henry vij. John Aynesworth came again to Mellur, with threescore men in harness "the monday next afore the invencyon of the hole crosse then next sewing and there and then toke and robbyt from the tenandes of the said Robertes xiiij. bestes and drove thayme to the castell in the hee peke . . . Then a gentylmon calde Harre Stafford made labour for the catell in savyng thayr lyvys" and bound himself in xli. to Aynesworth to return them before the feast of St. John Baptist, if no agreement were made before then with Robert Pylkyngton. Robert sent to the sheriffs of Derbyshire "to gete replegare, to lause the catell with, and there wolde non be geton, the sherevys were so labured and stoppyd with the said Byschope. Then sir John Savage send his lettur under his seall to Harre Stafford to take the labour on hande to sett a metyng at Manchester betwene the said Robert and the said John with ayther ij. frends, yf thay couth ot aggre." Meanwhile, Robert got a writ for loosing of the cattle, but "when the wryttes come to the shereve and hade opend thayme then he was sare grevyd towards the said Robert that he had geton hym so straye comaundement and said he wold haue larg money or the bestes were lausyd and for all the treyte that couth be made he hade of the said Robert xxs and the sherefes clerke iij s iiij d and the counte bale iij s iiij d and the cunstabull of the castell for castell ward vjs iiij d and so on saynt John evyn the catell were brought to the castell and on saynt Johnes day lausyd owte be such wrytynges as the shereve send unto the counte bale." The parties were next summoned to "the counte" at Derby, but many times Aynesworth failed to appear.

In the 10th year of Henry VII. on the Thursday before St. Martin's day "young John Savage esquier sett a session at Tyddiswall in the hegh peke and there he causyd mone mon to be judgyd of felonye ryott and trespas that belengyd unto mayster Vernone for yll wyll" but Robert Pylkyngton went to the Earl of Derby, who showed the matter to the lords of the Council "and also unto sir Raynald Braye, that tyme chaunceler of the douche of Lancaster, and hegh steward of Derbyshyr and won chefe of the kynges nobull counsaile at that tyme. Then the lordes of the kynges nobull counsaile and syr Raynalde Bray to gedur toke a dereccyon accordyng to ryght and concyence to make serch of these grete inditementes

of malicez, and at that tyme ordeynyd and send down into Derbyshyr iiij commyssioners, that ys to wete: Nycholl Knyfton Thomas Babyngton John Acford esquiers and Thurstan Alen debete resayver of the peke forest, to sytt with thaym at dyvers tounys at dyvers tymys in Derbyshyr to inquire of these inditementes, and there thay made serch and profe that all was of malis. Then the kyng and his nobull counsayle pardont all those inditementes." Also they heard other causes, and gave right and wise decisions therein, at Tyddiswall, Bakewell, and elsewhere, and at Bakewell, complaint was made against John Aynesworth, by Robert Pylkyngton, of robbing his tenants, breaking their houses, and carrying off the cattle to the castle in the Peak. And so John Aynesworth came before them "and made grete crakyng agaynys the said Robert and who so eyver wolde medyll for hym and there gave in afor the commyssioners his onswar be his byll and be mouch the shamystfull and the unresonabulst and untrew thay said that eyver thay herd in ane courte or afore ane [commyssioners] . . . And the byll and the saynges of the said Robert was well alowyt accordyng to his ryght. Then the commyssioners said thay most nedes take sum derecyon and layde ij ways unto the said Robert. Won was to abyd the dome of sir Raynald Bray and his counsayle, the secund was to let the rentes lye in a meme (?) frendes hondes tyll the matter was tryed, the ij was the said Robert and the said John to be boundon to kepe the pease and folow the meanys of the law as yt shewys hereaftur." And at the third sitting, at Asheburne, a meeting of friends at Stockport was arranged, the "treytors" for Aynesworth being Thurstan Alen and Nychall Berde; those for Pylkyngton, Raufe Horell, esquire, and Harre Stafford, but they could not agree.

"Then began a newe troubull, for the xii. day of Junii then next ensewyng the said John come to William Roubotham house and ij men with hym and toke xiiij bestes of the said Williams and drove thayme to the chapell in the frythe and there pynnyd thayme in a howse tyll the catell were negh dede for hunger or the said William couth gete a replegare from the shereve, and he came with the replegare and had lawsyd his catell at the counte bale. Then the same bale said he had a worand general to arrest all the tenandes by and other ovr gud lovers."

Upon this, Robert Pylkyngton went again to the Earl of Derby and Lord Strange and it was agreed that the Earl should write "tendurly" to the commissioners, and ask them for his sake to find some remedy for the said Robert and his tenants.

"Then the said Robert with his lordes letters come to the dwellyng placys of the said commyssioners and shewyd his lordes letter under his seall by the which he ferd mykyll the better and most in spechall with Mayster Thomas Babyngton, and said he wold be ryght glade to doo ane thyng that lyse in his lytyll power to please his gud lordes the erle of Derby and his gud Lord Strang at all tymes."

Then the tenants were summoned to be at "stone Myddilton

on myssommer evyn " to be bound again in xlii. to appear at Derby at Michaelmas, and so they did. And the Thursday after St. Peter's day, two of Robert's tenants, William Roubothum and William Beley, went to the "counte" at Derby to enter their replegares, but the county bailly was not there, yet the "sherev cald mayster Robert Bradischawe entered thaym of his awne mynd and kyndnes, and amytted the said ij tenandes attorney."

On the first of August, Nycholl Kyndur^{*} sent his wife, and one with her, to Genkyn Hegynbothum's house, who took four milk kine and penned them at Chapel in the fryth, and a replegare "tocyence cocyence," directed to the constable of Glossop and the frythborgh of Mellur, was taken away by the county bailly, who said no cattile should be loosed but by him. Also John Aynesworth sent his wife and one with her, to William Beley's house and they took five kyne from him.

"Then a lytyll afore the mone of August Thomas Worthe and John Worth his son and Nycholl Kyndur went to Derby at a session and adityd all the tenandes of Mellur and other thayre gud lovers of felonye and ryott because thay wold not stond styll and let thaym robbe thaym and take thaym prisoner. Then on the saynt Bertylmewe evyn began a new trowbull with Nycholl Kynder as here aftur makes mencyon."

For the matter of Pylkyngton and Aynesworth was brought before the Council again, the Bishop of Rochester, and such as sat with him at that time [at Leicester] "the dayne of Wyndisover doctor Morgan, doctor Myddilton, mayster Grevell with other," and they said that the bastard's wife should have a dower. But Robert, who had no counsel nor friend with him, asked "how thay couth fynd of ryght or coneyence that the wyfe of the bastard couthe have dower whereas hur husband was neyver lawfully seasyd except yt were fe sympull land or fe tayl to hym whereas hit was nauthere. Then the Byschop said that hit was ryght to hur be vertu of the wedlacke and such possession as thay hade . . . Then the said Robert askyt lycence to fauch his evydences for his lufe [love] that was hegh juge in heyvyn. and that he myght have counsayle lerned to say his matter, and that at ryght and law wold, he was rede to doo but that wold not be grauntyd the Byschop was so parchall agaynys the said Robert and at that tyme and long aftur sete lord presedent of the Kyng counsayle chambur, and wold allow nothyng that the said Robert couthe saye." Therefore the Bishop bound over the said Robert in xlii. to pay xiijs. iiijd. to the said Agnes at Michaelmas next ensuing, and so yearly until he could show a better right "afore juges of the temperall lawe," and the lords commanded Robert and Nycholl Kyndur both to appear "at Westmynster within ij days aftur allhallowe day . . . to prove the injuncion that those lordes hade gevyn at Leycetur."

Meanwhile a meeting of friends was held at "Stopport" and both parties agreed "to abyde the dome of lerned counsayle

^{*} It appears by the sequel that Nicholl Kyndur had married Agnes, widow of William Aynesworth (father of John).

. . . in the furst, the chefe iuge of england, who so eyvere he was or ells Mayster Kebull Mayster Woddes Mayster Rede Mayster Cunesbe, sergandes of the Coyfe, Mayster Hawardyne, justys of Chester," but John Aynesworth "forsoke this poyntment." At Allhallow day, Robert was in London, and waited xvj days for Aynesworth, but he never came, and Robert prayed the Bishop of Rochester for God's sake "to be an endeferent iuge" and let the cause be heard. Then he consulted many learned men, who said his right was plain, and on the Monday before Martinmas day, he appeared with his counsel learned before the lords of the king's counsel and was heard, but "the Bishop said that all they hade done at Leycetur shuld not be undone be thayme. Then there was no remede there but yet the Byschope declaryd for John Aynesworth and said he claymyd by fefement and the said Robert claymyd be tayleager and then he bede us voyd, and wold here us no more at that time. Then the Deyne of Wyndisore and Dr. Middilton bede the said Robert and his counsaile lernyd make all the effects of the mater in a supplicacyon, and say that we were rede to show evidences for all the mater and desyre be the same to have preve sealls for John aynesworth and his stepmoder, because thay were absent, contrare to the lordes commandment." This he did, and delivered it, but the Bishop read it privily to himself and said Aynesworth should have no more trouble, and refused the privy seals, and remitted the parties to the common law, whereon Robert went home "and hastely send a discharge to the bastard wyfe that scho schulde no mor rent have to such tyme that scho hade rekeyvyrd hit at the comyn law, which scho hade claymed for hur dower."

Then "the iij day afor cryesenmas then next ensewyng the said Nycholl [Kyndur] and Agnes his wyf send thayr servand Edward Andrew to Mellur to Genkyn Hegenbothum house," and took one of his beasts, and carried him to Chapel in the Frith and there kept him five days until a replegare could be got, for which they were summoned to appear before the county at Derby, but did not come. "At that counte the said Robert toke owte copese of the replegare and cope of the entre of the mater and yode to London at yllore terme then next ensewyng to fouche down a wrytte cald a recordare, and at that tyme enterde of record in the comyn place and then the said wrytt send to the shereve of Derbyshyr, commaundyng hym be the same to remeve that mater from Derby to London and there to be playtyd begynnyng at the ester terme then next ensewyng, and so prosses yode on. Then on the Monday next afore saynt Barnabe daye . . . Nycholl Kyndur send a preve seall to Revyngton to Robert Pylkyngton comaundyng hym be the to apere contenente upon the syght a payne o legence and on the fayth that ye owgh unto us . . . and so he dyde, the seturday next afore mydsommer day then next ensewyng. And then the kyng lawe at Shene viij myle owte of London, and there sete he that was Byschope of Rauchester then now made Byschope of London lord presedent of the knyges noubull consaile court"; and he asked the

said Robert why he had broken the injunction given him at Leicester and said "he schulde sett the said Robert there as he schuld not see his fete tyll he had payed to the Kyng xlii. for forfatur of the injuncyon." Then Robert declared the whole matter, but the Bishop would not hear him and "was grevyd and swore and said be his prest . . . and be his fadur saule Kyndur wyfe schuld have that dower." On this, Robert applied again to the Earl of Derby, who spake with the Bishop "and lete hym understond that hym thought the said Robert his servand was not well dalt with. Then the Byschope speke fayre and said my lord, Pylkyngton ys in gud case and he con see yt, as thus he said; the said Robert hade all the lond and myght have in rest and pease and [if] he wold of his fre wyll geve the said Kyndur wyfe won marke by yere. Then his gud lord advysed the said Robert of thi gyft and of thi free wyll to geve the said Agnes a marke so that it be no ryght of dower and to be payed be the handes of the said Robert, but nauther lond nor howse assyngnyd in Mellur. Then the said Robert went agayn with dyvers gentylmen of record afor the Byschop, and grauntyd this marke as ys aforesaid. Then the Byschope was well content and said he schuld not mayntene the said John Aynesworth nauthere be awe nor law . . . and the said Robert rekeyverd agaynys the said John from thence forthe the said Robert schuld not paye no more unto the said Kyndur wyfe and in this forme the said Robert restyd his accion at London which he hade afore takyn agaynys Kindur and his wyfe for the time yf this poyntement may be kepyd as ys afor rehersyd."

[1496] Now in the xii year of King Henry VII., in Michaelmas term, Robert Pylkyngton took action against John Aynesworth in London, in the name of his tenant William Roubotham, because Aynesworth had taken divers actions against seven of the tenants in Tyddiswall court "for trespassing on his gresse and woddess to the hurtes and harmys of vijli. which myght have touchyd the ryght and fre holde of the said Roberts and when the said John couth not prevayle in those accyons . . . he toke vj accions of trespas agaynys the said Robert wrongwysly. . . . The said John divers times stressyd the said William and distryed all his goodes and dryvyn hym owte of Derbyshyre from his howse in Wyndleybothum in Mellur, whereas the said John nor his fadur nor his graunser was neyver seasyd nor no proffettes toke, and thus the said John disseysyd the said Robert be force and be strength a long season. In the furst the said John toke from the saide William owte of his plogh iiij oxen worth iiijli.; iiij kyne worth iiij markes; iiij twynters iiij capulle* and there goodes within howse to the valur of v markes, damage xx markes. At the terme aforesaid, the said Robert hade his ruggenall wrytte and other iiij wryttes the which costes of the said wryttes vs. xiiijd.; then his counsayle lernyd xld.; item his attorney xxd. These were the costes the furst terme of wryttes and fees wyth owten all the costes of the said Robert his servand and horsys which come to

* Twinter: a beast two winters old. Capul: a horse.

xls. and more at that terme. . . . Then the Byschope of London gete owte a cyse in the name of John Aynesworth to the intent to recover all the lond in Mellur to won of his brethur at the next cyse at derby . . . and the shereve of derbychyr had grete rewarde to make a panell spechall of all such as the said John and the Byschope wolde set on, his kynnysmen lyancez and olde servandes sybmen and lyancez of olde sir John Savage and his chyldur which thay had thought schulde have passyd at that tyme withowte ane maner of lettyng be the said Robert. The Byschope and yong John Savage, esquier, hade sende tender letters to all that schuld be on that whest that thay faylet not to be at Derby the day aforesaid to serve thayr mynd in that mater and ells they schuld neyver have thayre gud hertes. The Byschope send thedur his neyview yong John Savage and his ij brethere James and William Savage to labur the whest, and said to eyvre mon on that whest that the Byschop of London wold not for v hundrethe marke that mater passyd agaynys Aynsworth that day. Then within xv dayes aftur the comyng of the said acyse from London unto Derbyshire this cyse poyntede to be at Derby the day aforesaid the shereve send the wapentake bale and the counte bale to Mellur and there thay somund the lond and then the tenandes to geve warnyng to the said Robert Pylkyngton thayre londlord charging hym to apere at Derby the day aforesaid at his perill to onsware to such maters as then and there schuld be layde agaynyst hym, and so he hade not the space of v days where as be the lawe he schulde have hade xv days, yet nertheles the said Robert come to Derby and hade no space to gete no frendes nor counsaile owte of his cuntre but his ii servandes and when he come to Derby hade non acuyntances with no lerned mon but with gret labur and gret cost gete on lernyd mon calde Mayster Robert Byrtenall that neyver afore herde tell of his matter and so be the grace of God and with his counsaile lerned," he set forth his pedigree. But Aynesworth managed to have the matter put off "for lac of jurre," and got a writyng made "amonges his frendes, and went to London to the lawe and said he hade aquit hym in his cuntre so as he was not gylte in all such accyons as the said William Roubothum hade takyn agaynys hym and be such favor as he hade in the lawe the said William couthe not have no prosses at that tyme but leta the accyons hyng. Then at the tranyte terme then next sewyng at london yt sete but a lyte days because there was grete trowbull in the lond for such straytenes of dyvers galdes as the kyng with his counsaile hade layde in mone of the chyrre in england so as the comyns in Deyneschyre and Cornewell arose in gret osten agaynys the kyng and made the lord Audeley thayre captayne and made a grete bateil agaynys the kyng and yet the comyns were over set and thayre captayn slayne and mone othere, and for these causys and othere the lawys couth not be kepyd nor were not apoyntyd at london sessiayons nor cyays were not kepyt at such days and festes as they were wont of olde tyme to be holden at no toun in england. Yet nertheles, for all these trowbulls, the Byschope made grete labur for the said John

Aynesworth to the kyng dyvers lordes and jugges to have hade a new spechall acyse to sytte at Derby in the mone of July and send to the shereve of Derbyschyre to sende the bales to Mellur to somund the lond to cause the said Robert to apere in a newe acyse but thay wolde not tell what day and that caused the said Robert to make labur to london and dyver tymys to the shereve of derbyschyre to make serch for that mater for dissaye and yet they couth get non at that tyme."

Then in the xiiij year of King Henry VII, "the aydis and galdes wer gedurde [that] were layd afore that tyme for the kynges grete nedes in his werres and the londes of the said Robert Pylkyngton in Mellur were gevyn in be the counstabulls and frythborghs afor the commyssioners in xls. and that was layd to paie the kyng for ayde ix. and vjd. at the martynmas then next sewyng, and so dyd. Then at the yllore terme, the said Robert went to London, to enquire and purvay for the fence of his lond at Derby for the cyse that Aynesworth had henggand agaynys the said Robert that schuld sytt at Derby on the Monday next aftur saynt Mathee day then next sewyng. Furst this said Robert when he come to London [went] to his spechall gud lord of Derby and othere counsayle lernyd to be with the said Robert at Derby, and then and there he was purvayed of counsayle gud enogh with such gentylmen as he brought owte of Lancachyre to Derby. The said Robert made grete labur to the clerke of the cyse at Derby that tyme beyng at London, furst to get copese owte of all the prosses and plee that was at the tothere cyse in the lenton last afore and the cope of the rugenall wrytt of a cyse that Aynesworth hade geton afore, and then and there the said Robert gets all copes, and when the said Robert hade so done his mayster and his lernyd counsayle avysyd hym to labur another way be cause there was so grete parchall labur made be the Bychope of London sir John Savage and othere on late tyme that yt was in grete dowte the mater to passe agaynis the said Robert at Derby at the next cyse. Then the said Robert be his counsayle lernyd made a suplycacyon and put in to the kynges hondes schewyng to his haghnes what parchall and spechall labur was made agaynys the said Robert so that yt was like to be to his disherytyng and utter undoyng onlesse then his grace wolde be movyd with pete to comaunde be his wrytyng his Chauncelor of his duche of Lancaster, he to comaunde the partese afor said to apere at the duche chamber and there dewle to examund the tytylls on bothe the partese afor the said Chauncelor and his counsayle lernyd, and the said Aynesworth to goo no forthere with his prossesse at Derby. And when this byll come afore the Byschope of London yt wolde not be servyed. He said a pore mon hade geton done a cyse and myght not have his prosses yt was contrare to the laws. Then the said Robert come home and went to Derby, and hade with hym dyvers wrytynges from his gud lorde of Derby to the juggis to the cherefes, [MS. rotted away] Steward of Derby and to syr Thomas Gresseley, knyghtes, to be spechall gud maysters to the said Robert, and to geve hym thayre lawfull favor; and thay

sayd they wolde be glade to doo ane pleasur to my lord of Derby or ane of his and so they dyddon according. Then James Savage was at Derby and stode at the barre and maintenyd Aynesworth matter in all his pouere both prevely and openly," but Robert's counsel took exception to the original writ, and a new re-attachment was granted for the next assize. "Then the jugges mevyd a treyte, the said partese to be boundon in a clā. to abyde the dome of the erle of Shrewysbure and Mayster Thomas Kebull, that tyme on of the kynges sergandes and the ton of the jugges at Lancaster with thayre counsaile, havyng pouer unto corpuskyrste day then next sewyng and so thay dyddon and seallyd thayr boundes. Then the jugges comaundynt bothe the partese to make labur unto my lord of Shrewysbure and unto mayster Kebull thay to apoynt a day and place at thayre gudly layser where the partese aforesaid myght come afore thayme to determen thayre mater. And so the said Robert dyd in grete hast then next sewyng (sic). Furst he went unto his spechill gud lord Strange, and Mayster Wardeyn of Manchester, his brother, and hade tender wrytyngs from thayme unto my lord of Shrewysbure shewyng his lordship the effecte of the matter and also thayre wrytynges how the said Robert was servand unto my lord of Derby and thayme. Then the said erle toke grete credencez to the said Robert and made hym gud chere for his lordes sakes and said he wold be glade to doo ane pleasur to my lord of Derby his chyldur or ane of thayre servandes and hede the said Robert labur Mayster Kebull at that lenton session at Lancaster then next sewyng to understond what tyme Mayster Kebull myght gudly be at laycer for that mater and to be with my lord of Shrewysbure and then Mayster Kebull poynted to be at Wynfeld with the said lord the Thursday next afor Tranete sonday." Whersfore Robert repaired thither, and the Earl advised him to go to Master Kebull, (who was not yet there) as he was learned in the law, and whatever he said, my lord would be agreeable to the same. So Robert went to Leicester, but Master Kebull "was not comyn home from London, and so that labur was wast and the obligacions expyret and voyde at the Corpuskyrste day then next sewyng. Then sone aftur, the said Robert made grete labur to all the dewellyng placys of thayme that were on the whest that ys xii of thayme dwellyd in Scardisdale and besyde Notyngham, and these that dwellyd in Cardisdale said thayme ough not to appere at Darby on non asyces and said yf thay were compellyd thay durst doo no nothere and yf thay so were thay promysed the said Robert that they wolde take gud hede and passe with ryght wysnes and yet thay said thay wolde jopard grete yesuys to layse or thay come to Derby at that tyme. Then there was othere xij that dwellyd abowte the chapell in the fryth and Tyddeswall labured be the said Robert in the same wyse as credably as he couth and they onswarde the said Robert in the same wyse, yet neretheles not withstandyng all these laburs the Byschops of London sir John Savage James Savage and othere had send and brought so spechall and tendur wrytynges from the said Byschop to the most

part of all the whest, so thay confest and made knowlage to the said Robert and his counsaile that they durst not sytt at home but ordeynyd amonges thayme xiiij of the panell that come to Derby that apperyd to that a cyse and xij of these were sworne that ys to wete, Thomas Samon of Ansleywodhowse gentylmon, Nycholus Jaudrell gentylmon, Nicholus Broun de Morehall gentylmon, Johannes Hardwyke de Hardwyke gentylmon, Henricus Bradshaw de Bradshaw, Johannes Stafford de Shawe, Radulfus Olerschaw de Bradshaw Egge [Edge], Thomas Wodde de Romley, Christoferus Hyde de Glosseope, Thomas Molt de Ekules, Thomas Gyre de Bolysorewodehws and Radulfus Whyttechyrch. These were knawen and provyd for the most parchall whest that eyver passyd at Derby that ane mon couth thynke or herde tell. They were as boundmen to the Savages dyvers ways syb or alyed olde howshad servandes free tenandes reteynyd be fee or lyverey and sum were both gayne dwellers to the Savages and thayre chylmur and dyvers of thayme syb to Aynesworth or his wyfe so that they were all parchall and non eygall with mych sotell craft amonges sum of the whest that sum wust not of." Then Robert Pylkyngton showed all his evidences, how eight persons of his ancestors had been seised of the lands, and the judges "said as favorable for the said Robert as thay goodly myght and sytt as jugges but all these ways wolde not serve." James Savage, brother to the Bishop, stood at the bar with Thomas Jakys, his counsell learned, and showed Aynesworth's evidences, but the judges would not allow them. "His ruggenall dede was haldon up with the jugges that all the pepull myght see and poyntyd with the jugges handes how hit was enturlyned in so mone dyvers placys the jugges said thay see never none, so mych enterlyned and be calde a pole dede and said they couth not alow that dede for gud, but put hit to the discrecionnes and consiensez of the xii aforsaid. And then the said James Savage schewyd a forthere recovere hade bene at Derby the xxx yere of the reng of kyng Henre the vi. in the name of the Erle of Shrewysbure calde sir John Talbot John Savage and sir John Savage as be estates made to thayme agaynys Alexander Pylkyngton Raufe his son and others, of iiij. mesis with a mylne and xl. akurs of lond in Mellur and for this the whest was comaundyt be the jugges to come agayne owte of the counsaile howse and then the jugges declaryd to thayme that recovere but they had nauthere panell nor plee inrollyd nor that recovere was not exemplefyed but a cope and the ruggenall they said lee in the kynges treysarre at London. Then the jugges said to the whest except that were exemplefyed found and shewyd that cope stode to non affeekyt. And aftur that the whest was gone into the counsaile howse be the space of ij. owrys and more and the jugges comaundyt the sherfe to take thayre wepuns henggers and daggers from thayme and yet a long space aftur that the ton juge avyse and the tothere juge won tyme yode into the counsaile howse to the whest and shewyd thayme the ryght how that enterlyned dede was noght nor the cope of that forthere recovere was

not to be alowyd and bede thayme not stond there on for thay were nauthere to non affects yet all that wolde not serve the whest they were so parchalle laburd." Then the whest found that Robert Pylkyngton hade hade an annuite of xls. be yere or thay wyst not what yt was forsoth. Then the jugges rebukyd the whest and drave thayme agayne into the counsayle howse, and said thay schuld fynd authere all or non dew, to the said Robert or to the said John, and when they were going in the judges bid them "to remember thayme selfe well and take a ryghtwys ways accordyng with gud coneyence, for and thay dyd not there was a newe acte late grauntyd be parlament that yf a whest passyd parchally, and the defendant wold come to the jugges and complayne within vj. days aftur that acyse done he schuld have a wrytt to call the whest to London to apere be suppana and there an ataynt to be sewed agaynys the whest 'and then ye are utterly undone.' Then the whest went in agayne and were there long and then come forth when the jugges were ij. tymys ryssyn and gone and cald agayne. Then Thomas Samon gave the verdede for thayme all and said thay were all aggreynet that the said Robert hade disceysyd the said John of all the londs in Mellur and that the said Robert hade not made contennall clayme and sett the said Robert in xx. marke of costes and damages. Then the jugges said the halfe was to mych and forthe with gave jugement the said Robert to paye v. marke of damages and v. marke of costages. Then the jugges said thay wolde not doo executyon to such tyme as thay come to London and that schulde be at Myghalmas terme then next ensewyng. And then therewas a grete glamor and a grete yll saynges amonges all the co urte all the toun of Derby and all the countre of that yll disposyd whest and thayre mayneteners so contrare to ryght . . . nertheles yt wolde be no better in this matter at that tyme and so the said Robert myght do no more but remyts all his matters into the hondes of all myghty Jhu, amen.

"Then the said Robert yode to the jugges at aftur dyner and the privatore of the court, and toke owte a cope of the juggement as ys aforesaid and also of the re-attachment that was amendyt from the tother cyse last afore that cyse and hade promys of the jugges that the juggement at that tyme done and geven schulde not be mendyt nor apayryd . . . and this was in Derby Abbay in presencz of the abot of the said howse, Raufe Horell esquier Robert Byrtenell Thomas Hunt that tyme all these beyng of counsayle lerned with the said Robert, the clerke of the pease of Derbyshyre that tyme with mone othere, &c. This parchall passage was at Derby the fryday next aftur saynt James day in the yere of oure lord m, cccc, faur-score and xvij, and the xij. yere of the reng of kyng Henre the vij."

[Here there is a break, and the ink of the following pages is different.]

Memo. That for four years before the partial passage above mentioned Robert had been possessed of the lands of Mellur and

known and acknowledged by John Aynesworth as the right heir "not lettynge for all these wrongwys throwbills that the said Robert hasse hade as in this boke spechified, and more othere for his sake."

"The sum of the costes that the said Robert hasse borne and bene put too from the dethe of his fadur unto the day of the forsaid passage lx,xviii^{li}. viijs. and more wythowten the costes of the newe proseses as by wrytte of arrouer begun at London be the said Robert at the Myghalmas terme in the xiiij yere of kyng Henre the vij whiche ye maye fynde here aftur warde in this boke more playnly schewyd.

Also it is to be had in mind that on the Tuesday before St. Laurence day in the xj. year of King Henry vij, John Aynesworth brought action for trespass against vij of the Mellur tenants, and the Thursday before St. Edward's day, Robert Pylkyngton was at Tyddiswall Court and Raufe Horell with him to answer to the action of trespass brought against the tenants, but it was the great lete, and so they had no speed, but rested till the next wapentake court, and then two attorneys were admitted for the said Robert, "the ton" to be at the next court at Longgeston to answer the said action. And just "after saynt yllore day the tenandes of Mellor were amerceyed. Then they all yode to the tother courte at Candilmas and then couth have none othere poyntement but thay all to come agayn at the courte the Tuysday next afore Palme sonday then next sewyng, and then the matter betweene the said John and thayme schuld passe be xij frehodes of thayre neyghburs, and so that day the said Robert and Raufe Horell was at Tyddis but the wedur was such of snawe and dryvyng that nomon my3t gete thedur nor no Courte was haldon that day but engearnyd to the tuysday next aftur lausonday.* Then the parties appeared, but there were "full lyte" freeholders. Yet John Aynesworth "made grete crakyng to have the matter to passe at that tyme be cause he hade geton thedur won Mayster Blackewall, on of the Maysters in the chauncere at London and on[e] the grettes of counsaile that tyme with the Byschope of London to serve his intent in that matter, and so with grete labur and costes the matter was assaynyd that day. Then the grete lete was on the thursday next afore saynt George day then next sewyng. Then my spechall gud lord Straunge wrote unto Mayster Thomas Babyngton for the said Robert as tendurle as couthe be thought; then Mayster Babyngton grauntyd to rest the mater tyll aftur the fest of Pentecost then next sewyng and the said Robert and his counsaile schall have suffechent warnyng agayn that courte and so they haden and then there was no nothere remede for the said Robert but made labur agayne unto Mayster Babyngton to have layser to goo to London at the mydssommer terme then next sewyng to gete owte of the chauncere vij. wryttes called serciorares cloeyd and dereckyt to Mayster Babyngton that tyme hegh steward of all the courtes in Derbyschyre and to the

* Low Sunday.

bales of Tyddiswall straitly charging him and thayme to remove that matter from Tyddiswall to London and there to rest and no forthere to procede be cause the courte of Tyddiswall toke on honde to determen tytyll of lend where as hit hade non autoryte."

But again Aynesworth put in a complaint at Tyddeswall Court, declaring that "Robert and othere unknowen had strykin his catell with arouys [arrows] and slayne part of thaym. Then the said Robert send in to the courte his onswar be wrytyng be his attorney that he was not gylte to non of the trespas afore rehersyd for the which he desyryd that he myght wage his law with his wentes with hym that ys to wete v. men and hymselfe. Then the steward of the courte said hit was not thayre gyse nor schulde not be done in that courte, no mon to wage his law in an accion of trespas. Then the said Robert . . . went to London to seche remede for that matter and othere layde agayn hym be the said John, and thayre he found remede as thus: that hym ough be verrey ryght law to be aquyt with his wentes of that he was not gylte in, and yf the steward denyed the said Robert thereof, then he may say he dwellys in law, and loke what onsware the steward will make to that, and then the said Robert may gete wrytes of false juggements agayn the said steward and bales of that wapentake. Then at the same tyme at London the said Robert dyvers tymys spake with Mayster Babyngton . . . and shewyd hym how his debete that helde Tyddiswall Courte under hym had dalt with the said Robert and askyt hym whedur he wolde saye that the said Robert schuld not wage his law in that courte. Then Mayster Babyngton said he mygt not denye the said Robert to wage his law be ryght, how be yt thayre comyn gyse ys not soo.

"Then the said Robert come to Tyddiswall Courte to have wagyt his law and then the steward toke arest for the tyme for favor of Aynesworth," after which a panell was made, and although there was not enough that appeared "and the court schuld have gon no further that day, yet the said John hade such favor that . . . that wheest passyd agaynys the said Robert for kylling and stryking of Aynesworth catell which he was neyver gylte in the costs and damages, v. marks, and that the said Robert payed to the said John Aynesworth in the presencz of the court afore the steward of the court cald Richard Turvor and the surveyor cald Thorstan Alyn and mone othere and then made bylls indentyd betwene the said John and the said Robert Pylkyngton, and send the said Robert the ton syde as for a whyttance to the said Robert so that he his ayrys executors or admynystrators of his goodes there by may be whyt for eyver.

[Here the ink again changes.]

"The fallynge of Trese in Mellur of sir Perys Legh knyght."

"Memorandum. Another grete hurt and hynduryng that the said Robert Pylkyngton hade of sir Perys Legh knyght touchyng his aneretance in Mellur, that is to wete in the yere of owre lorde m,cccc,iiij^{xx}, xviiij, the furst day of June and fryday the said knyght come to Mellur with wryghts and othere dyvers men with

hym and there and then he merkyt and toke up for hym selfe to close his parke and othere notes^o xxx. or moo the best saplynges that was growaynd . . . and an aspe to make arowys of won the fayryst that tyme in all Derbyschyre, and solde the barke and croppes to a grete valor to such as pleasyd the said knyght unknowyn and contrare to the gud wyll of the said Robert," and when the said knight had marked the trees, Robert spake to him and he spake fair to the said Robert, and said he did it in no ill or hurt to him, and if he were displeased, would pay for them. "Then the said Robert onsward the said kny[ght, you sent] to me afor this tyme by your brother in law Raufe Horell [and by Wil]liam Roubothum my tenand and desyred be thayme that I should [sell] or gyfe you trese in Mellur: then the said Robert onsward thayme and prayed thayme to make his excuse to the said knyght that he myght nauther gefe nor sell endewryng the sewte of a cyse that John Aynesworth now hase at Derby agaynys the said Robert for the said lond in Mellur, and also unto the tyme that the said Robert myght knawe whedur the lond in Mellur schuld dissend to hym or not . . . Also mone other dyverse gentylmen of worschip and yomen in Derbychyre and Cheschyre afor that tyme hade spokyn and send to the said Robert for trese in lyke wyse and he made all men this onsware and evyere mon helde thayme well content with the onsware and askyt no mor nor non toke. The Tuysday aforesaid when the said Robert come to Lyme he made this onsware and arguyt with the said knyght as ys afore rehersyde and that the said Robert was sworne on a boke at Derby at the cyse last afore, comaundyng be the jugges that the said Robert schuld no yssuys nor proffettes take hence to Corpuskyrste day then next ensewyng. Then the said Robert prayed the said knyght for goddes sake that he wold not doo no such thynges as myght hurte the said Robert rememburyng the grete hurtes and possibull to be the undoyng of the said Robert, and be cause I stond yowre pore kynnyamon. Then the said knyght onsward the said Robert and said he wold not afor Corpuskyrste day fall nor no thyng doo at those trese, then the said Robert said that there schuld no thyng be done at thayme but agayne his will in all his power and thus the said Robert and the said knyght departyd in wrathe."

And in spite of his promises, on Thursday in "wytsonday weke," viij days before Corpus Christi day, the knight sent a great company, and they cut down the xiiij saplings and the aspe as aforesaid. Then on the Sunday afore midsummer day, the knight sent his servant to Mellur chapel, "and causyd the prest to say in pylpyd at aftur the prayers that the said knyght schuld charge the prest to say that he was holle aggreied with the partese for the said trese that he had fallyn in Mellur, in stoppyng the yll report that he hade don wrongwys hurtes to the said Robert Pylkyngton and desyryd and chargyd that no mon schuld come in to

* Needs.

that ground in Mellur to fall no mo trese undur the collur of hym. Then the said Robert herd tell of this sclaudur and sayng in Mellur chapell aforesaid and was sore asstonyd and grevyd there with and come to the same chapell aforesaid ye sonday next after saynt Peter day then next ensewyng, and when the preat had bedyn the pryers in the pylpyt the said Robert stode up in the chaunsell and speke on loude that all the pepull myzt here hym and prayed thayme all to bere hym recorde anothere tyme what his saynges was at that tyme: 'Hit ys myne errant hyddur to day to let yow understonde at the last cyse at Derby I was there to onsware for myne anherytance, and unavyseyd and I wyst not to what entent the justes made me sworne on a bokedat I schuld not take non yssewys nor proffettes of my londas in Mellur endewryng the datur of an obligacyon, and yf there hade bene ane rent be hynd I durst not aske nor take hit, from thence to Corpuskyrste day then next sewyng. Yt ys so that a gud Mayster of myne has bene sir Perys Legh knyght has comon here in to my grounde and fallyn mone of the best trese that here was within the day aforesaid, and yt ys sclaudurd here in the countre that the said knyght schuld say that he hade aggreyet with the partese. Then I said, be ryght there was no parts but I, and then I said be the fayth that I ough to [God, I never] gave solde nor het be promys tre nor trese to Syr Perys Legh, knyght nor non othere bode in his name and that I will abyde by and prove how so eyver I am put too, and yt be afore all the lordes in England. I declare myselve thus for this cause, myne advasares myghtsewe and trowbull me bethe law or pergere to my grete hurt, I suppose ytys moyer thorowyll counsayle then of hym selfe. Then I said, I stond o kyn to the said knyght and I thought he schuld not dele so with me and for sellyng of tresse I neyver sold non nor neyver I will doo.' And this was all the saynges that the said Robert said that day in Mellur chapell anendes sir Perys Legh, knyght."

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The [c]ows[e?] of Willi]am Roubothum.

Now Sir John Savage the elder sent some gentlemen and his household servants with John Aynesworth to Mellur, to William Roubothum's house, "to constreyne the said William, his bode and his goodes and to take the said William from his olde Mayster Thomas Legh of Adlyngton, then at that tyme his household servand, and to belong to the said sir John Savage and also to paye his rent holle to John Aynesworth . . . and thay streynyd the said William so largele that thay lausyd the plough of the said Williams, and toke all his oxen and othere xiiij bestes and an infole mare, thorow the which takyng scho kest hur fole . . . and othere dyvers wronges so as the said William was shortly dryvyn owte of Derbychyre from his fermehold be the space of ij yeres and more, yet for all this trowbulles, the said William wold neyver belong to the said sir John nor neyver wold paye nor promys no rent nor servys to the said John Aynesworthe. And this was the furst yere that the said John Aynesworth began to troubull with Robert

Pylkyngton for the tytyll of Mellur, that ys to wete in the mone of Apryll the viij yere of the reng of kyng Henre the vij. Then the said William made labur be the advysys of his maysters and frendes to the nobull lordes of the prince counsayle, be bylles of supplicacyon petensly compleynyng to the said lordes . . . and besechyng thayme for Godes sake of remede in that behalfe for ells he was utterly undon of his bode and goodes. Then the said lordes said to the said William that the said sir John hade schewyd thayme that hit was of the prince londes within the counte of Chester which belongyd to the prince. Then the said William onaward and said yt was not within that counte but for certayne yt was within Derbychyre and non of the prince londes. Then the said lordes wrote letters mysseyve for the said William to the said sir John Savage straytly charging him on a grete paynez . . . that the said William myght be in safete of his bode and goodes at his howse or where so eyver he was that he were nauther vexed nor troublud be awe nor lawe . . . Then the said William had sum better rest for a lytyll season, . . . [till] Nycholl Kyndur woldestreyne for his wyfes dower. Won Thomas Worth gentylmon and negh of kyn to sir John Savage and most of his counsayle send his son and ayr cald John Worth with Nychall Kyndur and xx persons with thayme the most part in preve hernes, that come owte of Cheschyre to Mellur in Derbyschyre, and there toke and streyned dyvers goodes of the said William and of one John Heggynbothum . . . and so be the grace of God the said tenandes with help of thayre neyghburs restowyd thayre goods and avoydyd thayre enmys, so as thay laft part of thayre clothys and horsys be hynd thayme. And then the said ij tenandes afore namyd went to the chyre to chester to aske sewerte of pease of Thomas Worth for sendyng his son and such grete compans to make such ryottes in Derbychyre, and yet for all that the said Thomas Worth hade such favor that yt was a yere or more or he wold in to the law, and then he was boundon to the pease for all the kynges lyege pepull, and so hyngyng this trowbull the said Thomas Worth stondyng boundon to the pease thought he wold utterle undoo the said William Roubotham, as thus: he gete a cytacyon at archys at london and cytyd the said William to apere at the arches at the mydsomur in the xj yere of the reng of Kyng Henre the vij, and he so dyd and when he come there thay south nothyng to hym but said he had cald Thomas Worth false, and that he denyed and wold have bene excusyd therof and thay said that was not the forme of the law and causyd hym to make a proketer to the myghalmas then next sewyng and so he dyd and yet not then to come except he hade new warnyng and sone aftur that send owte a grevos cursyng on the said William by name, and this was declaryd in dyvers cyrchys and chapelles bothé in cheschyre and derbyschyre and neyver the lyke of the said cursyng for callyng Thomas Worth false; but there was no suspencyon send owte afore this, and there for yt was [voyde?] be the law and so yt was provyd when the said William gete his absolucyon. But sone aftur that there come another cytacion, &c He that brought

yt comaundyng the said William to apere at the archys at the courte next aftur owre lady day, but he wolde not tell which lade day nor what day the courte would syt. And so within viij days after this latter cytyng this cursayng was declaryd as ys afore said, and all this was within ij wekes afore kyraynmas. Then the said William was redles how he shuld gete to be asoyld agayne, and come to his londlorde Robert Pylkyngton at Rovyngton to have his counsaile and for spech and so he hade &c. Furst the said Robert wrote to his spechall good lord the erle of Derby for the said William shewyng his lordship how his tenant this berer was trowbuld, and besoght hym of help and of his gud lordchyppe and gud counsaile in that mater, and so he dyd, so as the said William was at that tyme meele well sped; another letter unto his cosyn one sir Perys Bradishaw that tyme chefe chapleyne with my lord deyne of the archys, and another letter unto his cosyn William Croke that tyme auditor unto my lord the Erle of Derby my lady the kynges modur my lord Straung and to mone othere lordes and lades. And then the said William went to London, so as he come there on saynt Yllore day then next sewyng, and then the courte sete on the morne next aftur in the Bowe chyrch in chep syde in London, and so the said William come furst to the chapeleyn aforesaid and gave hym on letter and then he schewyd all the mater to his lord the deyne of the arches, and then he send for the affechall called Mayster Bell, and also for Mayster Robert Smyth that tyme procketor for the said William Roubothum, and thay all examined the said William in eyver poynt, and he shewyd thayme all the playunes and trewth of the mater and how it was for yll will and not for no faute that eyver he made to ane mon that complaynyd agaynys hym and that they provyd or the courte was down. Then they all argnyed the matter for bothe the partyese, and told the said William what labur was made and ordeynyed agaynys hym and [i.e. if] he hade not comyn then to that courte, which hade bene be lykelehed to his utter undoyng."

Then he was commanded to come to the court next day at x o'clock, and they showed him how process would have been taken out against him "be bothe the lawys" and that he would have been laid in prison until he had agreed with the parties and asked their forgiveness, and his goods taken by the sheriff. "Then on the tother morne the said William went to the Toure of london there as the kyng lay that tyme and delyverde another [letter] unto my espechall gud lord the erle of Derby, which schewyd his lordchipe all the proseses of the mater, how the said William was dalt with. Then my lord of Derby askyt the said William how his londlord dyd in his maters and said that letter schewyd hym that one of his tenandes stode acureyd, and said, yf yt be thow, dowte ye not ye shall have help enogh. And then he cald the gentylmon usschere of his chaumber and send hym with the said William to the arches to the courte be a spechall tokyn to my lord the deyne of the arches prayng hym spechalle for that pore mon

that was fercomyn* and trowbulde all for yll wyll, prayng hym at that pore mon myght be assoyld agayne and dismysyd of that courte and the rather for his sake. Then the deyne onsward my lordes servand of Derby and said all his desyr schuld be servyd with all my hert or ane othere servys or pleasur that lyse in my lytyll powere that ys possybull for me to doo.

"Then the mater was callyd agayns the said William and there was ij doctors that pletyd the mater for the said Thomas Worth and declaryd how the said William schulde have sclandered the said Thomas Worth for false in grete aude ever of pepull at the chyre of Chester to his utter schamyng in his countre, and wold have had the said William to have askyt the said Thomas Worth forgevnes be cause he was a greet gentylmon in his countre." Then spake Master Robert Smith for William Roubothum, saying that the said Robert had appeared twice at that court, and had "had grete wrong of that courte, to be acursyd and no suspencyon owte agayns hym, and the said Thomas Worth come not at this courte as yet, nor at this tyme ys not here nor no provys bryngys nor sendys. This will be callyd a parchall courte, and that the law folowys not the ryght forme, and pledyd the mater so for the said William as he was well allowyd. Then spake my lorde the deyne to the said William and askyt hym how he was a cytyd the later tyme and he told as ys aforsaid, that he at cytyd hym wold not tell hym when the courte was but so blyndle and so hastele as he couth not come to; nor he hade no sylver but *vd.* tyll he had borowyd of his neyghburs and frendes nor a horse to ryde on but on his fote and as fast as he couth gete spendyng he come in all hast possybull and there the said William had iij of his neyghburs that made gud with hym that yt was as he said, withowte ane coloryng or delay. Then my lord the deyne alowyd the said William well and cald hym to hym, and in the syght of all the courte my lord the deyne assoyld the said William and dysmysyd hym of that courte, and then the said William schuld have hade all his costes of the said Thomas Worthe and he couth have askyt yt.

Then the said William come homward and thought he was thorow of all thynges, and spyrd not aftur non letter of absolyscion to have home to his curet in his cuntre, and when he come to the audytor's place xxv myle o thys syd london and tolde hym how he had donn in all thynges, then the auditor said he had spede mecle well, and bed let hym se his lettur of absolycion. Then the said William said he was so glade that he was asoylt and dismysyd of the courte that he thought . . . no more. Then the auditor said, thow most to london agayne to gete the [thee] an absoliscion under the affechall seall that then schewe to the curet and to be knawen in thy countre as well as the cursyng was, or ellis thow mon come agayne and thy curet possybull to be trowbuld for the, insomuch as thow had no counsaile there. I

* i.e., come from afar.

wald my cosyn thi Mayster and landlord were not put to that wast costes and thow so beyng overseyne and lytyll the nerrer when thow comys home. Then the said William went agayne to london forthwith and gete his letter of absoliscion dereckyde to his curet and to all othere curetes and non curetes as fere as my lord the archebyschop of Caunterbure has powere within englande and brought the said lettur to the viker of glossop, that tyme curet to the said William Roubothum, and was well alowyd, and new asoylyd with his said curet. And yet for all this labour and costes the said John Aynsworth, in the passion weke then next sewyng come to glossop to forbode the said William his ryghtynges and said he stod acurst. Then the said viker onsward the said John Aynsworth and said that the said William stode goddes mon lawfull at that tyme as well as any othere in his paroch dyd, and schulde have all thyng at hym owght to have, and bede the said John for shame leve all such laburynges contrare to law ryght and good consyence."

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The prosesse of [the writ of err]our and the costes. After the partial proceedings of the "whest" at Derby, already rehearsed in this book, Robert Pylkyngton had purpose to sue a writ of error "because there was no other remede acordyng with the lawe and this was at the myghalmas terme then next sewyng and most be the advysys and counsaile of Mayster Vaveser, that tyme justes at the comyn place at westminster, derby, lancaster and mone othere placys and also he wold have hade the said Robert to sewe a wrytt of ataynt agaynys the whest be cause thay were so parchalle sett and contrare to ryght and gud consyencez and that the said Robert denyed and said he nor non of his degre and haveor was abull to sewe ataynt rememeberyng such mayntenancez as his advases have, and said he wold sewe a wrytt of errouar. And at that tyme shewyd his mater and copese of his forther proses at derby unto Mayster Kebut, that tyme one of the chefe sergandes to the kyng and the secunddare juge at lancaster and mone othere placys and there and then reteynynd hym of counsaile with the said Robert and gave hym xld. and delyverd hym all copes to stede the mater agaynys the myghalmas terme. Then sone aftur the recovere, the said John came to Mellur and to take seysyn with part of his congnotors with hym, and Thurstan Alyn that tyme wapentake bale and counte bale of the hegh peke, that ys to say exchetur, and brought wrytyng from the cherefe of Nothynghamschyre and Derbyschyre, that tyme cald Thomas Babyngton esquier; and so at that tyme the offesers aforsaid seasyd the said John Aynsworth in more lond than he hade recoverd be xx akurs and myche more. His recovere was no more but xl akurs of land in the viij mesys, xij akurs of wode, xij akurs of medow and vi akurs of pastur with the purtenance, and yet the said John would not be [content?] with that, but come to Mellur sone aftur that and toke his frendes with hym and said he wolde take his lond as he fonde hit, that ys to wete he said he wold

have all the cornys and hays that the tenandes hade on that ground that yere, geton and ungeton, and manast to keat all the tenandes owte of thayre placys but yf thay wold sone aggre with hym."

Then this was shown to the judges at Derby, and they said it was an unlawful entry. Before the first day of Michaelmas term Robert went to London, and "began furst at Mayster Vaveser, to seeke his mynde and counsayle and then he schewyd the said Robert his counsayle as he hade don afore and had tld. And alsoe how hys gud lord the erle of Derby hade spokyn to Mayster Vaveser tendurly for the said Robert dyvers tymys to se sum remede for the said Robert. Then Mayster Vaveser send for his prynotore clerke of the cyse at Derby, cald Rogger Raynall to make and deliver to the said Robert copese of all the retornys . . . agaynys the said Robert and also to make owte all the recordes and bryng thayme in afore the jugges to the comyn place . . . Then the said Robert brought those [returns] to his counsayle lernyd cald Mayster Kebull and Mayster Brytnell, and to his attorney cald William Reynalde that tyme prynotore clerke to Mayster Kebull, and then thay all to stode the copese aforesaid. Then on the Tuysday next aftur saynt Edwardes day myn attorney toke owte the wrytte of errowar at the chauncere and it was comaundynt to be retornabull afore the jugges at the kynges benche the monday then next ensewyng. Then Mayster Vaveser commaundynt and chargyt the whest that past at Derby that they schuld not find nor yt was no poynt of thayre charge to fynd that the said Robert Pylkyngton hade made no forsabull entre in Mellur be cause of that the said Robert nedyt not to fynd no sewerte when he toke his wrytt of errowar, and ellis he most nedes. Then the saterday next afore alhaloweday myn attorney remevyd all the proseses from the comyn place to the kynges benche, . . . there to be enterde in thayre bokes and so to folow the prosesesse and then forthwith to have owte from the kynges bench a cyrefacias and that enterde of record and then that to be delyverde to hym that schalbe shereve of Derbychyre for the next yere ensewyng, cald William Bothe and to comaunde and charge the said John Aynsworth to apere at London the furst day of yllore terme to onswar to a wrytt of errowor that the said Robert Pylkyngton hase takyn agaynys hym and yf the shereve warne nor bryng not in the said John the said shereve shall be a merceyd at the will of the kynges court. Then the said Aynsworth aperyd lyke as he was comaundynt be the shereve, and made John Fyscher his attorney prynotore next Mayster Roper at the kynges bench, and then counsayle for Aynsworth iij sergendes cheve of counsayle with the Byschope of London, calde Mayster Frauwyke, Mayster Kyngsmele and Mayster Counstabull, and mad so mych craft in delays that thay wold none onswar make unto the last day of hyllore terme, and that was no more but made dymynscions agaynys the furst day of ester terme then next. . . . The said Robert laft with his counsayle lernyd at the Myghalmas

terme aforesaid that he schuld not come to London for his mater unto such tyme as his counsaile lernyd comaundyng hym, but send his son John Pylkyngton bastard and so the said John began at hyllore terme aforesaid and so forth other termys and attendyt so for his fadur that all manner o' proseses were spede as well as the said Robert hade bene there hym selfe. . . . The costes for the proseses and othere costes at Myghalmas terme—xls. ixd.

"In the furst at the ntas of saynt hyllory the sherev retorneyd Aynesworth scire feci, whereupon we laburd unto Mayster Kebull to come up to the barre and call for aparance of the said Aynesworth," but he made default. Then Mr. Brytnell and Mr. Kebull both appeared, but again Aynesworth made default; and when he did appear by his attorney Mr. Fyscher, the Court was persuaded to put off the matter and nothing was done that term. But each time that Mr. Kebull and Mr. Brytnell appeared they had xld., and William Reynall the attorney for a warrant of attorney had iiijd. and for his fee xxijd. and Mr. Brytnell's clerk for writing the "errours" first in paper and then in parchment xxd. and Mr. Roper for entering the errors vs. "The costes of the proseses at hyllory terme, xxs. xviijs. viijd.; and the expencys xviijs. vd."

Then "at the quinzime of pasche Mr. Kebull was at the barre and callyd upon Aynesworth to put dymynction into the court," but Aynesworth's counsel again managed to make delays, and at the end of the term "Mr. Kebull and Mr. Brytnell had moche to doo with Aynesworth counsell notwithstanding my lord chefe juge had said whether thay wolde or not they schuld rejoyne and so thay dyd generally by thies wordes 'Nullum est erratum' and then Mr. Kebull and Mr. Brytnell had vjs. viijd. The English of this latyn is that these aforesaid are non errores. The costes of ester terme in proseses xijs. viijd. Also the expencys at the said terme, xviijs. viijd.

On June 10, Mr. Kebull and Mr. Brytnell again appeared, and each had xld., and William Reynalde the attorney had for his fee and for a pair of gloves xxijd. "and so they comynt to gedur at aftur none and toke counsaile how theyschuld mynstir the matter in the morrow, videlicet the xj. die of junij, at which day they were at the barre and desired a wrytte of strep agaynst Aynesworth be cause he sellith tymbur and doth wast on the grounde." The matter was before the Court that morning from half an hour after eight until eleven, and then was put off to the morrow, and again to the morrow after that. Then it was found that Mr. Reynalde, clerk of the assize, had brought a false record into court, "and so Mr. Brytnell had made and doth make great labor for to cause the matter to be examynd treuly and . . . went unto saynt brydes in flete strete and then he examonyd his owen selfe the recordes" and got a true copy. But the matter was still put off, by the excuses of Aynesworth's counsel or for other business, as "for a grete matter of the cyte of Lincoln" and each time the counsel were paid their xld. apiece, but at some times they refused to take it.

Upon Tuesday "crastino sancti johannis" they should have appeared before the lord chief judge to shew him the records, but "Roger Reynold hade kepyt with hym the kyngis comyssion whereby the juges schuld sytt at the assise and then we were feyned to labur unto the said Reynold for a coppye . . . and then I made ij copies thereof, oon for my lord chief juge and a nothere for Mr. Rede . . . The costes of the prosesse at the trinite terme comys to iiij marks, ijs. ijd., and the othere costes and expencys comys to xvjs. iijd.

"Then at the Myghalmas terme which was the fifteenth yere of kyng Henre the vij. we were in purpast to have discontinued owre wrytt of errour because we were commaundet at the tranete terme afore to bryng in presedence from the comyn place of othere maters in like case adjugyt, and then we made serche at the same terme and founde such juggementes . . . [*Here the MS. is quite rotted away.*] And the costes of the term last aforesaid come to iiij. marke and xld.

"Then at the hyllore terme the byschope of London send a credabull and a well lernyd gentylmon unto Mr. Kebull and within short space after come with grete labur hymselfe unto Mr. Kebull to labur tenderle and effectualle to the said Robert at the lenton session then next sewyng yf he wolde be entreytyd for money enogh to sell his ryght and tytyll of Mellur to the said byschope, schewyng the said Robert that the said byschope hade purchasyd all ryghtes and tytylls at John Aynesworth, and callyd Mellur holle his aune and at hys pleasur to doo with what pleasyd hym and yet the byschope said he grougget in his conceyence and wolde largele aggre with the said Robert, and so undur this treyte the said byschopes counsaile mevyd Mr. Kebull to contenu and lett the accion of errours heng styll and no forthere prosesse to serve and so we dyddon. And when the said Robertes counsaile hade grauntyd to heng styll his accyon, then the byschope schewyd Mr. Kebull that yf the said Robert wolde not aggre to sell his ryght and tytyll of Mellur, the said byschope and Aynesworth wolde sewe grete accyons of dettes and for costages of damagis agaynys the said Robert. Then at the session of Lancaster aforesaid, the said Robert made onswar of his aun mynd unto Mr. Kebull . . . and Mr. Kebull deasyrd the said Robert to wryte such onswar as he schuld make to the said byschope at the Ester terme then next sewyng that he myght be syght of the said wrytyng be fresch in his remembrance, agaynes the terme aforesaid; which wordes were thyse:—

"Memorandum, that Mayster Kebull hase mevyd mocyon betwene the byschope of London and Robert Pylkyngton be the desyr of the said byschope dyvers tymys to bye and purchase his ryght and tytyll in Mellur and said he hade purchasyd all ryghtes and tytylles of John Aynesworth, this mocyon made at Lancaster at the lenton session afore at the kyng went over see; the said Robert schewyng Mr. Kebull that he durst not nor for no counsaile wolde not and for drede of his saule, sell nor forbare his ryght and taylyd enheretanse from hym selfe nor his ryght ayris,

then and there the said Robert besought and prayed Mr. Kebull for goddes sake that he wolde meve and schewe the said byschope the ways of ryght and gud coneyence that he wolde for godes sake remembur the grete ryght which hase bene dyvers tymys schewyd for the the said Robert, furst at Kyllingworth afore all the lordes of the kynges nobull counsayle and afturward at Derby and John Aynesworth dede schewyd and declaryd by the juges for enterlynyn and be thayme callyd voyde, and with the comyn voyse of all the countre knawyn that John Aynesworth was the son of a bastard, and the bastard fadur beyng neyver seasyd, notwithstondyng that the said John Aynesworth rekeverd be a parschall assise the possession of the londes aforesaid, and after that the said Robert sawyd a wrytt of errours a long season and couth have no spede be cause at the recordes were alway changel and mendyt agaynis the said Robert. Wherefore the said Robert besechys and prayes Mr. Kebull to meve as is aforesaid to the said byschope," and as through this matter "the said Robert lay for a quarter of yere in perell of deth [now for] endyng theis trowbulls and paynys, the said Robert hase cravyt unto Mr. Kebull that and [i.e. if] ye said byschope will see the meanys that the said Robert or his son and ayre may be made sewer of all the londes in Mellur to thayme and thayre ayres, the said Robert will geve his son and ayre to the said byschope to mare and put where pleasis the said byschope in honest kynredyn which son is of the age of fourteene yeres and has bene keypyd to the scole sen he was five yeres olde, for which mariage the said Robert myght have xl*li*. and more and Mellur were in pease to hym. And where as Mr. Kebull is dysessaid and hade no onswar of the said byschope in this mater, the said Robert prayes and besechys Mr. Vaveser for godes sake to make labur unto the said byschope as is aforesaid, and the said Robert will doo a pleasur unto Mr. Vaveser to his lytyll powere, and yf the byschope will not doo as is afore rehersyd, the said Robert may doo no more but dayly pray to all myghty Jhu to bryng the said byschope to amendement. Amen. Mayster Vaveser his reward was in gold, xiijs. iiijd.

"Then sone after Ester terme aforesaid the kyng and the whene went over the see which was in the yere of owre lord m, and v^e, and also the yere of graces in england and tareyed there to sport thayme tyll a grete part of somer was done, and then come home in to england agayne and the said byschope of london went with the kyng over the see, and sone after thayre home commyng the said byschope of london was made byschope of yorke, and thus he come to, to ryse in dyngnets and ay the gratter and the more in the kynges favor."

[And after this the plague] began in London, and dyed [very many] insomych as the kyng come not, thereof all the courtes of the kynges at Westmynster were but lyttil occupied, and so the mater of the said Robertes was not callyd over nauther at the ester terme aforesaid nor trynete terme nor myghalmas terme nor hyllore terme which was then the xvj yere of the reug of kyng Henre the vij. The costes of the prossis of the wrytte

of errour and othere expencys belongyng to the said wrytt errour, wythe owten all othere costes afore in this boke spechified comys to xijli. ixs. iiijd. and more.

[*This is the end of the original document, but a memorandum is added in a different hand.*]

"In the yere off oure lorde a m.^v xj and the iiij yere of the regne of king Henre the viijth att the Trynyte terme Ric. Pylkyngton laburet unto London to make serche how hys father hade left the sayd wrytte off errour and in qwatt forme itt stode in. And then by the advise of his frendes he intendett to suee owtt the sayd writt of errour and then he toke Mayster Prestwych to be his celister and he had xld." [*The next few lines are entirely gone.*] "At the quych terme John Aynesworth was sore diseasett and nott lyke to lyffe, wherfore my counsell gafe me to taree unto the myghelmas terme or [*i.e.* before] I toke owtt my scire facias, for and he fortunett to dye I was nue to begynne and all my cost lost. And so I tareytt unto the myghelmas terme, att the quych terme I laburet uppe to London for to gett my recordes nue enteret and my wrytt off errour quych cost me for the seale and wrytyng ijs. viijd. And Fyscher hade xxd. for feyre of doying me hurtt for he was agaynst my father afore, and then I releynett Mayster Lucas for myne attorney and he had xxd. [*Next lines gone.*] At that tyme at I wentt home and sende v. nobuls uppe to Mayster Prestwych for to pay for the enterying of my recordes and for my scire facias, quych scire facias wold make the said John Aynesworth to make onswar or ells att his perell, and Mayster Prestwych hade for his laber xld."

YORKSHIRE CHANTRIES.

1488-1547.—MS. volume, thick folio, containing copies of leases of chantry lands, chiefly temp. Hen. VIII. Those relating to York and Scarborough are briefly calendared below.*

[1485] 1 Hen. VII. November 7.—Grant by Sir Robert Harom, chaplain of the chantry of St. James in the parish church of our blessed Lady of Skardeburch, to Richard Harte, of a messuage in the street called seynt Nycholas gate, lying between that street on the west, and the lands formerly William Helperby's, of the parish church, and of Peter Percy on the east, south and north. Term, in perpetuum. Rent, vijs. to the said Sir Robert Harom and Sir John Herryson, chaplains of the chantry of St. Stephen in the said parish church or their successors, with customary service to the lord. *Witnesses.* Robert Barrowe of Skarburgh, vicar, William Pawlyn, clerk, Stephen Newcom, John Bratoste, William Robynson, miller, and others, burgesses of the said town. *Latin.*

* It appears probable, from a note in the margin of one of the entries (see p. 60 below) that these copies were made for the use of the commission appointed to survey the Chantries in 1 Edward VI—that is, the second commission—of which Sir Nicholas Fairfax was a member. For a full account of the matter, see Mr. W. Page's preface to the *Yorkshire Chantry Surveys*, edited by him for the Surtees Society.

[1521], 13 Hen. VIII. December 10.—Lease by Sir William Tipping, chantry priest of St. Anne in the parish church of St. Saviour's, York, and Sir Robert Akerig, chantry priest of our Lady in the same parish, to John Conyers of Hutton upon Wiske, co. York, gentleman, patron of both the said chantries, and Robert his son and heir, of a messuage and five oxgangs of arable land with meadow and pasture to it belonging, and two cottages with their appurtenances, in Marton and Towesby in Cleveland. Term, the lives of the aforesaid priests. Rent, lijs. iiijd. With covenants that if Conyers fails in due payment, he shall pay a fine of iiijli., and that Tipping and Akerig do not resign or leave their chantries without their patron's licence and knowledge, for which they give bond in lxi.

[1530], 22 Hen. VIII. October 8.—Lease by the bailiffs, commonalty and burgesses of Skarburgh, patrons of St. James chantry in the parish church of our blessed Lady of Skarburgh, with consent of Sir Robert Carre, priest of the said chantry, to John Hogeson, "our comburgess" of a tenement in Newburgh gate, lying between the King's street on the north, and the lands of the prior and convent of Kirkham, of Guy Roeliff and of the Abbot and convent of Bylande, on the south, west and east; and also a close called the Willowe close, near the new dyke. With proviso that Hogeson may break the lease when he chooses and that Sir Robert and his successors pay the King's farm. Term, xl years. Rent, vjs. viijd. for the tenement and xijjs. iiijd. for the close.

[1533-4], 25 Hen. VIII. February 20.—Lease by Thomas Thornton, merchant, of York, and Master of the fraternity or guild of St. Christofer and St. George, Martyr,* in the said city, with consent of the other masters of the guild, to Ralph Sadler, gentleman [margin has knight] of the lands and tenements belonging to the guild in the said city. Term, for life. Rent, v marks.

[1534], 26 Hen. VIII. June 20.—Lease by Sir Ultrid Johnson, clerk, chantry priest of the altar of St. Kateryn "founded in a closett within the parish church of our Lady called Bishophill thelder"† in York, to Richard Thomson, citizen and spurrier, of two tenements and a chamber in Mikilgate, in St. Martin's parish, belonging to the chantry of St. Kateryn, lying between the lands of the said Richard, east, the lands of the house of St. Robert of Knarsbrough, co. York, south, the King's street of Mykylgate, north, and the lands of Lord Scrope, west. Term, lxxvj years. Rent, vjs. viijd.‡

*The certificate in the *Yorkshire Chantry Surveys* distinctly speaks of these as two different guilds (see edition by the Surtess Society, p. 82), but the words here are "Magister sive custos fraternitatis sive guildie sanctorum Christofori et Georgii martirum."

† The heading has "Ecclesia Beate Marie de Oldbishophill."

‡ This lease is referred to in the *Surveys*, where however the term is given as lxxv years.

[1584], 26 Hen. VIII. July 17.—Lease by Sir Christofer Paynter, chantry priest at the altar of our blessed Lady in All Hallows church "upon the pament" in York, to Leonard Temple of the same city, merchant, of one house with a little lane or entry in Crux parish in Haymangergayt. Term, xxxj years. Rent, xiijs. Sir Christofer or his successors to do repairs, failing which the said Leonard "at the sight of two or three honest men" to do what is needful and have his costs allowed in his next farms.

[1586-7], 28 Hen. VIII. January 10.—Grant by Sir Robert Warde,* chantry or donative priest of the chantry or donative of St. William "upon Howse brige" in York, to Sir William Watson, priest of the Asten (*sic*) in the said city, of all profits, rents, annuities, houses, lands, &c., belonging to the said chantry, for the term of twenty-one years, the said Sir William to do repairs and at all times during the term to "save and kepe harmeles the sayde Sir Robert Wayde as concerning the serving of the sayde chauntrye or donatiffe, and also say masse and other dyvyne service that ought to be songe or sayde for the soules of theym that dyd founde and gyve the same."

[1587-8], 29 Hen. VIII. February 12.—Lease by Sir Mathewe Mores, chantry priest of the chantry of St. James in Skardburgh, with consent of the bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of Skardburgh, patrons of the said chantry, to Roberte Edmonde, of the said town, burgess and mariner, of a messuage in the street called Newburgh, lying between Ryvalxe lane, east, John Blithes lands, west and south, the King's way, north. Term, lx years. Rent, xs. Out rents and fee farms to be paid by Sir Mathewe.

[1588], 30 Hen. VIII. September 1.—Lease by the same to Henry Newton, of Skarburgh, tailor, of a tenement in Newburgh street, lying between the King's highway, north, a tenement of George Hunter's, south and east, and the lands of Thomas Bilbey, west. Term, xl years. Rent, vijs.

[1588], 30 Hen. VIII. December 13.—Grant or lease by Sir Henry Stocton, chantry priest of the chantry of our blessed Lady in Skarburgh, with consent of the bailiffs, burgesses and commons, to Christopher Danby, burgess and merchant, of a tenement in the street called Helgate, *alias* Vowtegate, between the town wall, north, the sand, south, a common lane, east, and the lands of Guy Rocliff and the parson of the church of Skarburgh, west. Term, "for ever," but with right of re-entry in case of non-payment of rent. Rent, ixs. The priest to pay the fee-farms.

[1588-9], 30 Hen. VIII. March 8.—Lease by Thomas Baok, chantry priest of the chantry of Agatha, Scolastica and Lucie in St. Peter's, York, of a tenement in Grymston to Peter Headley, husbandman. Term, xxj years. Rent, xlvs.

* Altered from Wayde.

[1540], 31 Hen. VIII. April 7.—Lease by Christofer Clarke, citizen and dyer, of York, John Wilkinson, corderer, of the same, and Sir Antony Florence, chantry priest at the altar of St. Kateryn,* in the parish church of St. John, apostle and evangelist, at Housbregge [Ouse bridge] end, in the said city, to Richard Thomson, spurrier, of a waste place of ground, with all the timber, stone and plaster thereon, called the olde playce, lying in Skeldergate in the aforesaid parish, between the lands of Sir Christopher Danbye, knight, south, those of our lord the king sometime belonging to the prior and convent of St. Andrew without the walls, north, the king's street of Skeldergate, east, and the land of John Thorneton, son of Richard Thorneston (sic), merchant, west. Term, lxx years. Rent, xiijs. iiijd. With power of distress on Thomson's house, called the Griffin, in Mikilgate, and covenant by the latter to build two little tenements on the said ground, with the stone and plaster now lying there.

[1541], 33 Hen. VIII. September 4. — Lease by Richard Osburne, John Stubbes the elder, John Candeler, churchwardens of the chapel of our blessed Lady of Ayton upon the east side of Derwent, co. York, yeomen, with consent of their neighbours, to William Proctor of Haenes,† gentleman, of all their lands, meadows, rents, reversions and services belonging to them or their successors "for the finding of one prest ministering dyvyne service within the foresaid chapell." Term, for life. Rents and dues as usual of old time.

[1542], 34 Hen. VIII. December 31.—Lease by Sir Ralffe Clayton (or Claton), chantry priest of Our Lady's chantry in the parish church of St. Mary in Castlegate, York, to Richard Savaige, beerbrewer, of a messuage in Cartegate, "otherwayes called the water-love," in the parish of St. Michael at housebregge end, lately held by John Bell, glover. Term, xxj years. Rent, xxs.

Same date. Lease by the same to Margaret Swann, widow of Robert Swann of York, of a messuage in Castlegate and a cottage to lay hay and wood in, with certain chambers in Fosse lane, now held by the said Margaret. Term, xxj years. Rent, xviijs.

[1542-3], 34 Hen. VIII. January 31.—Lease by Sir William Pender, chantry priest at the altar of St. John Baptist in the parish church of the Holy Cross, called Cruce church, in York, John Wathe, merchant, Thomas Temple, glover, Raufe Hall, merchant, and Jamys Best, waxchandler, wardens of the same church and patrons of the chantry, with the consent of all the parishioners of the said parish, to Richard Savaige of the same city, beer-brewer, of a bakehouse in little Conyng strate [Coney Street] in the parish of St. Michael the Archangel, nigh Owsebrige end,

* In the certificate of 1546, he is said to be at the altar of St. John Baptist. Complaint is there made that houses belonging to the chantry have been greatly "waisted and pulled downe" by one John Beane, alderman.

† The "William Pitor of Hakner and Richard Osburne of . . ." in the *Surveys*, p. 515, are probably the Richard Osburne and William Proctor of Hackness here mentioned.

situate between the tenement of John Lewes, draper, the grounds of Sir Mullyneux (*sic*) knight, the said Richard Savaige and the Mayor and commonalty of York, the tenement of William Hundgate esquire and the bakehouse of the chantry now held by William Person. Term, xl years. Rent, iijs. iiijd.

February 20, 84 Hen. VIII [1542-3].—Lease by Sir Christofer Painter, chantry priest of the altar of our blessed Lady in All Hallow's church of the paveament, in York, to Edward Gilping of the same city, merchant, and Agnes his wife, of four tenements at the east end of All Hallow's church. Term, iiij years, and so to xxj years. Rent, xls., and xs. quit rent to the chamber of Owse brige.*

[1542-3], 84 Hen. VIII. March 28.—Lease by Sir Richard Chapman, priest of the chantry of our blessed Lady in Skarburgh, to Thomas Pottes of Skarburgh, smith, of "a little place of waste ground" in Newburgh street, lying between the king's street, south, the land belonging to St. Thomas's chapel, north, the lands of the said chantry, east, and the little lane, west. Term, lxxxj years. Rent, xijd. The said Sir Richard or his successors to discharge all the out-rents and services.

1543, April 18.—Lease by Sir John Hieson, priest and provost of St. William's college in the close of the metropolitan church of York and the brethren and fellows of the same to Stephyn Skelton, cook, of York, of two oxgangs of arable land with appurtenances, in the fields of Tollerton, co. York, lately held by John Cundell, husbandman, and now by Elizabeth, his widow, to take effect after the death or marriage of the said Elizabeth.† Term, xxj years. Rent, xxiijs.

[1543], 85 Hen. VIII. August 3.—Lease by Hugh Woodward, clerk, chantry priest of Our Lady's chantry in the parish church of St. John the evangelist at Owse brigges end in York, to Phillip Gyllor of the same city, free-mason, of one messuage without Bowthome barre, lately held by Richard Pillie, glazier, and the closes adjoining the same. Term, xi years. Rent, iiijl. vjs. viijd.

[1543-4], 85 Hen. VIII. February 4.—Lease by Sir William Ampleforth, clerk, to Hugh Grove, of York, merchant, of the messuage belonging to the chantry of St. James and St. Kateryn, in the parish of All Hallows of the paveament, in York. Term, xxj. years. Rent, xxvjs. viijd. *Margin* "Mem: that th'encumbent hath the presentyde before the commissioners the rente of xxls. *ideo inquiratur.*"

[1544], 86 Hen. VIII. December 20.—Lease by John Grounden,‡ chantry priest of our Blessed Lady in the church of

* In 1546 Edward Gilpin's holding is of the value of xiijs. only. He appears to have had the whole payment to the "Bryggemasters," as the certificate only gives it as xs.

† The certificate in the *Surveys* gives her only as "... Cundall, wyffe of ... Tollerton."

‡ Greyndon or Grendon, in the *Surveys*.

St. Sampson's in York, to William Dogeson, alderman of the said city, of a house in Jebbergate, lying between the rents of Mr. Shadlocke and of the said William, and a garden adjoining, which also joins that of Robert Johnson, "the which house being sore in decaye, and in manner halfe wasted or more . . . the said William Dogeson hath edyfyed and buylded upon his owne propre costes." Term, xxxj years. Rent, iijs.

[1544], 36 Henry VIII. December 28.—Lease by Sir Christofer Bently, clerk and chantry priest at the altar of our blessed Lady the Virgin St. Mary within the cathedral church of St. Peter of York, to Richard Thompson of the same city yeoman, of one close with appurtenances, lying without Mykilgat barre, late in the occupation of Richard Burland, yeoman, and also a little cottage with a garden in the parish of Bishophill the younger, adjoining the orchard of Bartilmewe Yorke, merchant. Term, xxj years. Rent, xvjs.

[1544-5], 36 Hen. VIII. February 4.—Lease by Sir Walter Lancaster, vicar-choral of St. Peter's Church, York, to Robert Clerkson,^o of Grymston beside York, of one tenement and lathe, three ox-gangs of land and two closes, with appurtenances, in Grymston, now held by the said Robert. Term, xx years. Rent, xls.

Same date.—Lease by the aforesaid Sir Walter to Richard^o Hatter, of Grymston, of one tenement and lathe and two oxgangs and a half of land with appurtenances, in Grymston. Term, xx years. Rent, xxxjs. viij*d*.

[1545], 37 Hen. VIII. September 18.—Chapel of Cayton† in the parish of Seymer. Lease by Sir Christofer Carre of Cayton, clerk, to Thomas Kylbey of Killerby, co. York, esquire, of a cottage and close with appurtenances in Cayton, now held by William Graystocke. Term, xxj years. Rent, vjs.

[1545], 37 Hen. VIII. October 10.—Lease by Dannes Heckelton, clerk, sub-chanter and keeper of the college of the vicars-choral in the metropolitan church of St. Peter in York, with consent of his brethren the vicars-choral, to Thomas Richardson, bookbinder, of the said city, of a house in Petergate, now held by the said Thomas. Term, xxj years. Rent, xxxiijs. iiij*d*. The said Thomas to find all reparations, including great timber, "onlese the said howse or tenement chaunche to fall downe to the grounds, that than the lordes of the same to helpe with such stuffe as shall requier to the same."

[1545], 37 Hen. VIII. November 1.—Lease by Sir Edward Swanne,[‡] clerk, vicar-choral in the metropolitan church of York,

^o Robert Clark, Robert Hatter, *Surveys*, where both leases are given as belonging to the chantry of St. Agatha and Scolastica, of which Lancaster was incumbent.

†Probably Ayton on Derwent is meant. See p. 59 above, and *Surveys*, p. 315. Killerby Hall is in Cayton, but Cayton is not in Seymer parish.

[‡]Leonarde Swayne in the *Surveys*.

and chantry priest of the chantry of St. John Evangelist in the same, to Thomas (Bretan *or*) Britane of Thorneton in the Beyna, co. York, husbandman, of a messuage with a garth and barn in the town of Skelton in Galtres, lately held by John Brabyn,* with the meadows, pastures, commons, &c., thereto appertaining, and also a cottage house and garth thereto adjoining, now held by one Thomas Launde. Term, xxj years. Rent, xxivs.

[1545], 37 Hen. VIII. November 1.—Lease by Sir Robert Hochynson, chantry priest of Cornebrough, parish of Sherifhutton, co. York, to Antony Watson of Crake, yeoman, of a messuage, lathe, kiln and close called Scawtwayte, and the meadows, pastures &c. thereto appertaining, in Crake, now held by the said Antony. Term, xxj years. Rent, xxvjs. viijd.

Same date.—Lease by the same to Nicholas Clercke, Christofer Browne, Thomas Browne, and Thomas Burnand,† of Sutton in Galtrice, husbandmen, of two closes called Hagge close and Lunde close, with common of pasture, in Sutton. Term, xxj years. Rent, xxvjs. viijd.

[1545], 37 Hen. VIII. November 6.—Lease by the same to John Chapman of Cornburgh, yeoman, of the chantry house, with one house, one hay house, and all the garths belonging to the said chantry. Term, xxj years. Rent, ijs. viiid. With proviso that the said Sir Robert shall occupy the middle chamber in the chantry-house at his pleasure.‡

[1545], 37 Hen. VIII. November 16.—Lease by Henry Grene of Newby and Thomas Exilby of Difforde [Disforth] co. York, gentlemen, John Gilling, William Sharowe and William Rouliff of Difford, yeomen, Richard Bell of Eldmer, yeoman, and Sir Richard Browne of Difforde, clerk, to Rouland Foster of Difforde, milner, of one cottage, a toft, two acres of land and a parcel of meadow in Difford, for the term of his life and after him to his wife during her widowhood at a rental of viijs. to the use of the said Sir Richard Browne. With covenants that the said Rouland Foster "shall not graunte over his terme nor taverne no parte nor parcell of the above-named cottage &c. . . . and shalbe of good and honeste discrecion emongest his neyghbours and also shall doo neighbourhed as the case and matter shall requyre."

[1545-6], 37 Hen. VIII. March 8.—Lease by Thomas Baake, chantry priest of the chantry of St. Agatha, Scholastica, and Lucie in St. Peter's, York, of a tenement in Grymston, to John Hudson, husbandman. Term, xxj years. Rent, xxxs. iiijd.

[1546], 38 Hen. VIII. October 8.—Lease by Thomas Fairheir, clerk, provost of the college of St. William within the close of the city of York, and the fellows of the same, to

* Braboner, *Surveys*.

† Richard, *Ibid.*

‡ Nicholas Hewby and Robert Browne, *Ibid.*

§ This lease is not mentioned in the *Surveys*.

Edmunde Grenebury of the said city, of a little garth or orchard in Hungate, now held by Margaret Holme, widow, to take effect after the death of the said Margaret. Term, xxvj years. Rent, vjs.

[1546-7], 1 Edward VI. March 26.—Lease by Sir Miles Walforthe,* chantry priest at the altar of Our Lady in Crux church in Fossegate, York, to Leonard Temple of the said city, merchant, of two houses in Crux parish, late held by Robert Belwood deceased and James Thorne. Term, xxj years. Rent, xls., with vjs. to the King's chancery at York and vs. to Sir Richard Gresham, knight. With proviso that Sir Miles or his successors are to do repairs, failing which the said Leonard "at the sieght of iij or iiij honest men and upon a corporal othe" may do needful reparations and have his charges allowed in his next farms.

[1547], 1 Edward VI. September 1.—Lease by Sir Roger Gawton, chantry priest at the altar of St. Thomas in the church of St. Saviour, York, to William Wharton of the same city, tanner, of two tenements, late severally held by William Cluxton and James Newby, and now held by the said William Wharton, with ij. garthes, in Northstreet, York. Term, xxj years. Rent, xvs.

[1547], 1 Edward VI. October 24.—Lease by Richard Grene of Newby, in the parish of Topcliff, co. York, esquire, one of the masters of the Lady guild in the said parish, and John Bell of Dalton and Thomas Sourby, Dyffurth, yeomen, wardens of the said guild, to Sir Roger Lasselles, of Brakenburgh, co. York, knight, of certain tenements and lands in the said parish, including the house called the priest's house, for the term of x years, paying a rental of iiijl. vs. to the above master and wardens, for the use of such priest as shall have the "preferment of the said Lady service." With covenants that Sir Roger shall admit such priest as he shall think meet, "and the said preste to expulce at his pleasure during the term . . . and shall see the said service maynteyned and upholden in as good and laudable maner as it hath ben used in tymes paste to the laudes and honour of God and our blessed Lady."

[1547], Edward VI. November 6.—Lease by Sir Richard Chapman, chantry priest of the chantry of Our Lady in Skardeburch, to William Lokwod of the same, gentleman, of a little garth in market gate bounding unto a common lane on the west and north. Term, xxj years. Rent, xxd.

[Temp. Edward VI.]—Grant by the King to William Fairfax, gentleman, of the chantry in the chapel of Busbye, in the parish of Stokesley, with a messuage, garden and lands, now or formerly held by Leonard Cornefurthe; also the lands respectively called Mowbrey and le Waterslatte, now or formerly held by Clement Watson, and the cottage and garden now or formerly held by Richard Cornefurthe, all in Stokesley. *Copy, imperfect.*

* Walsforthe, *Surreys.*

Other leases entered in the volume are:—

80 Hen. VIII.—W. prior of the Monastery of Our Blessed Lady of Newburgh, co. York and the convent, to John Webster, of Quyxeley. Lands in Aysingby. Term of life. Rent, xxxixs. viijd.

83 Hen. VIII.—John Robynson, chantry priest of the chantry of St. John Baptist in the chapel of St. Michael, Newmalton to William Robynson of Old Malton, husbandman, and others. Messuages and lands in Malton.

84 Hen. VIII.—By Sir Laurence Welles of Thornton in the More, co. York, priest, to Robert Conyers of Hoton of Wyske, esquire. Five messuages and lands in Newby. Term, xl years. Rent, xxxixs. vjd.

85 Hen. VIII.—Sir Richard Stapleton, chantry priest of the chantry of St. James within the walls of the castle of Newmalton to Richard Raysyn (or Rasyn), merchant, and James Coytes of Broughton, yeoman. Lands in Broughton. Term, xxj years. Rent, xvijs. Also lands in Oldmalton, Hotton, and Langton upon the Woulde, to Richard Browne, Newmalton, and divers husbandmen.

Sir Nicholas Grenehood, chaplain and chantry priest in Sheriff Hutton. Lands in Werlton or Wrelton. To divers husbandmen.

Sir Mathewe Wilson, chantry priest of Whorilton and chaplain to Lady Strangwayes, to Wm. Stockedale of Bushop Auklande, co. Duresme, barber. Two parts of the tithe corn and hay, belonging to the demeasnes of Whorilton lordship. Term, xxj years. Rent xxxijs. iiijd.

Sir Christofer Beste, chantry priest of Wathe, co. York, to George Beste of Melmerbe, yeoman. Messuage and lands in West Tanfeld and Thornbargh. Term, xxj years. Rent, vijs. besides xijd. to Lord Scrope for free rent. Also to John Meyke, of Midilton Wherney, lands in Midilton Whernay. Term, xxj. years. Rent, xiijs. iiijd.

86 Hen. VIII.—John Reddesdale, chantry priest of Stokesley in Cleveland, to Raffe Bawdersby of Maltby, yeoman. Lands in Maltby. Term, xij years. Rent, xiijs. iiijd.

87 Hen. VIII.—Sir John Bell, chantry priest at Eldmere, in Topcliff parish. Lands in Eldmere and Crakall. To divers husbandmen.

88 Hen. VIII.—Sir Raffe Boys, priest of the chantry of Terrington, to Robert Smysson, parson of Terrington. The chantry house, a lathe and croft. Term, xxj years. Rent, iiijjs.

1 Edward VI.—Sir Davy Bell of Topcliff, clerk, to Richard Grene of Newbye, esquire. Messuage and lands in Calton, Northby, Dalton, and Crakill. Term, iij years. Rent, iiijli. xvjs. iiijd.

John Wilkynson, chantry priest of Hunton, co. York, to Marmaduke Wyvell, esquire. Chantry house and lands in Hunton. Term, xj years. Rent, iij*l*.

Sir John Warde, chantry priest of Our Lady, Helmesley, to Edward Warde, of Helmesley, merchant. Cottage in the street called Bondgate, Helmesley, and meadow in the nether field called Howe Leys. Term, xx years. Rent, xvs.

YORKSHIRE CHURCH LANDS.

1519-1557. MS. book, folio, containing extracts from the Court rolls of the following monasteries.

Abbey of St. Mary, York.

Manor of Harton.—Admissions of tenants in the courts of the Abbots Edward Thornton (9 Hen. VIII), Edmund Whalley (32 Hen. VIII), and William Thornton (31 Hen. VIII), and of the King (36 and 38 Hen. VIII).

Manor of Foston.—Like admissions in the courts of Abbot Edmund (21 Hen. VIII), William (29 Hen. VIII), and of the King (34 and 37 Hen. VIII).

Manor of Myton.—Like admissions in the courts of Abbot [William] (1 Hen. VII), Abbot Edmund (17 Hen. VIII), Abbot William (28 and 30 Hen. VIII), and of the King (36 and 38 Hen. VIII; 1 and 4 Ed. VI). Also a few in the manors of *Shupton* and *Clifton*.

Abbey of St. Peter and St. Hilda, Whitby.

Whitby lathes and town, also in Hawgarth, Staynsiker, Fyling and Staxby.—Admissions of tenants in the courts of Abbots John [Topcliffe] (24-30 Hen. VIII) and Henry Davell (30-33 Hen. VIII) and of the King (33, 35, 37 Hen. VIII, and 4 Edward VI).

Manor of Hackness.—Like admissions in the courts of Abbot John (25-30, Hen. VIII), and Henry (30, 31, Hen. VIII), and of the King (33-38 Hen. VIII; 1 Edward VI).

Priory of Malton.

Malton.—Court of baron, with view of frank-pledge. Admission of tenant in the court of Roger Felton, prior (11 Henry VIII).

Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Staynton.—Admissions of tenants in courts with view of frank-pledge (5-36, Hen. VIII).

Priory of Gisbourne.

Admission of tenant in the court of Robert Silvester, prior (30 Hen. VIII), and lists of jurors, &c., in the court of the King (7 Edward VI).

The entries are for the most part in English. The tenants are almost all copy holders, paying fines "in the name of a gressome" as the English entries have it, and engaging to do repairs. The covenants, in general, are quite ordinary, but here and there is an unusual one, as when one Leonard Woodwarde of Myton, admitted to lands (surrendered to him by his father John Woodwarde) together with Emota Ketland, daughter of Richard Ketland, whom he is about to marry, covenants to marry one of the other daughters of the said Ketland, in the case of Emota's death before marriage.

At the end of the book are a few later entries, very carelessly written, amongst which are the following :—

[1558.] 7 Edward VI. May 1. Keyrbye.—Court baron with view of frank-pledge.

Free tenants.—The heirs of Thomas Byrkley, heirs of Richard Assheton, knight, Nicholas Fairfaxe, knight, heirs of John Alleyn, Thomas, Earl of Rutland, heirs of Thomas Grene, knight, Edward Gower, knight, William Pyckering, knight, Thomas Dallaryvers and Robert Thornton, esquires, Henry Symson, John Ashworth, gentlemen, Christofer Lassels, esquire. *Copy-holders.* Robert Mennell, serjeant at law, James Foxe, John Paicock, Matilda Egglifeild, widow, William Baitmanson, George Foster, Elizabeth Bulmer. *Jurors.* John Paicocke, sen. John Jenkinson, Christofer Peckyl, John Paicocke, Thomas Storrer, Thomas Weightman, Rychard Greene, Rychard Yorke, William Weightman, Thomas Gilmyn, John Storrer, William Brown, Robert Gilborne. *With notes of proceedings.*

[1556.] 2 and 3 Philip and Mary. April 20. Sherifhuton.—Court baron with view of frank-pledge, before Thomas Barton, esquire, deputy of William Pickering, knight, chief seneschal.

Free tenants.—Earl of Huntington and the Lord Hastings. William Dakers, knight, Lord Dacre of Graistocke, William Mydleton, knight, Tho. Barton, esquire, Marmaduke Wywell, Adam Dale, Thos. Elles, gentlemen, John Harecastle, in right of his wife, William Gascoigne, knight, John Wythiner, gent., Thos. Dawney, knight, Tho. Danbye, knight, John Ryvalxe, for lands in Thouthorpe.

William Wythiner, Robert Hemage, William Inglebye, knight, James Westroppe, Robert Dalton, Stephen Wright, Christofer Clapham, for lands in Hylling.

Also 98 tenants at will.

Underwritten :—

"The tenants othe, gyven by Mr. Fox.

"I shall trewe man be and just faithe and truth bere to King Philippe and Queen Marie that now ys and to theyres of the Queens highness, and no thefe be, no thefe fere, no thefe knows, ne no treason against the King and Queen or theire relmes knowe but I shalle informe some of theyr highnesses officers or some other that haith the lawe in this

countrie in guyding and I shalbe boxam and obedyent to justices, commissioners, sherifes, excheters, balifes, constables and all other officers of the King and Queen in all thinges that they charge me to do lawfullye, so helpe me God."

[1556,] 2 and 3, Philip and Mary. April 21. Raskell.—A like court.

Free tenants.—John Fountaunce, William Lawson, Lancelot Barneby, Hugh Browne, Thomas Markenfeild, esquires, Tho. Pygott, William Nelson, Ralfe Bastorthe, gentlemen, Thomas Brandisbye, Christofer Lepton, John Wodward, Robert Browne of Monketon, Martin Bell.

Jurors.—George Staveleye, John Wodward, William Bell, Tho. Burnet, Rafe Burnet, George Mann, William Marshall, Robert Wodward, Richard Plumber, William Calverd, John Thomlynson, William More, Richard Jackson, John Horseley, John Plumer, John Elmer.

Tenants at will in Raskell, 65.

Ditto in Tholthorpe, 21.

Ditto in Thormanby, 28.

[1557,] 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, April 28.—Sutton in the Forest of Galtres. Court baron with view of frank-pledge. Before Thomas Barton, esquire, depnty of Sir William Pyckering.

Free tenants.—Thomas Batter, John Parkinson, William Kirke, Thomas Wate, Richard Tate.

Tenants at will, 77.

[1557,] 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, April 29. Flaxton.—A like court.

Free tenant, Thomas Cave.

Tenants at will, 29.

HOUSEHOLD BOOKS OF SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

1571-1582.—A series of folio volumes (but the bindings torn off, and the sheets now loose) containing accounts by John Woodward, Sir William's house-steward, of the daily receipt and expenditure of provisions, and particulars of the dinners and suppers for each day, with weekly and yearly summings up. A few extracts are calendared below, as specimens of the whole. The volumes are as follows.

1571, July—March [1571-2]. Imperfect.

1572, April—August, imperfect. August—March [1572-3] complete.

1573, March—August, complete. Later part of the year wanting.

1574, very imperfect.

1574[-5], January—1575, October, complete. Later months of 1575, wanting.

1578, November—1579, October. Numbered 1-52. Numbers 1, 28 and 50 only wanting.

1580, March—1581, March. Complete.

1581, March—1582, March. Numbered 1-52. About a third of the numbers wanting.

A WARR'S ACCOUNT, Summer, 1572.

Somme of all thencepions and provicions for this weeke ended this vijth of June, 1572, to the use of Sir William Fairfax, knight, as may appere, viz. :—

**Necessis*—Yest, musterde, breade, and such lyke as by the perticulers of this book appereth - - - xxjd.

Freshe achaytes as doth also appere - - - xxxvijs.

Remaines as doth also appere - - -

In all paid by me John Woodward as by the perticulers of this book appereth, amount to - - - 89s. 9d.

Freshe achaytes not before valewed and here valewed of store, viz. :—

Oxe beof spent, 5 tyles at xxvijs. le oxe, price - - - xs.

Beof spent, one cowa, price - - - - - xvjs.

Muttens spent, vj at iijs. le mutten, price - - - xxiijs.

Veales spent, one, price - - - - - iijs.

Capons spent, viij at viijd. le pece - - - vijs. iiijd.

Rabbittes spent, xj cupple at ijd. le cupple, price - - - xxiij.

Linges spent, iiij at viijd. le pece, price - - - ijs. viijd.

Tenches spent, ij at ijd. le pece, price - - - iiijd.

Butter spent, ixli. at ijd. le li., price - - - xviiij.

[In all] 8li. 7s. 8d.

The reare accompt for this weeke.

PANTRYE.

Receyptes. Mayncheate rec. xiiij dosen. Howsholde bread of rem. 5 dosen. Howsholde bread rec. 80 dosen.

Expence. Mayncheate spent, xiiij dosen, mayde of vj peckes and dim. of wheat at ijs. le bushell, price, vs. ijd.

Summa - - - - - xxvjs. iiijd.

Remaynes. Mayncheate rem. one dosen. Howsholde bread rem. xiiij dosen.

BUTTRYE.

Receyptes. Bere of rem. vij hh. Bere rec. xiiij hh.

Expence. Bere spent, ix hh. at iijs. ijd. le hh, price - - - xxxvijs. vjd.

Remaynes. Bere rem. xij hh.

Summa - - - - - xxxvijs. vjd.

* *Necessaries*

LARDRE.

Receiptes. Beef one rem. one cowe and v tyles. Beef rec. one cowe. Muttens rec. viij. Veales rec. one. Capons rec. viij. Rabbyttes rec. xj cupple. Linges of rem. 46. Tenches rec. 2. Butter rec. ixli. Ote meale of rem. one pecke dim. Salt of rem. x bushells. Capons rec. 2.

Expence. Beef spent, one cowe and v tyles. Muttens spent, vj. Veales spent, one. Capons spent, viij. Rabbyttes spent, xj cupple. Linges spent, 4. Tenches spent, 2. Butter spent, ixli. Ote meale spent, dim. pecke. Salt spent, one bushell.

Remaynes. Beef rem. one cowe. Muttens rem. 2. Linges rem. 42. Ote meale rem. one pecke. Salt rem. ix bushell. Capons rem. 2.

Summa totalis of this weeke's charges ys.

Freshe achaytes, xxxvs. ob. *Neiceis*, xxd. *Rewardes*, ———

Grosse provicions, 6li. ijs. 5d. [*In all*] 8li. 8s. 2d. ob.

A Week's Account, winter, 1572.

Some of all thempcions and provicions for this weeke ended this xiiij of December 1572, to the use of Sir William Fairfax, knight, as may appere, viz:—

Necceis. Yest, musterd, and such lyke as by the perticulars of this booke appereth.

Freshe achaytes as doth also appere.

Rewardes as doth also appere.

In all, paid by me, John Woodwarde as by the pertyculars of this boke appereth amount to ——— vs. vijd.

Freshe achaytes not before valewed and here valewed of store, viz:—

Beef spent, xij tyles at xxvijs. le oxe, price ——— xxiijjs.

Perkes spent, one and vij joyntes at vjs. le porke, price ——— xjs. iiijd.

Muttens spent, iij and a qr. at iiijjs. le pece, price ——— xijjs.

Geese spent, vj at viijd. le pece, price ——— iiijjs.

Capons spent, iij at viijd. le pece, price ——— ijs. viijd.

Conies spent, a cuple at ——— viijd.

Lake hennes spent, xiiij at iiijd. le pece, price ——— iiijjs. iiijd.

Mallardes spent ——— ——— ———

Snypes spent, ij at ——— ——— ——— ijd.

Teales spent, one at ——— ——— ——— ijd.

Linges spent, vij at viijd. le pece, ——— ——— iiijjs. viijd.

Coddes heades spent, ij at jd. ob le pece, price ——— iiijd.

Butter spent, iij li. at ijd. le li., price ——— viijd.

The reare accompt for this weeke.

GARNERS.

Receytes. Wheate of rem. 4 qrs. and a half. Wheate rec. vj qrs. and a half. Otes of rem. one qr. and v bushells. Otes rec. iiij qrs. and a half. Beanes rec. ij bushells. Malt of rem. xx bushells. Malt rec. xx bushells. Barley rec. one bushell.

Expencc. Wheate delyverede out, iiij qrs. Delyvered to the housekeepers, ij qrs. Delyvered to the maydes, j qr. ij bush. Beanes delyvered to the maydes, ij bush. Malt brewed, v qrs. Barley delyvered to the maydes, i bush.

Remaynes. Wheate rem. viij qrs. Otes rem. ij qrs. and vij bushells.

PANTRY.

Receytes. Mayncheate of rem. viij dosen. Mayncheate rec. iiij dosen. Howsholde breade of rem. xiiij dosen. Howsholde breade rec. xxx dosen.

Expencc. Mayncheate spent, xj dosen, v peckes and dim. at ijs. le bushell, price - - - - - ijs. ix^d.
Howsholde breade spent, xxv dosen, maide of xij bushell and dim. of wheat at ijs. le bushell, price - - - - - xxvs.
Summa xxvijs. ix^d.

Remaynes. Mayncheate rem. i dosen. Howsholde breade rem. xviiij dosen.

BUTTER.

Receytes. Bere of rem. xix hoggesheades. Bere rec. viij hh and a half.

Expencc. Bere spent, vj hoggheades at iiij^s. ijd. le hogg^d, price - - - - - xxvs.

Remaynes. Bere rem. xxj hh. and a half.

LARDER.

Receytes. Beofs of rem. iiij and xij tyles. Porkes of rem. one and vij joyntes. Muttens of rem. ij and a half. Muttens rec. one. Gese rec. vj. Capones rec. iiij. Connyes rec. a cuple. Lake hennes rec. xiiij. Snypes rec. ij. Teales rec. ij. Linges rec. vij. Coddes heades rec. ij. Butter of rem. one li., butter rec. iiijli. Salt of rem. xiiij bushells. Ote meale of rem. ij bushells iij peckes. Wheate rec. to the Kytchyn, one pecke.

Expencc. Beof spent, xij tyles. Porkes spent, one and vij joyntes. Muttens spent, iiij and a qr. Gese spent, vj. Capons spent, iiij. Connyes spent, a cuple. Lake hennes spent, xiiij. Snypes spent, ij. Teales spent, one. Linges spent, vij. Coddes heades spent, ij. Butter spent, iiijli. Salt spent, one bush. Ote meale spent, one pecke. Wheate spent, one pecke, vjd. *Summe, vjd.*

Remaynes. Beof rem. iiij. Mutton rem. one qr. Lake
henes rem. one. Teales rem. one. Linges rem. one. Salt
rem. xiiij bushells. Ote meale rem. ij bushell and dim.

Summa totalis of this wekes charges ys :

Freshe achaytes	-	-	-	-	-	-	vs. vd.
Neiceis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rewardest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grose provicions	-	-	-	-	-	-	vli. ix. jd.

[*In all*] vli. xiiij. vjd.

AN ORDINARY FLESH DAY, 1572.

Thursday the vii of June, 1572.

Empcions. Pd for freshe water fyahe xd. Pd for ij capons
at xd. le pece xxd. Pd for vj chychkins at ijd. le pece, xijd.
Pd for butter, vjd. Pd for egges viijd. *Total* iiij. viijd.

Store. Veales rec. one. Rabbytes rec. 8 cupple.

Presentes, rec. that Burnettes wyef brought, 2 capons.

BREAKFAST.

To my lady. Butter. Egges.

To the worke folkes. Beof, 8 meases. Brewese, 8 meases.

DINNER.

To my Master.

Boylde meates one.
Beof boylde.
Calves heade boylde.
Egges and collupps.
Gose rost one. iijd. ob.
Capons, one, at xd.
Venyson rost one shulder.
and Rabbytes rost 8.

SUPPER.

Boylde meate and pottage.
Calves feete boylde.
Sallettes one.
Beof slised.
Mutton rost.
Veale rost.
Capons rost one. xd.

Boordes end.

Boylde meates, one.
And beof boylde.

Rabbyttes rost 8.
Chychkins rost 2. iiijd.

Hall.

Beof, 12 meases.*

Boylde meate and pottage.*
Beof slised 1.
Mutton rost.
and Veale rost.
Boylde meate and pottage.
Beof slised . . . meases.
Veale rost also.

Beof spent 3 tyles. Muttons spent dim. Veales spent one.

Rabbyttes spent 3 cupple.

Butter spent this day vjd. Egges spent also vjd.

Somme of thexpences this day ys iiij. iijd. ob.

* There seems to be some confusion here. Perhaps the dinner and supper lists have got transposed in turning the page.

Straungers.

Dyner. Mistress Stapleton, with others.

Supper. Mistress Stapleton, with others.

Remaynes. Capons, 3 at viijd., ijs. Greyne gese, xvj at 4d.,
vs. iiijd. Chyckins, xxvij at ijd., iijs. viijd. Egges, iiijd.
Freshe water fyshe, xd.

Remaynes of presentes. Capons, 2.*Neiceis.* Pd for musterd, jd. Pd for yest, jd. *Total ijd.*

AN ORDINARY FAST DAY, 1572.

Fryday the sixte of June, 1572.

Emptions. Pd for sey fyshe, vs. Pd for egges, xijd. [In
all] vjs.

Store. Butter rec. from the day howse, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Tenches rec. 2.

DYNNER.

SUPPER.

To my Master.

Greyne pottage.

Butter.

Sallettes with egges.

Linge.

Haddock.

Coddlyne.

Coddas heade.

Turbutt in brotha.

Barbyll.

Trowes [trout] vd.

Butter.

Linge.

Haddock.

Coddlyne.

Tenches.

Seconde course.

Fresh linge.

Sawmon chynkes.

Bull heades in broth,
and whetinge.*Boordes ende.*

Greyne pottage.

Butter.

Sallettes of egges.

Linge.

Haddock.

Coddlyne.

and trotes, vd.

Hall.

Pottage.

Butter, 12 meases.

Linge, 6 meases.

Sey fishe also.

Butter, one dyshe.

Linges spent, one dim. Butter spent, 5*li*. Tanches spent, 2.
Butter spent this day, . . . Egges spent also, ix*d*.

Somme of therpence this day ys iijs. vijd.

Straungers.

Dynner. Mistress Stapleton with others.

Supper. Mistress Stapleton. Mr. Wyvell, with others.

Remaynes. Capons, 3 at viijd., ijs. Greyne gese, xvj at 4*d*.,
vs. iiij*d*. Chyckins, xxviij at ijd., iiij*s*. viijd. Egges, vijd.
Sey fyahe, iijs. Butter, iiij *li*.

Remaynes of presentes. Capons, 2.

Neiceis. Pd. for musterde, jd. Pd. for yeast, jd. [Total] ijd.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Thursday the xxvth of December, 1572.

Empcions. Pd. for butter, x*d*.; pd. for egges, vjd.

Store. Mallardes rec. viij., pertrigge rec. one, teales rec.
one.

Presentes. Rec. that came . . .

BREAKFAST.

To my Master.

Brawne and musterde. Beof and brewese.

Yeomen.

Beof and brewese, 2 meases.

DYNNER.

SUPPER.

To my Master.

Brawne and musterde.	Boylde meates v.
Formentye.	Beof sliced.
Mallardes boylde.	Mutten rost.
Knockles of veale boylde.	Veale rost.
Noble pyes.	Crayne pye colde.
Pescoddes.	Capons rost.
Beif rost one chyan.	Venysons bakt.
Veale rost.	and duleyttes.
Swanne rost.	
Turkey rost.	
Pige rost.	
Crayne pye cold.	
Capone rost.	
and verysone bakt.	

Second course.

Gyllye.
 Connyes rost.
 Mallarde rost.
 Teales rost.
 Partrige rost one.
 Turkye pye cold.
 Wodecockes rost, one.
 and a tairte.

Gyllye.
 Connyes rost.
 Mallardes rost.
 Teales rost.
 Pheasande rost.
 Turkye pye colde.
 Partrige rost.
 and a tairte.

Rewarde.

Brawne and mustarde.
 Boylde meates.
 Pyes of mutten.
 Veale rost.
 Gose rost.
 Pige rost.
 and capone rost.

Boylde meates iij.
 Beof slised.
 Mutton rost.
 Veale rost.
 Capone rost.
 and dulcittes.

Seconde course.

Gyllye.
 Connyes rost.
 Mallardes rost.
 and a tairte.

Gyllye.
 Connyes rost.
 Mallardes.
 and a tairte.

Boordes end.

Brawne and mustarde.
 Boylde meates ij.
 Pyes of mutten.
 Veale rost.
 Gose rost.
 Pige rost.
 and venyson bakt.

Boylde meates iij.
 Beof slised.
 Mutton rost.
 Veale rost.
 Capone rost.
 and dulcittes.

Second course.

Gyllye.
 Connyes rost.
 Mallardes rost.
 Teales rost.
 and a tairte.

Gyllye.
 Connyes.
 Mallardes.
 and a tairte.

Syde board.

Brawne and mustarde
 Boylde meates.
 Pyes.
 Gose rost.
 Pige rost.
 and capone rost.

Boylde meates ij.
 Beof slised.
 Mutton rost.
 Capone rost.
 and dulcittes.

Second course.

Gyllye.
 Connyes rost.
 and gynger bread.

Gyllye.
 Connyes rost.
 and mallarde.

Hall.

Brawne and musterde.	Boylde meates one, 14 measers.
Formentye.	Beof alised also.
Pyes xiiij measers.	Mutten rost also.
Beof rost also	and hennes rost also.
Gese rost.	
Capone rost also.	
and piges rost also.	

Second course.

Leache.	Gynger bread, 12 measers.
and gynger bread.	

Butter spent this day, xvd. Egges spent also, viijd.

Somme of the expence this day ys xxiijd.

Beof spent, v tyles. Mutten spent, ij. Veale spent, v qrs.
Swannes, one. Gese, vij. Connyes, vij couple. Capones x.
Henes spent, xvi. Mallardes, xij. Teales, viij. Pertrige,
ij. Woodcockes, one.

Presents. Vanyson, *dim.* Piges spent, v. Henes, ij.

Strangers. Dynner and supper.

Sir William Bellasses, knight, my Lady Bellasses, Mistress
Stapleton, John Vavasour, esquire, his wyef, Robert
Fairfax and Edward Fairfax, gents, and their wyefes,
William Harrington, gent. and his wyef, *cum multis aliis.*

Remaynes.

Beofes, v and ij tyles. Mutten, v qrs. Veale, iij qrs.
Brawnes, ij. Swannes, iij. Turkye pyes, ij. Crayne
pyes, one. Hennes, xj. Cormorantes, one. Mallardes,
vij. Butter, xvd. Egges, vjd.

Remaynes of presentes.

Vanyson, one syde. Brawnes, ij. Turkyes, iij. Lampernes,
iiij^{xx}.

Neiceis. Paid for yest, ijd.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday, the fourth of Februarye, 1572[-3].

Empcions. Pd. for butter . . . Pd. for sey fyshe, ijs.

Store. Linges rec. iij. Butter rec. iij li.

DYNNER.

SUPPER.

To my Ladye.

Milk boylde.
Butter.
Eges,
and linge.

Butter.
Eges,
and linge

Boardes end.

Butter, egges,
and linge.

Hall.

Butter, 10 meases,
and linge also.

Linges spent, ij. Butter spent, 4*li*.
Butter spent this day . . . Egges spent also, *ij**d*.

Somme of thaxpence this day ys *ij**d*.

Remaynes. Sey fysh, *ijs*. Woodcockes, bakt, *ij*. Linges,
vij. Egges, *vj**d*.

Presentes. Turkeys, *ij*.

SUPPER given to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

Thursday, the *xiiij* of Maye, 1579.

Emptions. Pd. for *xij* chickens, *xvij**d*. Butter, *xiiij**d*.
v capons, *iiij*s. *vij**d*. More for butter, *xvij**d*. Egges, *vj**d*.
A load of sey fysh, *xs*. A pige, *xd*.

[*In all*] *xxs*. *jd*.

Store. Muttons rec. *ij*. Rabytes rec. *xiiij* couple. Pidgions
rec. *xvij* paire. Veale rec. one of store.

Presentes. Rec. that came from Mistress Thornstone, a
lambe, *ij* capons, *ij* gese; from Mistress Foxe, *ij* capons,
iiij gese. *vj* chickens; from Mistress Vavse, *ij* capons.

DYNNER.

To my Master:

Boild meates.
*Beif boild.
Veale roste.
Rabytes rost.
Pidgons rost.
Pidgon pye.

SUPPER.

To my Lord:

Mutton in pottage.
Chickins boild.
Pidgons boild.
Lame purtenance boild.
Calves feet boild.
Stewed rabytes.
Beif alised.
Mutton roste.
Veale roste.
Capon roste.
Pidgon pye.
and dulcipes.

* It will be seen that the writer has now changed his method of spelling beef and mutton.

Seconde course.

Lambe roste.
 Rabytes roste.
 Chickins roste.
 Kyd roste.
 More cocke roste.
 Chickins backt.
 More cocke pye.
 Lambe pye.
 Pige sowesd.
 Tairte.

Boordes ende.

Boild meates.
 Beif boild.
 Veale roste.
 Rabytes roste.

Mutton in pottage.
 Chickins boild.
 Stewed rabytes.
 Pidgon boild.
 Calfes feet boild.
 Beif sliced.
 Mutton roste.
 Veale roste.
 Calfes feet backt.
 Capon roste.
 and dullceipes.

Seconde course.

Lambe roste.
 Kyd roste.
 Rabytes roste.
 Chickins roste.
 Pidgions roste.
 More coke pye.
 Chickins pye.
 and tairte.

Hall. To my Lord's gentis. and yeomen through out.

Beif boild, 10 meases.

Mutton in pottage.
 Pidgons boild.
 Rabytes stewed.
 Beif sliced.
 Mutton roste.
 Veale roste.
 Pidgon pye.
 Dulceytes.

Rewarde.

Lambe roste.
 Rabytes roste.
 Chickins roste.
 Pidgons roste.
 Pidgon pye.
 and tairte.

Beif spent, iiij tyles. Muttons spent, j and iiij qrs. Veales spent, j and ij qrs. Lame spent, iiij qrs. Pidgons spent, xvij paire. Rabytes spent, xiiij cuple.

Butter spent this day Eges spent also

Somme of the expence this day ys

Remaynes. Beifes, j and vj tyles. Muttons, j. Veale, j qr. Chickins Capons, v iiij s vjd. Sey fyshe, xs.

Straingers. Supper. My Lorde Rutland, Sir Robert Counstable, Mr. Manners, Sir William Bellasses, Mr. Henrye Bellasses and his wyfe, with many others.

SUPPER to the ARCHBISHOP [of YORK, DR. SANDYS].

Fridaie the xiiij of Julie, 1579.

SUPPER.

To my Lord's Grace.

1st Course.

Sallytes iiij.
Butter.
Greine pottage.
Chickins boild ij, 4d.
Eges in broth.
Turbutt broth.
Salt linge.
White herringes.
Kelinges.
Turbutt pye.
Freshe salmone.
Capon roste.
Venison backt.
And dulceites.
Dyashes 16.

2nd Course.

Salmone chine.
Rabytes roste.
Counger roste.
Chickins roste.
Salmone trute.
Kide roste.
Brite.
Freshe linge.
Counger in sowce.
More powltes roste.
Tench roste.
Florentyne.
Tenche in jelie.
and tairte.
14.

Boardes ende.

1st Course.

Sallites.
Butter.
Greine pottage.
Turbutt broth.
Eges in broth.
Salt linge.
Whyt herringes.
Kelinges.
Freshe salmone.
Turbutt pye.
Venison backt.
and dulceytes.

2nd Course.

Salmone chine.
Kide roste.
Counger roste.
Salmone trote.
Freshe linge.
Tenche.
Counger.
Brite.
Florentine.
and tairte.

Hall.

Greine pottage.
 Turbutt broth.
 Butter.
 Salt linge.
 Kelinge.
 Custerd.
 10 meases.

Rewarde.

Counger.
 Fresh linge.
 tairte.

Strangers. Supper.

My Lord Archbishoppe, Sir William Bellases, Mr. Vava-
 sour and his wyfe, with many others.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Good Fryday, the firste of Aprill, 1580.

Empcions. Pd. for . . .

Store. Rec. from Walton, xij Capons .

Presentes. Rec. that came from . . .

DINNER.

To my Master.

Greine pottage.	Almone butter.
Honnye sopas.	Ryse pottage.
Almones.	Stirrit rostes.
Raysinges.	Leikes.
Carit rostes.	Estewed prownes.

Hall.

Leike pottage. Honnye sopas. Leekes and honnye.

Some of the expence this day ys

Remaines. Beif, iij oxen. Salt fishe, iij.
 Capons, x. Capons pyes, j.
 Netes tonge pys.
 Read dere pye maid of beif.

EASTER EVE.

Saterday, the ijth of April, 1580.

<i>Empcions.</i>	Pd. for sey fyshe	-	-	ijs. vjd.	} 7s. 6d.
	pd. for a qr. j joint of veale	ijs.			
	pd. for ij qr. of lambe	-	ijs. vjd.		
	pd. for eges	-	-	vid.)	

Store. Butter, rec. iijl. Muttons, rec. one. Veales, rec.
 one. Rabytes, rec. iij cuple.

DINNER.

To my Master.

Greine pottage.	Rise pottage.
Butter.	Sallytes.
Salt linge.	Salt head buttered.
Turbutt.	Freshe cod.
Freshe linge.	

Boardes end.

Greine pottage. Butter. Eges. Linge. Turbut. Cod.

*To the receyvers.*Greine pottage. Butter. Eges. Salt linge. Freshe ood.
Freshe linge. 3 meases.*Hall.*

Butter. Salt fyshe and freshe fyshe. 6 meases.

SUPPER.

Butter. Eges. Salt fyshe.

Somme of thexpence this day ys vs. vjd.

Salt heades spent, iiij. Butter spent, iiijli.

Remaines. Beyfes, iiij oxen. Muttons, j. Veales, j.

Capons, x.

Lambe, ij qr.	-	-	-	ijs. 6d.	} 5s.
Veal, j qr., j joint	-	-	-	ijs.	
Eges	-	-	-	vid.	

EASTER DAY.

Sunday, the iiij of Aprill, being Easter Day, 1580.

Empcions. Paid for

Store. Rabytes rec. iiij cuple.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

To my Master.

Veale boild, a lega

Mutton boild and marybones.

A chine of porke boyld.

Beif boyld, a chine.

Beif roste.

Veal roste, j joint.

Capons roste.

Mutton in pottage.

Boylde meates.

Sallytes.

Beif sliced.

Mutton roste.

Veale roste, j joint.

Second course.

Rabytes roste.

Lambe, i qr.

Capon pye.

Rabytes rost.

Lambe rost.

A tansey.

Boardes end.

Boiled meates.

Beif boild.

Veale rost.

Mutton in pottage

Beif sliced.

Veale roste.

To the receivers.

Boild meates, ij.

Beif boild.

Beif roste.

Veale roste. 5 meases.

Boild meat and pottage.

Beif sliced.

Mutton roste.

5 meases.

To the officers.

Boild meates, j.	Boild meates, 2.
Beif boild.	Mutton, 2.
Beif roste.	Veale, 2.
Veale. 2 meases.	2 meases.

To the Dayrie and others.

Beif boild.	Boild meates, j.
Beif roste. 2 meases.	Mutton roste. 2 meases.

Beif boild, iij tyldes; rost, j tyld, 4 tyles.

Mutton, spent one.

Veale, spent j qr. j joint.

Strangers at supper.

Mr. Robert Fairfax. Mr. Bartone.

Some of the expence this day ys

<i>Remaines.</i>	Beifes, ij and x tyldes.	Mutton . .	
	Lambe, j qr. -	-	xvd.)
	Veale, ij qrs., j joint	-	-
	Capons, x.	-	-
	Eges, vid. ; Veale, j qr.	-	xvid.)
			8s. jd.

A GUEST DAY.

Thursday, the vth of Julie, 1680.

Expncions. Paid for a veale, vs. Paid for eges, vjd.

Store. Muttons rec. ij. Rabytes rec. iij couple.

BREAKFAST.

To the gentlemen and gentlewomen.

Beif and brewese. Mutton stakes.

To the Yeomen in the Hall.

Beif and brewise, 2 meases.

DINNER.

To my Master.

Stewed capon.
A boild meat of mutton.
A boyld meat of veale.
Powdred haif boild.
Pyes.
Beif roste.
Veale roste.
And capon roste.

SUPPER.

Mutton in pottage.
Boiled meates of mutton
iij more (*sic*).
Beif alised.
Mutton roste.
Veale roste.
Venison roste.
Capon roste.
and venison backt.

Second course.

Rabytes roste.
 Chickins roste.
 Nete's tonge roste.
 Arttigoges.
 and strobarye tairte.

Rabites roste.
 Chickins roste.
 Tostes of veale.
 Strobarye tairte.

Boardes end.

Boild meates.
 Caltes head.
 Powdred beif boild.
 Veale roste.
 Rabytes roste.

Mutton in pottage.
 Boild meates, ij.
 Beif slised.
 Mutton roste.
 Veale roste.

To the straingers in the Hall.

Boild meates, ij.
 Beif boild.
 Veale roste. 8 meases.

Boild meates ij.
 Beif slised.
 Mutton roste and veale,
 8 meases.

To our own selues.

Beif boild, 7 meases.

Boild meates.
 Mutton roste. 7 meases.

Beif spent, vij tylde, j. roste. Muttons spent, j. Rabytes
 spent, iiij cuple.

Somme of thexpence this day ys . . .

Remaines. Beifes j and iiij tyldes.

Mutton j qr.

Capons vj.

Chickens xxx. - - - - - iiij s. iiij d.

Chickens xxx. - - - - - vs. ij d.

Gese vj. - - - - - ijs.

Capons vj. - - - - - vs. vjd.

Quales vij. - - - - - xxjd.

Veale ij. qrs. - - - - - ijs. vjd.

Breakfast, dinner and supper. Mr. Henry Curwine and his
 wife, Mr. Musegrave and his wyfe, Mistress Agnes
 Curwine, with others.

AN ORDINARY FLESH DAY, 1580.

Thursday, the xjth of Auguste, 1580.

Emptions. Pd. for ij Capons, xxd.

Store. Beifes rec. one cowe. Muttons rec. ij.

*DINNER.**SUPPER.**To my Master.*

Boyle meates.
 Beif boyle.
 Beif roste.
 Pige roste.
 Venison backe.
 Chickins.

Mutton in pottage.
 Boild meates.
 Beif slysed.
 Mutton roste.
 Chickins roste.
 Venison pastrie.

Boardes end.

Boild meates.	Boild meates.
Beif boild.	Beif slysed.
Beif roste.	Mutton roste.

To the Officers.

Boild meates.	Boild meates.
Beif boild and roste.	Beif alised.
	Mutton roste.

Hall.

Beif boild, 6 meases.	Boiled meates to 6 meases.
	Mutton roste, 6 meases.

Beif spent, iij tyldes. Muttons spent, ij.

Dynner and supper. Mr. Robert Hounigate, Mr. Ralfe Hounigate. *Dynner.* Mr. Perchye.

Somme of the expences this day ys

Remaines. Beifes j and iij tyldes.
Muttons, j qr.
Chickins xxiiij. - - - - iij*s.* vijd.
Chickins xij. - - - - iis.
Gese vj. - - - - ijs.
Quales x. - - - - ijs. vijd.

AN ORDINARY FAST DAY, 1580.

Frydaye, the xij of Auguste, 1580.

<i>Emptions.</i> Pd. for sey fyshe, iij <i>s.</i> viijd.	} 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
For a salmon, ijs.	

Store. Butter rec. x li. Cheses rec. j.

*DYNNER.**SUPPER.**To my Master.*

Mylke boyld.	Mylke.
Butter.	Butter.
Eges butterd.	Eges.
Sallyte.	Sey fyshe.
Freshe code.	
Freshe linge.	
Fishe butterd.	
Bryte in sowee.	

Boardes end.

Butter. Fresh code.
Fresh linge. Brite.

To the officers.

Butter. Code.
Ling and Brite. 2 meases.

Hall.

Butter. Sey fish. Cheese. 6 meases.
Butter spent, 1 li. Chese spent, one.

Dinner. Mr. Robert Hounigate, Mr. Rauf Hounigate.

Somme of the expences this daye ys iijs. viijd. in fishe.

Remaines. Beifes, j and iij tyldes.

Chickins, xxij	-	-	-	iijs. vjd.	} 11s. 8d.
Chickins, xij	-	-	-	ijs.	
Gese, vj	-	-	-	ijs.	
Quales, x	-	-	-	ijs. vjd.	
Capons, ij	-	-	-	xxd.	

ACCOUNT FOR A WHOLE WEEK, 1580.

For the whole week [ending Aug. xii].

<i>Fresh acates</i> as doth appere	-	-	-	xijs. viijd.	} xviijs.
<i>Rewardes</i> as doth also appere	-	-	-		
<i>In all</i> paid by my Lady Fairfax as by the particulars of this booke appereth.	-	-	-		
<i>In hopes</i>	-	-	-	vs. iiijd.	} xxxvs. vjd. (sic)
Beifes spent, j, and cow and iij tyldes	-	-	-	xxijs.	
Muttons spent, vij	-	-	-	xxjs.	
Rabytes spent, xij cuple	-	-	-	iijs. iiijd.	
Pidgyons spent, x paire	-	-	-	xxd.	
Butter spent, j stone	-	-	-	ijs.	} xvjd.
Cheses spent, v	-	-	-	ijs. vjd.	

PANTRY.

Receyptes. Maincheat of rem. xx loves. Mancheat rec. x dozen. Howshold bread of rem. xij dozen iiij loves. Howshold bread rec. xvij dozen.

Expences. Maincheat spent, ix dozen ij loves, maid of a bushell a peck and a half at iijs. viijd. Howshold bread spent xx dozen x loves, maid of viij bushells at ijs. viijd. a bushell, xxjs. iiijd. *Somme* xxvs.

Remaynes. Maincheat rem. ij doz. *dim.* Howshold bread rem. x dozen *dim.*

BUTTRY.

Receyptes. Bere of rem. xv hh. Bere rec. ix hh, maid of iiij qrs. of bought malt at Malton, *per* Charles. Duple bere xj hh.

Expence. Bere spent, vj hh. *dim* at viijs. the pece, xxxijs. (sic). *Somme*, xxxijs.

Remaynes. Bere received, xvij hh. *dim.* Duple bere rec. j. xj hh.

PAISTRY.

Receyptes. Flower of rem. *dim* bushell. Flower rec. bushell.

Expence. Flower spent *dim* bushell. *Somme* xvjd.

Remaynes. Flower rem. j bushell.

LARDNER.

Receyptes. Beife of rem. ix tyldes. Beifes rec. ij kine, Muttons rec. vij. Rabytes rec. xiiij cuple. Pidgyons rec. x pare. Butter rec. j stone. Cheses rec. vj. Salt of rem. j qr.

Expence. Beifes spent one and vj tyldes. Muttons spent. vij. Rabytes spent, xiiij cuple. Pidgons spent, x paire. Butter spent also [1 stone]. Cheses spent, also [vj]. Salt spent, ij bushell.

Remaynes. Beifes rem. j and iij tyldes. Salt rem. vj bushell.

Item. Corne j qr. j bush. iij p. dim.

Somma totalis of this wekes charge ys.

Freshe acaites	-	-	-	-	xjs. vjd.
Necesaries	-	-	-	-	vs. iijjd.
Rewardes	-	-	-	-	
Grose provicions	-	-	-	-	iiijl. xiijs. xd.
				[In all]	vli. xs. viijjd.

THE EXPENCES FOR ONE HOLE YERE AS APPERETH, 1579.

Wheat	-	-	-	-	iiij ^{xx} iij qra. ij bus. i p. dim.
Malte	-	-	-	-	vj ^{xx} vj qra.
Oxen and kine	xlix,	wherof	xxxvij	kine.	
Veales	-	-	-	-	xvj.
Porkes	-	-	-	-	xxvj.
Muttons	vij ^{xx} x.				
Connyes and rabytes	-	-	-	-	iijs ^e iij ^{xx} xvij cuple.
Linges	vj ^{xx} xj and	Kelinges	v ^{xx} j.		
Whyt herringes	-	-	-	-	iiij barrele.
Read herringes	-	-	-	-	iiij maze.
Somme of thempcions, necesaryes and rewardes as appereth ys	-	-	-	-	lviiijl. xvs. iijjd.
Somme of all thinges that are of store as by this booke appereth ys	-	-	-	-	ij ^e iij ^{xx} xixl. viijs. vjd. ob.
So that the hole charge of this yere's booke amounteth to	-	-	-	-	cccxxxviijl. iijs. ixl. ob.

THE HOLE CHARGE FOR ONE YERE AS FOLOWETHE, 1580.

Wheat as appereth	-	-	-	-	iiij ^{xx} ix qra.
Malte as appereth	-	-	-	-	vi ^{xx} xv qra.
Beifes	-	-	-	-	xx oxen.
Kine and Whyes-	-	-	-	-	xxx.
Restinges	-	-	-	-	viiij.
Muttons	-	-	-	-	xj ^{xx} ix.
Veales	-	-	-	-	xxij.
Porkes	-	-	-	-	xx.
Connyes and Rabites	-	-	-	-	vi ^e liij cuple.
Linges	-	-	-	-	liij.
Kelinges	-	-	-	-	viiij ^{xx} xj.
Read Herringes	-	-	-	-	vj maze.

Whit Herringes - - - - -	iiij barrels.
Somme of all the spice - - -	xviij li. iiij s. vjd.
Somme of all thempcions, necessaryes and rewardes - - - - -	lvj li. iiij d.
Grosse provicions as appereth - - -	iiij ^s iiij ^{ss} vj li. xvijs. ijd. ob.
So that the hole somme of this yeare amounteth to - - - - -	ccccxl li. ijd. ob.

SPICES spent in one hole yere.

Pepper, xxx li. at ijs. the pownd - - -	iiij li.
Cloves, j li. dim at xjs. the pounce - - -	xvjs. vjd.
Maze, j li. dim at xvs. the pounce - - -	xxijs. vjd.
Suger, viij loves weinge x li. a pece at xvij d. the pownd - - - - -	vj li.
Synnimone, ij li. at - - - - -	xvs.
Ginger, ij li. dim at ijs. viij d. a pound - - -	vjs. viij d.
Nuttmegees j li. at - - - - -	vij s.
Currantes, liij li. at iiij d. a pound - - -	xvijs.
Great rasinges, xxxij li. at iij d. a pound - - -	vij s.
Prownes, liij li. - - - - -	ixs. viij d.
Almones, x li. - - - - -	xijs. ijd.
Daites, iij li. - - - - -	ijs. vjd.
Lycres, xx li. - - - - -	vs. xd.
Annesedes, xx li. - - - - -	xxs.
Almondes more, iiij li. - - - - -	iijs. viij d.
Bisketes and carrowaies, iiij li. - - - - -	vjs. viij d.
Isinglasse, j li. dim - - - - -	vs.
Saunders (? sundries) ij li. - - - - -	iijs. iiij d.
Somma totalis for one yeare in spice - - -	xviij li. iiij s. vjd.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS AND OTHER PAPERS.

THE FAMILY OF BELASTEE.

[No date.]—Memorandum. "In Episcopati Dunelmensi. There was an antient record found in the Lord Conyer's studie, the principall record whereof remaineth in the Tower as it specifieth, of the names of very many knyghtes with their places and houses where they dwelt between Tyne and Teese in the Bishopricke of Durham, which were in the tyme of King Henry, the sonne of King John at the battle of Lewes that was between the Kinge and Sir Symond of Mountfort, Earle of Leicester, and many others, amonge whom Sir Rowland Belasise is named, of Bewley, a little [*sic*] of Hartlepoule, which grange is within the Lordship of Oulston, and also Belasise grange, which said Lordship of Oulston and granges were the landes of the Belasis, tyll one John Belasise who lived in the tyme of Richard the Second gave the said Lordship in exchange for the manner of Henknowell, in *liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam in perpetue*, but [unto] Robert the prior and the convent of

Durham, by indenture between them, dated *a Dunelmi die lune proximo post festum sancte Andree apostoli, anno domini 1380*. At which tyme this proverp rise (*sic*) and yet continueth in the Bishopricke of Durham:—

‘Belasise, Belassis, daft was thy nowle
When thou gave Belasis for Henknowle.’”

1 p. [*In an eighteenth century handwriting.*]

KNIGHTS OF THE BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM AT THE BATTLE OF LEWES.

“These are the names of Knights that dwelte in the Bishopprick of Durham betwene Tine and Tease in the time of Kinge Henry the sonne of Kinge John at the battell of Lewes that was betwixt the Kinge and Sir Simond of Montford, Earle of Leycester, and many others.”*

- Sir Ra. Bayliolf of Castell Barnard.
- Sir Hugh Bayliolf his sonne at Sellebey.
- Sir Eustace Bayliolf at Querington.
- Sir Robert Nevill at Raby.
- 5 Sir Robert Amandvill at Witton Dwesdall.
- Sir Walter Audry at Crexdall, *alias* Croxdale.
- Sir Gylbert Hannsard at Wallworth.
- Sir Peyis Bruice at Hart.
- Sir Robert Bruice his sonne at Thurston.
- 10 Sir Robert Hylton at Hyltonne.
- Sir Marmaduke Fitzjeferey at Silkesworth.
- Sir Rodger Bertram at Gretham.
- Sir William Sterney at Tunstall.
- Sir Rob. Harrington at Huverton, *alias* Humerton.
- 15 Sir William Basset at Ufferton.
- Sir Richard Yheland at Ravenshelme.
- Sir Hughe Gybeon at Tyddhow.
- Sir Ra. Standlaw at Standlaw.
- Sir Walter Witton at Edisknoll.
- 20 Sir William Heswell, Heswell.
- Sir Tho. Bardolf at Frosterley.
- Sir Henry Morley at Hertkeild.
- Sir William Haerran at Michell Chilton.
- Sir Jo. Farnacres at Farnacres.
- 25 Sir Jordan Estroland at Cockeside.
- Sir William Yheland at Seham.
- Sir Jo. Gylford at Colierley.
- Sir Roger Epplingden at Epplingden.
- Sir Walter Ludworth at Ludworthe.
- 30 Sir Roger Lumley at Lumley.
- Sir Jo. Roukton at Shurneton.
- Sir William Fitzmewden at Brereton.

* Two copies of this list are given in Hutchinson's History of co. Durham (Vol. II., p. 267), one “said to be found in Lord Conier's study,” from the Randall MSS., and the other from an additional entry in the Boldon Book in the Auditor's Office at Durham, (since printed by the Surtees Society in *Bishop Hatfield's Survey*). The list here given is evidently, as shown by the memorandum above, from Lord Conier's copy, but differs in many points from that in Hutchinson and also from the Boldon Book copy.

- Sir Walter Karrow at Seton Karrow.
 Sir Jeffrey Parke at Blaiston.
 35 Sir Adam Foulthropp at Foulthropp.
 Sir Hughe Chappell at Winzard.
 Sir Jo. Eggescliffe at Eggescliffe.
 Sir Ra. Cottam at Cottam.
 Sir Tho. Aslabye at Aslabye.
 Sir Hen. Rowley at Elton.
 Sir Walter Carsey at Langnewton.
 42 Sir Rich. Heppin at Shotton.
 Sir William Fitzrandolf at Countescliffe.
 Sir Barnard Langton at Langton.
 45 Sir Jo. Gersey at Stranton.
 Sir Gylbert Laton at Laton.
 Sir William Caboney at Elpedem.
 Sir Simond Moreton at Estmoreton.
 Sir Randolph Fishburne at Fishburne.
 50 Sir Simond Bruntoft at Bruntoft.
 Sir William Mawsters at Brakenburie.
 Sir Ra. Surteies of Bitensall or Dinsdale.
 Sir Ra. Midleton at Litle Haughton.
 Sir Jo. Mordon at Mordon.
 55 Sir Jeffrey Coniers at Sockburne.
 Sir Hughe Puncherdon at Thickley.
 Sir Henry Spring at Hugton Spring.
 Sir Hughe Burdon at Grendon.
 Sir Gylbart Heworth at Heworth.
 60 Sir Tho. Whaworth at Whaworth.
 Sir Roger Barnard at Helmeden.
 Sir Adam Boltby at Bolome.
 Sir Jo. Emeldon at Shepeley.
 Sir Rowland Belassis at Bewley.
 65 Sir Adam Fitz John at Kareston.
 Sir Robert Tracy at Stretch.
 Sir William Vavasor at Cockfeild.
 Sir Rich. Chaunceler at Bafferton.
 Sir Rob. Wiborde at Somnerhouse.
 70 Sir Nicholas Awdeley at Langley.
 Sir Jo. Ganufard at Hawthorne.
 Sir Jo. Egliston at Eglistone.
 Sir Hugh Maudberney at Sleddwis.
 Sir William Wessington at Wessington.
 75 Sir Jordan Dalden at Dalden.
 Sir Jo. Bulmer at Thorpbulmer.
 Sir Adam Lomesdale at Grindon besides Hughton.
 Sir Jo. Dellabrat at Papnar.
 Sir Nicho. Hamdam at Seham.
 80 Sir Rich. Chilton at Litle Chilton.
 Sir Jo. Gylot at Bemeston.
 Sir Humfrey Towres at Brafferton.
 83 Sir Bartram Mawbutcher, Bewings.

[The list is apparently in a 17th century hand.]

SIR RICHARD SUTTON.

1523-4, March 16.—Probate of the will of Sir Richard Sutton, of Sutton, co. Chester, made on this date, and proved at St. Paul's Church, London, on October 11th of the same year. 26 pp.

YSABELL CLAXTON.

1538, June 11.—Probate of the will of Ysabell Claxton of the Wedhouse, in the parish of St. Andrew, Auckland, made on this date, and proved at Durham on August 9, 1537. 1 sheet.

THE KING AND QUEEN and the COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to the JUSTICES OF PEACE in co. York.

1557, April 4.—“Whereas for the better preserving of this our realm in good order and quietness we did send unto you certain instructions to be observed the last year, and by our letters required, willed and authorized you to [see?] the same performed as we specially trust you in, and other our weighty affairs: the which our request and commandment notwithstanding, it is right well known that all or the most part of you have not regarded the same, but neglected your duties therein and little or nothing preserved the same good orders, to the great grief of us, who, next to the advancement of God's glory desire the advancement of justice and the due execution of our laws; howbeit we minding (if it may be) to have [you] to execute your duties with good will, without our displeasure, have presently once again by these our letters thought good to will, require, command and authorize you that you fail not with all diligence to see executed the said articles and especially all the statutes therein mentioned, in such sort as you may declare yourselves to redubb your former defaults, and in so doing, like as when occasion shall require we shall not fail to have your diligent service in good remembrance to your comforts, so if you be remiss or negligent herein, we shall take order for your repair hither to answer the same. Fail you not, &c.”

Annexed:—

“Certain articles devised by the Lord President and Council in the North parts to be put in execution by the justices of peace and others within the co. of York, as followeth, viz.:

1. They shall appoint overseers in every parish to call before them the householders and others of such parish and examine “what every of them have to occupy for maintenance or supportation of themselves and their families, either in husbandry or craft, or by other labour or industry, and what provision they make for setting to work themselves, their wives, children and families.”

2. If the overseers find any man that "useth no trade whereby he may attain his living in truth or to set his wife, children and families to work, that then they persuade him or them . . . not only thenceforth with to give themselves to labour and work for their living, but also to provide hemp, flax, wool or some other thing for their wives, children and family to work upon, and to see them occupied continually therein, or to put them to such other occupation or necessary labour as every of them shall best be apt to take and use."

3. That if any have some husbandry or useth some handicraft, yet not enough to maintain himself and his family, he is to be persuaded to make some further provision and give himself to some honest exercise to supply the want of his living.

4. If any do not follow this gentle admonition, their names are to be presented to the next justices of the peace "to be used by imprisonment, whipping or otherwise by the laws and statutes appointed for idle and loddering persons, and also to be put under bonds of common mainprise."

5. The overseers, sometimes one and sometimes another, associating themselves with one or two honest neighbours, are to repair "to every house that they shall think meet within their charge nightly, or at the least once or twice in the week, and that as secretly as they may, sometimes in the beginning or first part of the night and sometimes after midnight or in the latter end of the night, and there peruse and view the people of the house" and if any person is absent without sufficient excuse, so soon as the missing person comes home he is to be brought before the justices to make proof of his company during his absence "to the end he may be purged or found faulty of some offence." Also they are to present the owner of any house "wherein is used any evil rule, governing or otherwise."

6. When any felony is committed, search shall be made of all persons absent from their homes about that time, and any suspiciously so absent shall be apprehended and brought before the justices forthwith.

7. If any stranger, born out of the shire, is found within their limits without cause, the overseers are to examine him of his name, surname, native country and dwelling-place, and what was the cause of his departure thence and of his repair into these parts. If any cause of suspicion be found, he is to be brought before the justices to be further examined, and in case any such show themselves "arrogant or in any wise obstinate or after any ruffian sort," so that the overseers dare not proceed against them, relation shall forthwith be made to the justices, who shall immediately signify the same to the Lord President or Vice-President and Council in these Northern parts, and shall put the offenders under surety of appearance before the said Council at a convenient day.

8. The overseers shall as often as occasion requires, certify by writing to the justices the state of the parish or township which they have in charge, and if they perceive any negligence on the part of the justices "to reform things amiss, whereof they are made privy" they are to signify the same to the President and Council that the justices may be sent for, to answer and receive punishment.

9. The justices are to give to the overseers of every parish a copy of these articles, or of as many of them as may serve their charge.

10. The overseers are to call before them all inn-keepers and other householders who use to harbour strangers, and command them that if any suspect persons come to their houses, they shall immediately reveal the same to the overseers, who shall examine the said persons, and, if any misdemeanour be found in them, shall bring them before the next justice of peace.

11. The overseers shall also charge the said inn-keepers &c. that if any persons "shall report within their houses any seditious and slanderous rumours concerning religion or touching the King and the Queen's Majesty's commonwealth of this realm or any of the nobility of the same" they shall give notice thereof to the overseers, who shall bring the said persons before the next justice of peace. And in case either the inn-holders and housekeepers or the overseers fail to reveal and declare the same, they shall suffer the punishment provided for the reporters of such seditious and slanderous rumours.

12. In case any overseer shall die or remove within the year, the justices of peace shall appoint another meet man in his room.

13. If any shall obstinately refuse or negligently fulfil the charge laid upon him, the justices shall bind him with sureties for his personal appearance before the Council on a certain day.

14. All the justices of peace and overseers are to see diligently put in execution "all such statutes and articles as were the last summer devised to be executed, contained in certain books in print of the abridgement of the said statutes, and especially the statute made against keeping of ale-houses and tippling-houses, not being admitted or bound by the justices of the peace; the statute for the maintenance of archery; the statute against players and gamers, and keeping of bowling alleys; the statute against regrantors and forestallers and ingrossers of corn and victuals; the act for buying of stolen horses, the act for mending of highways, the statute for robberies, watches and hue and cry; the statute against

bearing of armour and weapons; the statute against rebellions; finally all statutes and ordinances concerning misdemeanour in churches and churchyards and all other places where divine service is ministered.

15. If the said justices or overseers know of any notable offence concerning religion, they are immediately to declare the same "to some of them that be commissioners and of the quorum for the punishment of heresies and other misdemeanours within the county of York."

Copy in entry-book, apparently contemporaneous. 6 pp.

THE QUEEN AND COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to SIR WILLIAM FARNSFAX and SIR WILLIAM BELLASSES, knights, RAULF BOWRECHIER, THOMAS SAVILE, ROGER DALTON, THOMAS BARTON and WILLIAM DAVELL, esquires.

1571, October 27. York.—Requiring them to levy a hundred and fifty able footmen in the wapentakes of Bulmer, Rydale and Byrdfurthe, for the town of Berwick and the frontiers; whereof fourteen of every score are to be harquebusiers and the rest pikemen, and all to be apt and able soldiers. Also to have coats and conduct money in readiness that they may, "upon any sudden," receive it, and march under such convenient captain as shall be appointed to Berwick, where they will be provided with armour and weapons, left by the last soldiers that served there. The names and dwelling places of the soldiers to be certified to Sir Thomas Gargrave, knight, vice-president of the Council of the North. *Royal Signet. 1 sheet.*

CAPTAIN EDWARD BARTON.

[1571?].—Note of all moneys delivered to the Lord Lieutenant by Edward Barton, esquire, captain of a hundred footmen in the last service northward, from the wapentakes of Bulmer and Rydall, and Pickeringlythe; viz.: the furnishing of—

12 corslets at 38s. 4d.	-	-	-	XXX
17 calivers at 26s. 8d.	-	-	-	22l. 18s. 4d.
9 archers at 12s. 6d., and	-	-	-	
11 billmen at 20s. 2d.	-	-	-	16l. 14s. 4d.
Sundry other items	-	-	-	80s. 10d.
Total	-	-	-	60l. 18s. 6d.

With note of seven pikes left at Berwick by the soldiers of Bulmer and Rydall. *4 pp.*

THE QUEEN AND COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to the JUSTICES OF PEACE in the North Riding of co. York.

1574, April 16. Nostell.—Requiring them to search for and apprehend such "evil and un-natural subjects of this realm and other, foreigners and strangers" as go about to deceive her Majesty's good subjects "by false rumours, news, tales and persuasions," and to certify their proceedings to the President or Vice-President of the Council of the North. *Royal Signet. 1 p.*

CROFT AND KIRKHAM BRIDGES, co. York.

1574.—The rate made in the wapentakes of Bulmer and Rydale towards the repair of Croft and Kirkham Bridges. In Bulmer, 50 townships or villages are given, contributing *5l. 7s. 4d.* for Croft, and *19l.* for Kirkham bridge; in Rydale, 51, contributing *4l. 6s.* and *15l.* The sums for Croft bridge range from *6d.* to *4s. 6d.*; those for Kirkham bridge from *8s.* to *16s.* There are two copies of the Croft list. *Six strips of paper pinned together like a headed roll.*

The QUEEN AND COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to SIR WILLIAM FAREFAX, knight, THOMAS GOWER, RAULF BOURCHIER, ROGER DALTONNE and THOMAS SAVILE, esquires.

1575, April [*day torn off*], York.—Ordering them to levy five light horsemen, as the proportion due from the wapentakes of Bulmer and Ridale, for service in Ireland; the same to be well chosen and furnished each with “a good and strong horse or gelding, a good plate coat, a scull or sallet with a blue covering, a convenient doublet and hose, a pair of boots, a sword and a dagger, and blue cloak, with *20s.* in his purse for the good keeping of his horse and for the buying of his spear in Ireland.” Without open muster, they are to call before them such persons as they think fit below the degree of baron, and to take order for an equitable charge upon the inhabitants in order to the furnishing of the said men, “foreseeing always that the poor sort” of her Majesty’s subjects be not charged therein. The horsemen so furnished are to appear at York, upon Heworths moor, before nine o’clock in the morning of May 9, to be viewed by the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the Council of the North, to whom, at the same time, is to be given a certificate of the names of the men, the manner of the charge for them, and who bear that charge for every horseman.

Postscript. For the better choice of good horses, double the number required are to be provided, to be viewed by the Lord President, in order that the best may be taken. *1 sheet. Royal Signet.*

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1575, May 11. York.—Stating that the five horsemen sent by them to York are found lacking in such “money, parcels and furniture” as by the enclosed bill appeareth, and desiring them to supply the same at Richmond by Tuesday morning next without fail.

Underwritten:—

“The schedule.” Richard Atkinson to be furnished with a horse, and to be at Richmond on the day appointed. And, whereas it was appointed that each soldier was to have *20s.* in the purse, there is now to be levied *24s.* more for each man, to be given at Richmond to the captain, who is

to deliver every soldier 10s. in his purse, 80s. at his embarking at Workington or elsewhere, and a spear in Ireland, or 4s. to buy it with. The man is either to be provided with 2s. a day until he come to Richmond, or his charges are to be borne, and sufficient money is to be levied for the charges of the rest and the persons sent with them, until they come to Richmond. 1 sheet.

SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX of Gilling to the LORD TREASURER.

1575, June 1.—“From my poor house at Gyllinge.”—“Whereas divers and great contentions hath been betwixt the Queen’s Majesty’s tenants of Stayngrave, Cawton and the lordship of Hovingham, which was the lands of the Lord Bartley, and now in possession of Mr. Atherton, to whom Mr. Byron is guardian, whereof hath ensued divers murders, and one of them of very late days,” I pray your lordship, on behalf of the said tenants to grant a commission to have their common divided between the two townships so that each may use their own part “to their most commodity and great quietness.” 1½ p.

Annexed:—

Statement that by virtue of the Queen’s Commission, the undersigned did, on the 23rd of March last call together a jury at Stangrave, who with consent of the tenants and inhabitants, have divided the common as by the enclosed paper (missing) doth appear. Paper torn, signatures wanting.

On the other side, names, perhaps of some of the jury.

THE QUEEN to SIR JOHN CUNSTABLE and SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX knights, and RAUFE BOWRCHER, THOMAS GOWER, THOMAS SAYELL, ROGER DALTON, esquires, and other justices in the North Riding.

1575, October 20. York.—Warrant by the Queen and her Council of the North, to execute the instructions sent herewith, in the wapentakes of Bulmer and Rydale, she having been informed that of late sundry heinous robberies have been committed in co. York “by some young gentlemen and others riding and travelling abroad as masterless men, not having whereupon to live, nor using any lawful art, science or mystery,” who are yet received into gentlemen’s houses, and allowed to live idly in market towns, much to the fear of all good subjects. *Royal Signet. 1 sheet.*

THE QUEEN and COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to the JUSTICES OF PEACE in the wapentake of Bulmer.

1576, October 6. York.—Whereas the certificates lately sent up by you of persons refusing to come to service and sermons in their parish churches or usual chapels are in some respects imperfect, and we are desirous to know the certain estates, degrees, livings, arts or wealth of the said persons; and also as

some have only stated generally "all is well," and many known offenders are omitted and not presented at all, we hereby require you "without any stir or assembly in the country" to call before you such persons as you think convenient from the sundry parishes, and with their help to send up a perfect certificate to Lord President Huntingdon by November 23 next, at the latest. *Royal Signet. 1 sheet.*

THE QUEEN and the COUNCIL OF THE NORTH, to SIR WILLIAM FAREFAX, knight, RALFE BOURCHIER and THOMAS GOWER, esquires, and other Justices of the Peace in the wapentake of Bulmer.

1576, October 11. York.—Desiring them, in regard that there are very many poor prisoners in the Castle of York like to die for lack of food, to cause the money assessed in the wapentake of Bulmer to be levied without delay, or at least the half of it, and to pay it to the Mayor of York, who will see the same weekly bestowed to the prisoners. *Royal Signet. ½ p.*

THE QUEEN and COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to LORD EWRIE, SIR JOHN CONSTABLE and all others of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in the North Riding.

1576, October 31. York.—Requiring them to seek out and punish (or send to the gaol at York in time for the next gaol delivery on the 23rd of November next) the authors of the wicked and false rumours of late spread abroad that her Majesty intended to grant a commission to seize all kind of cattle, unmarked, to her own use, which slanderous rumours are in danger to allure the hearts of her more simple sort of subjects from her. *Royal Signet. ¾ sheet.*

BEGGING LICENSE.

1576, December 12. Denton.—To all Christian people, William Ingleby of Padsyde, knight, Thomas Fairfax of Denton, and William Vavaser of Weston, esquires, justices of the peace, and William Arthington of Ardington, James Ryder of Hardwodd and Laurence K. of Newhall, esquires, all in co. York, "sends greeting in our Lord God everlasting."

The bearer hereof, John Lawson, labourer, "our christian brother and neighbour, whose poor wife has been visited with long sickness, and who has a great sort of poor children and nothing to live upon but only his handy labour, beside other misfortunes of the death and loss of those few goods and chattels which he had" being brought to great misery and much indebted, is hereby licensed to travel through the wapentakes of Skyrack and Clares [Claro], in the West-riding of co. York, for the space of one whole year, to collect the charitable alms of well-disposed people. All good Christians are earnestly required to extend their charitable help towards him, all churchwardens and constables to collect for him in their churches and townships,

and all ecclesiastical ministers to persuade their parishioners towards the same, and to read "these presents" unto them, as would be done on like occasion for any neighbour of theirs. Copy.

Overleaf:—

Warrant from Thomas Fairfax of Denton, to the Bailiff or Constable of Farnell [? Farnley] to apprehend certain persons whose initials only are given. 12th of December, 19 Eliz. Copy.

Also:—

Acknowledgment by John Dawson, of Creak, co. York, mason, that he is indebted to Sir William Bellasis of Newborough in the sum of 8l. November 31 (sic), 19 Eliz. Latin. Copy.

CHRISTOPHER FROTHYNHAM TO SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

1579[-80] March 23. Copmanthorpp.—Makes bold to send him a letter of attorney for receiving the annuity of 17l. due to himself from the Earl of Derby, and the acquittance for the same of him that shall pay it.

Thanks his worship for the 40s. lately sent, and all other his bountiful goodness, and will ever pray for him, his good lady and Mr. Thomas, his son. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

Enclosing:—

Acquittance by Christofer Frothyngham of Sherburne, co. York, gent., for 17l. due from Henry, Earl of Derby, "at Our Lady Day in lent last past," as appears by an award made by John, Lord Lumley, and Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, bearing date May 26 of the ninth year of Her Majesty's reign. Signed, sealed and witnessed. 1 p.

WILLIAM, LORD BURGHLEY, TO SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

1580, July 12. "From my howse by the stronde."—The auditor of the shire where you are surveyor sends you herewith an abstract of certain concealed lands which have been certified into Mr. Fanshaw's office, and which have been found by commission at very small values. I desire you to survey them at reasonable rates, and to certify the increased value to the said auditor before the next audit, that they may be put in charge before him. In the meantime, warn the tenants and occupiers to pay the issues and revenues yearly to the Receiver or bailiff appointed, and ascertain who have received the arrearages, that they also may be put in charge. Signed "Your loving frend W. Burghley." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

RICHARD ASKEWITH.

1581, April 30.—Indented agreement between Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer and Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and Thomas Sekforde, esquire, surveyor of the said Court, on the one part, and Richard Askewith, gent., son and heir of Christofer Askewyth, gent., deceased, on the other part, whereby the Queen grants certain lands and tenements by *ousterleymayne* to the said Richard, to be held of her as of her Castle of Richemond by knight's service, which said lands have descended to him as his father's heir. With provisos for ascertaining the true value of the lands and for payments in case of undervalues. *Signed by Burghley and Thomas Sekforde. Parchment.*

Annexed:—

Schedule of the lands, as held by Christofer Askewyth at the time of his death, December 8, 1569, and now claimed by his son, then a ward of the Queen, who came of age December 8, 1578, being according to the Inquisition held after the death of the said Christofer.

Parchment.

ST. MARY'S MONASTERY, YORK.

1571-1583.—Sir William Fairfax's accounts with the Crown for the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey, York (now called the Manor). *12 sheets of parchment.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH to SIR THOMAS BROMLEY, Chancellor, the LORD BURGHLEY, Treasurer, and SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM, Secretary.

1586, May 5. Manor of Grenwiche.—“Whereas our well-beloved servant, Raph Barton, esquire, our Attorney General within our county palatine of Lancashire, informed us of some hard dealing used by his late brother's wife Margery, now wife to Serjeant Shuttleworth, in procuring, as is pretended, divers rare and unconscionable conveyances of divers lands and tenements holden of us *in capite*, being of the yearly value of two hundred pounds, a matter tending not only to our great prejudice in respect of the loss of ward, marriage, relief and ‘primer seisin,’ but also to the utter overthrow of an ancient gentleman's house;” whereupon we did, by our letters of June 20, 1584, authorize you to hear and determine the same; by virtue of which order you determined most part of the controversy by consent of both parties, leaving the rest until after further examination by persons appointed for the purpose; after which, by our further letters, we joined with you the Earl of Leicester for the ending of the said controversy: Now, inasmuch as the said Earl is so employed in our service as that he cannot assist you, we authorize you or any two of you to call the parties before you and make an end of the matter, our second letters notwithstanding. *Sign manual. Countersigned by T. Windsbank. 1 sheet.*

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

1586, June 16.—Memorandum that on this day, "it was ordered by Mr. Secretary, from her Majesty, between Sir William Farfax, knight and Mr. Dr. Still with the other officers of Trynitie Colledg in Cambridg" that Sir William shall have a lease of the parsonage of Winswold, co. Leicesters, with such of the appurtenances as are in the disposition of the Master and fellows by the statutes of the College, for ten years, upon present surrender of the old lease, and further that Sir William shall pay the said Master and fellows 210*l.* before St. Luke's day next following, of which 200*l.* are to be paid over by them to Mr. Wayland, and the 10*l.* to remain for use of the College. Lastly, rent corn is to be paid according to the statute provided in that behalf from the Annunciation last past. Sir William Farfax is to come to Cambridge about October 4 or 5, as the sworn seniors will be there at that time. *Signed.* John Still, Chr. Hampton. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

HENRY EARL of HUNTINGDON, to LORD EWEYNE and the rest of the JUSTICES of PEACE in the North Riding.

[1586, September, beginning of.]—Having been appointed by her Majesty Lieutenant of the Northern parts, and being required by her to put in readiness six thousand footmen in co. York, of which (as those gentlemen who have lately been with him at York already know) two thousand are allotted to the North Riding, the proportions being twelve, ten and eight, he desires them to proceed in the matter according to the following directions:—

The 2,000 men are to be divided indifferently into the several wapentakes.

Those persons are to be chosen of ability to furnish themselves without charge to the country.

They are to be assured that they will not be called to foreign service, but only for defence of themselves and their country.

As her Majesty's subjects are not to be troubled with musters in harvest time, the commissioners are to confer together, and fix on such persons as they think fit to impose this charge upon, calling to their help one or two persons from each town if needful.

Any refusing are to be certified to the Lord Lieutenant, and a book is to be sent to him of those chosen and their armour and weapons.

Those unfurnished with armour, &c. are to have a day set by which to provide themselves, or if they prefer, to have a certain sum set upon them that provision may be made.

It is also her Majesty's pleasure that six hundred horsemen be put in readiness; "whereof four hundred to be made amongst the gentlemen and two hundred to be assessed upon the wealthy farmers and others of ability," but in this matter nothing need be done at present beyond sending a certificate of such gentlemen and wealthy farmers as are not charged with the service of

footmen. That the commissioners may have the less difficulty, a list is herewith sent of such gentlemen as the Lieutenant thinks fit to serve herein for each wapentake, in which due regard has been had to the place of their habitations, but if any have not been conveniently placed, they may reform it amongst themselves.

They are, according to their accustomed manner, to cause good watches to be kept in the towns and places of thoroughfares; to stay all suspected persons; and to certify what beacons there are in their several divisions, and in what repair. Also, as many "disposed" are given to the spreading of false rumours and "lewdly idle and vain news," they are to have due regard to such as at times of fairs, markets or other assemblies, shall, in inns or alehouses, engender any "misconceit" in the people's minds.

Postscript.—In the levying of the footmen, no regard is to be had to the subsidy book, as many not rated therein are of ability for this service, nor are they to charge any as footmen who are able to bear the charge of a horse. *Copy. 8½ pp.*

Annexed:—

The division of the Justices of Peace into the several wapentakes.

Langhbourghe, Whitby strande and Allertonshier.—William, Lord Ewrye, Sir John Dawnye, knight, John Constable of Drommanby, William Malleverer and Robert Rookbye, esquires.

Byrdfurth and Bullmer.—Sir William Bellasis, Sir John Dawnye and Sir Rayf Bourchier, knights, and Henrye Bellasis, esquire.

Rydall, Pickeringe-lythe and Skarebrough.—John Manners and Rauf Ewrye, esquires; Sir Henrye Gayte, knight; Roger Ratclyf sen. and Edward Gayte, esquires; and Sir William Fairfax, knight.

Rychmondshier.—Sir William Bowes and Sir Christofer Wandesfurth, knights; Robert Bowes, Marmaduke Wyvell and Christofer Wannesfurth, esquires.

Co. YORK.

1586, September 5, York.—Footmen to be furnished in Yorkshire by my Lord-Lieutenant's commandment;—*in toto* 6,000

Underwestriding	...	...	...	...	2,400
Northriding	...	...	...	...	2,000
Eastridding	...	...	...	...	1,600
Westriding.—calivers,	400;	pikes,	1,200;	bows,	400;
bills,	400.				
Northriding.—calivers,	800;	pikes,	600;	bows,	500;
bills,	100.				
Eastridding.—calivers,	800;	pikes,	200;	bows,	100;
bills,	500.				

NORTH RIDING, CO. YORK.

1586, September 10. Thirske.—“The division for the armour and weapons of the several wapentakes in the North Riding, for 2,000 footmen.”

Calivers, 800; corslets, 600; archers, 500; bills, 100.

Richmondshier.—Corslets, 466; archers, 167; billmen, 84.

Langburghe cum Whiteby strande.—Calivers, 900; corslets, 20; archers, 80.

Bulmer.—Calivers, 200; corslets, 40; archers, 40.

Ridall.—Calivers, 150; corslets, 20; archers, 30.

Birdeforthe.—Calivers, 30; corslets, 20; archers, 100; billmen, 80.

Allertonshier.—Calivers, 28; corslets, 18; archers, 63; billmen, 36.

Pickeringlithe.—Calivers, 84; corslets, 16; archers, 20.

Scarbrowghe.—Calivers, 18.

Before Ralph Eurye, Esq., Sir William Fairfax, Sir William Belassys, Sir John Dawney, Sir Ralph Bowoher, Sir Christofer Wandesford, knights; and Henry Belassys, William Maleverer, Christofer Wandesforde and John Constable, esquires. 1 p.

NORTH RIDING, CO. YORK.

1586, September 10. Thirske. The charge of the whole North Riding for 2,000 footmen.

Richmondshier	...	...	...	...	667
Langbarghe cum Whiteby strande	...	...	...	...	400
Bulmer	...	...	...	...	280
Ridall	...	...	...	...	200
Birdeforthe	...	...	...	...	180
Allertonshier	...	...	...	...	140
Pickeringlithe	...	...	...	...	120
Scarbrowghe	...	...	...	...	18
Total,					2,000.

Present, Ralph Eurye and nine others, as above.

DR. JOHN STILL [Master], to SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

1586, October 4. Trinitie College in Cambridge.—Acknowledging letters lately received by himself and the seniors of the College, regretting that they will not see his worship at Cambridge, sending the draft of the lease [of Wimsould] and praying for the grant of certain lands now in the occupation of one Bolton, for himself and a poor friend. *Seal.* 1 p.

JUSTICES OF THE NORTH RIDING to the LORD LIEUTENANT of CO. YORK.

[1587, Sept. ?] Acknowledging his letters of Sept. 13 and 18,^a and stating that they have furnished as many men as was

^a On September 9, the Council had written to Lord Huntingdon desiring him to levy men to be sent to the Governor of Berwick. See *Calendar of Border State Papers, 1560-1594*, p. 270.

required of them in Rydall and Pickeringlith, with their armour and weapons. In some places the men have been double furnished, "to the great charge of the country, first with white frieze, according to your lordship's direction, and afterwards by another letter from my lord governor of Burwick, was inforced to make their cassocks and breeches of blue cloth guarded with yellow." Hope that his lordship will find all in readiness, without default other than what they have already certified him, and which, at the last view, they were promised should be furnished. As to the horsemen, they have been warned to be in readiness, but some being removed, and some dead and their heirs under age, their exact numbers cannot be known without a general precise muster by his lordship's commission and letters. All have been told to be in readiness for a view at an hour's warning. *Copy. 1½ pp.*

WILLIAM, LORD EWRE, to [the EARL OF HUNTINGDON].

1587, October 27. Inglebye.—Stating that he has received his Lordships' letter, and the rate set down for the horsemen of the North Riding, whereat he marvels, as it is both unequal and contrary to the rate made in 1563 by her Majesty's general commissioners for the mustering of horsemen, &c. Whether it is as wrong for other hundreds as for Langbarghe he cannot tell, but if their last rate at Newbrowghe can find but eighteen horsemen in the said Langbarghe, no more can they, the commissioners, since they lack Sir Henry Constable, Mr. Atterton and Mr. Boynton. Divers of them of Newbrowghe have abated themselves from three or four horses to two, which number they "are driven to charge mean esquires at," and therefore he will not stand to the charge now made. They were only twenty-two horsemen in Langbarghe when all the above gentlemen, now absent, were "resiant" with them. For the view of footmen and armour, they take the same order as his lordship, and mean to call all on Monday next, to prevent borrowing of armour, dividing themselves accordingly. *1 p.*

HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGDON to RAPHE EURE, Esq., SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX, SIR WILLIAM BELLASTY, SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD and other justices of the North Riding.

1587, December 20. York.—Having received orders from her Majesty to put four hundred horsemen in readiness to march towards Scotland upon one days warning, he desires them to furnish, within the North Riding, one hundred and thirty-three light horses, with good and able riders, and furniture complete, to which purpose they are to arrange a day of meeting as speedily as possible, and there take order that the matter may be done without delay. Besides the ordinary furniture of a light horseman, each man is to be furnished with a pistol. They are, further, to send up a certificate how the overplus remaining in divers hands of the levies made in their wakentakes for training and provision of armour has been bestowed, what is still remaining, and in whose hands it lies. *Signed. 1½ p.*

HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGDON TO SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

1588, May 24. York.—Having made choice of you to have the charge of three hundred footmen, whereof two hundred are to be in Rydall and one hundred in Bolvmer, I desire you, with Mr. Raphe Ewer's assistance, to take order that those selected in Rydall be brought before you on the 28th inst. with their armour and weapons, sending me thereupon a book, with their names, weapons and habitations, and also a note of the officers whom you appoint in your band, and especially of your lieutenant, not doubting but that you will make choice of an able and skilful man.

In case you mislike some of the men formerly selected, you may cause such a further number of able men of that wapentake to be brought before you as will supply any wants that you may haply find in the former selected men, not however dealing with any that are charged with private armour.

I think the men of this county should be trained four several times between now and July 22, and that the shot should be trained three days together every time; and that on the last day of each time, the whole band should be trained together; the first training to begin on Wednesday, the 5th of June, and so every fifteen days for the six weeks following.

It is thought sufficient for the three first days' training to give every shot one pound of powder and a quarter of a pound of match, "because the most men know not how to use their pieces, and therefore to train them with false fires at the first is thought most fit."

Each man must have 6d. a day allowance for diet, the charge whereof, with that for the powder and match, must be borne by the country "by some equal and indifferent assessment to be made upon the several townships within that wapentake," for the which I desire you and Mr. Raphe Ewer, with the rest of the justices, to take present order, that the money may be brought to be delivered to the soldiers, under your own or your lieutenant's direction. There must also be an allowance to your lieutenant of 6s. 8d. a day, at the charge of the country, for each day's service, and you must send for the first three days' powder and match to the Lord Mayor of York, who shall have order to deliver you your proportion.

You are also to have especial care that your division furnishes its right proportion of armour and weapons, viz.: for every hundred men, 35 corslets, 40 culivers, 15 bills and 10 archers, and if you find any want of this proportion, to advertise me of it, that some order may be taken to supply the same. *Signed.*

Postscript in Lord Huntingdon's hand.—"I do desire that the money which shall be collected for the powder and match may be sent to the Lord Mayor of this city." 2 pp.

On the same sheet.

A summing up of the charges of three days training according to the Lord Lieutenant's directions, the price of powder being given as a shilling, and that of match as sixpence per pound. The total cost is given as 69l. 10s. The numbers of men differ on the different days.

HENRY, EARL of HUNTINGDON, to RAIPHE EURIE, esquire, SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX, SIR RAIPHE BOUCHER, MR. DOCTOR GIBSON and MR. ROBERT BRIGGES.

1588, July 12.—When I showed you and other gentlemen that were with me her Majesty's letters, dated at Greinwich, June 18 last, it sufficiently appeared how greatly her Majesty desired her good subjects to put themselves in their best strength, that they may be the better able to withstand the attempt of the enemy, "considering their great preparations and arrogant threatenings now burst forth into open actions tending to a conquest, whereby every man's particular estate is touched in the highest degree, in respect whereof her Majesty doth look that every good subject will, upon this instant extraordinary occasion" make extraordinary preparation, especially of horsemen.

I therefore desire to know what number you can have in readiness in case the enemy shall proceed to an invasion, as he threateneth, and pray you forthwith to appoint a meeting place within the wapentakes of Boulmer and Ridall and to set down what horses each of you will furnish, how many lances, how many light horses and how many horses with petronels. I doubt not but that you will set such an example as shall induce others to strain themselves to the uttermost on this so necessary occasion, "whereupon dependeth the state and welfare of our dear sovereign, of our native country, and of every of ourselves in particular." You are to give notice of your meeting to all gentlemen of ability to furnish a horse, desiring them to meet you, and there to deal with them effectually for this matter. Upon knowledge of what numbers can be furnished you are to certify me thereof, but that you may the more willingly furnish a large proportion, you shall understand "that there shall not any certificate be made hereof in such sort that there shall any precedent or record remain thereof" by which you might hereafter be drawn to further charges. "My meaning was to have dealt in this matter in another manner if it had pleased God to give me health," but I dared not longer defer it. *Copy. Certified by Eure.* 1½ pp.

HENRY, EARL of HUNTINGDON to SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

1588, July 20. York.—As the men privately charged are unwilling to part with their armour for common use, and the country is slow to make provision for the same, but is content to pay ready money if the armour can be got in London, he "can very well like" that this should be done. Has sent a man of his to buy some corslets there if he can, but hears they are not to be had under 46s. 8d. The York merchants have promised to get some from the East country, but what they can do is yet uncertain. The names of such as refuse to pay the assessments charged upon them by the commissioners for the furnishing of armour, &c., are to be sent in to him, that he may send for and take order with them.

Postscript.—Has just heard that the Prince of Parma is embarking men with purpose to land either in England or Scotland, and therefore prays Fairfax to see his band in readiness and supply defects by private armour if he can. The news is brought by a ship lately come to Scotland from Dunkerke. *Signed.* 1 p.

HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGDON to SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX
and SIR RAPHE BOURCHIER.

1588, November 5. Whyttehall.—Desiring them forthwith to send a certificate to Mr. Rookebie at York (who will forward it) of what assessments have been collected for the training of men and provision of common armour within their wapentake of Bowmer, how much has been employed, and what is still remaining and in whose hands; his former enquiries on the subject having remained unanswered.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGDON to SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX, SIR WILLIAM BELLASSYS, SIR RAUFFE BOURCHIER, MR. DOCTOR GIBSON and ROBERT BRIGGES, esquire.

1588, December 20. London.—Sends the true copy of a letter received from the Lords of the Council, and commends the contents to their dutiful care as regards the wapentakes of Rydall, Bowmer and Birdfurth. *Signed.* 1 p.

Enclosing,

The Council letter dated December 14, above mentioned, for raising a loan by way of Privy Seals. [See a like letter to the Lord Lieutenant of co. Notts &c., in the Report on the Rutland MSS., Vol. I, p. 266.]

GENTLEMEN of the NORTH RIDING, co. York.

[1588, December ?]—The names of those persons that are fit to lend her Majesty 50*l.* and 25*l.*

RIDALL.

Sir William Fairfax of Gilling, knight	-	-	50 <i>l.</i>
William Thornton of Newton, esquire	-	-	25 <i>l.</i>
Thomas Norcliffe of Nonington, gent.	-	-	25 <i>l.</i>
James Hebletwhaite of Malton, gent.	-	-	25 <i>l.</i>
William Barton of Cawton, gent.	-	-	25 <i>l.</i>
George Holteby of Hovingham, gent.	-	-	25 <i>l.</i>
John Hawnbie of Malton, gent.	-	-	25 <i>l.</i>

BULMER.

Sir Raphe Bowchier of Beningbrowge, knight	-	50 <i>l.</i>
Thomas Gowre of Stitnam, esquire	-	25 <i>l.</i>
Marmaduke Chomely of Bramsbie, esquire	-	25 <i>l.</i>
Richard Darly of Buttercraume, esquire	-	25 <i>l.</i>

Edward Barton of Whenbie, esquire	-	-	25l.
James Moyser of Farlington, gent.	-	-	25l.
Umfra Barwieke of Sutton	-	-	25l.
Francis Metham of Wigginthorpe, gent.	-	-	25l.
George Wildon of Mowthorpe	-	-	25l.
Marmaduke Thwinge of Hemesley-on-the-hill, gent.	-	-	25l.
Thomas Whally of Dalby, gent.	-	-	25l.

BIRDEVORTHE.

Sir William Belassys of Newbrowghe, knight	-	50l.
The Lady Katheryne Constable of Kirbyknowle	-	50l.
Thomas Lassells of Brekingbrowghe, esquire	-	25l.
Raphe Tankarde of Arden, gent.	-	25l.
Brian Askewith of Osgodby, gent.	-	25l.
John Clewghe of Skipton, gent.	-	25l.
Richard Vaugan of Byland, gent.	-	25l.
Raphe Westroppe of Topcliffe, gent.	-	25l.

HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, to LORD EURE, and other gentlemen of the North Riding.

1589, March 30. Court at Whitehall.—I send you herewith a copy of letters lately received from the Privy Council, with directions for disposing of the privy seals directed to persons within the several counties under my lieutenancy. I am ordered to send the privy seals to my deputy lieutenants, but as I have no deputy lieutenants in co. York or the other northern counties, nor any warrant to appoint them (as I have for the counties of Laycester and Rutlande), I have thought good to desire your lordship and the rest of the gentlemen to see the said letters performed, and send you the privy seals by this bearer, Francis Constable, accordingly. The Justices of the Peace are directed to take bonds of those refusing to pay for their appearance before the deputy-lieutenants of their county; but in such cases—of which I trust there will be few or none—they may be bound to appear before me at York, or where I by my letters shall appoint. Let the parties understand that they are to pay their moneys to Mr. Thomas Skudamore. 1 p.

Directed to Lord Eure, Raphe Eure, esquire, Sir William Fairfax, Sir William Bellassis, Sir John Dawnye, Sir Raphe Boutecher, and Sir Christofer Wandesford, knights.

Enclosing,

Letter from the Privy Council, sending the privy seals, with orders for their distribution. The deputy lieutenants are to give them to the well-disposed justices of the peace, who shall send for the persons therein named, and shall use "of themselves by way of friendly admonition, some good persuasions to encourage them to yield both willingly and speedily to the sums contained in the said privy seals," which are then to be delivered. Bond is to be taken of those that refuse, to appear

before the deputy lieutenants, who shall likewise use gentle persuasions, but if any are still obstinate, they are to be given to understand that an enquiry will be made, by commission and by jury, of the true value of their estates, and return thereof made to the Privy Council and also into the Court of Exchequer, there to remain of record, whereby in the future they may be rated for subsidies, musters and other charges "not at such low or favourable rates as now are accustomed."

Thomas Skidmore (sic) is appointed collector for co. York. Dated, March 21, 1588[-9]. Signed by Lord Chancellor Hatton, Lord Burghley and eight others. Copy. 2½ pp.

FORCES IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

1589, July 17. York.—"An agreement set down upon conference had by the Lord Ewre and other justices of peace within the county of York, touching a certificate to be made unto the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, of the forces within the county of York, both of horsemen and footmen."

It is agreed to certify 6,000 trained footmen, reduced unto bands under several captains, in every hundred of which are 35 furnished with corslets, 40 with calivers, 15 with halberts or good black-bills and coats of plate and 10 with bows.

Also, 4,000 footmen, untrained, raised at private charges, to be employed only for defence, and not sent out of the country.

Also, provision of powder, match and bullet for the same.

Also, 400 light horsemen, in readiness for any sudden occasion, in bands under four principal gentlemen.

Moreover, in case of invasion, it is believed that 200 more horsemen with petronels might be raised, but the Lord Lieutenant is desired to keep this as matter private to himself, and not certify it to the Council, lest it might remain of record and be used as a precedent hereafter.

Signed. William [Lord] Ewre, Ra: Ewre, C. Hyllyard, Tho. Fairfax, Ra: Bourcher, Ch. Wandesforde, Henry Constable, George Saville, R. Wortley, Brian Stapleton, Robt. Aske, R. Goodricke, Francis Vaghane, Francis Boynton, T. Bamburgh, Henry Bellassys, Robt. Tempest, Franc. Slingsbie, Robt. Rookbie, Jo. Aldrede, Thomas Talbott, Walter Jobson, Jo. Gate, Christo. Wandesforde, Rich. Legerde, Robt. Kaye, W. Rokebie, Henry Farrar.

The undersigned, who were not present "do give allowance thereof." Jo. Darcey, Richard Malleverer, William Fairfax. *Copy. 2 pp.*

HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, to SIR WM. FAIRFAX.

1589[-90], February 9.—You are to take care that the band of footmen under your charge shall be in such readiness as to be fit for service whensoever her Majesty shall command, and therefore that the men be not far to seek when they shall be called for and that they are all furnished with their armour and weapons. I doubt not but you will see it done without any great trouble to the country "yourself being contented to take somewhat the more pains." *Signed. ½ p.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

1590, August 31. Court at Okinge.—Setting forth the danger of fresh attempts from Spain, and ordering a general muster.
[See a like letter in the Report on the Duke of Rutland's MSS., Vol. I, p. 283.] Copy. 2 pp.

HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, to SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

1590, September 25. London.—I have received a letter from you and Sir Richard Mauliverer, touching your survey of the manor of Barton, with a postscript in behalf of Mr. Graie, "for the having of some money of Sir Richard Martyn," according to the articles between them. I have talked with Sir Richard, who seems very willing to perform his part if Mr. Graie will do the like, as does also Mr. Southwell, and if Mr. Graie and his son were to come up at the beginning of next term, I believe the matter might be ended. It would be well if you would use your persuasions with father and son, for the division between them cannot but bring great trouble to them both. Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX to [his steward?] RAUF PHARCIN,
at Gilling.

1591, April 22. Walton.—I have received your letter stating that James Moyser has paid his rent and is desirous to speak with me, which I will not refuse him, although he has used me uncourteously. I hear that the plague is suspected to be at Ampleforth. Be careful to keep the gates well locked and looked to, "for it will grow contagious to all the country, if good watch be not kept in every town." Let me have the rolls which you should have left with Thomas Harrison at Akastre. Also send the enclosed letter to John Faweather. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

JER. HEYBORN to HARRY BELLASSIS.

[1598] May 13.—"I am slow in giving you thanks, though thereunto much called by your great kindness. . . . Your token I shall keep as a witness against myself if I may devise to do you any service and shall fail to do it. The Queen is now at Croyden and hath been here since the 2nd of this month, and stays here till the 17th and so to Nonsuch, till when my Lady Cheeke comes not to court; but assure yourself she holds in (*sic*) you in a very worthy reckoning, and your mindfulness of her shall be made known to her in the best manner I can.

"All I can gratify you with from hence is now and then with such news as happeneth. Now there is a colloquy between the King of France and the leaguers for a peace. The commissioners on both sides are these: [*List of eighteen names.*] These meet often and some hope of effect there is, if the one part can be brought to demand but reason and the other to agree to it, for both sides are weary of wars.

*Apparently, from the superscription, a copy sent to Sir Ralph Bouchier.

"The Vidam of Chartres (son to the leaguer ambassador here) is now upon his despatch into France, having been by all the nobility here feasted and honourably entertained. Of our new knights of the order I am sure you have heard; the Earls of Northumberland and Worcester, the Lords Burrough and Sheffield, and Mr. Treasurer. A Master of the Rolls and secretarius have been talked of, but stand *in statu quo prius*.

"The Count Maurice at Getrenberg [Gertruydenburg] and the Count William at Groninghen continue their sieges strongly and are like to prevail.

"Some little overthrows have been given by the French and English in Brittain to the Spaniard very lately. But indeed there is no very quick world of news.

"Mr. Rither on Friday last was heard at the Star Chamber by the Lord Keeper Buckhurst and Sir J. Fort[escue], who, I hope, will end the cause. But some further light of the truth is to be sifted out by the oaths of Hare and him, and thereupon the whole substance of their end and determination doth depend. . ."

1½ pp.

Addressed. "To the worshipful my very especial freind Mr. Harry Bellasis esquire. Leave this with Mr. Rither at the Fleet to convey."

THE QUEEN and COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to EDWARD BRISLEY, RAUPH PRACIE, THOMAS CUNDALL, CHRISTOPHER CLERKE and WILLIAM LINESE.

[1594, December 7.] York.—Summoning them to appear before the Council at York as "witnesses to prove and try the truth," in the cause between George Renardes and Thomas Gaile. Dated, "the xxj day of the xxxvij year of our reign." Seal. ½ p.

Petition of SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX to SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1597, June 18.—Whereas divers of his lands and those of his sureties, seized upon a bond of 1,500*l.* for his collection of the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey in Yorkshire, were discharged in Trinity term, 1595, upon payment of all sums then due, and albeit he has ever since made full payment to her Majesty's Receiver in Yorkshire, so as there are no arrearages or very small, yet process has been awarded against him on the said obligation. As he will not fail fully to account at the next Michaelmas audit, he prays that letters may be sent to the sheriff of Yorkshire not to seize his lands, or else that a warrant of supersedeas may be granted him.

Underwritten,

1. Reference by Sir John Fortescue to Mr. Fisher, deputy-auditor.
2. Certificate by William Fisher that there remains due upon Sir William Fairfax's account the sum of cclxij*li.* xv*js.* viii*d.*

1 p.

BYLAND.

1598, September 15.—Deposition of George Hutton of Sky-plains, in the lordship of Hemsley, co. York, yeoman, of about the age of seventy-one years, in the controversy between Sir William Bellases and Sir Edward Wotton.

His father was born at Wethercotes, and dwelt there fifty years and more, and was hind to the Abbot of Bylande.

He himself was also born and brought up there, and helped to keep the Abbot's cattle and sheep in the grounds of Wethercotes and the commons belonging thereto. The said Abbot had yearly three hundred wethers, one hundred ewes and one hundred hogs kept there, and also had yearly twelve stotts wintered there, mostly in Lymperdale and Brade Heads and Dardale.

And his father and his servants then used to fell and stow wood in those grounds, and with the "bruse" thereof help to winter those cattle, bestowing the rest for firewood and mending his hedges about the Wethercotes.

His father also kept there "a draught for the Abbot for leading of the Abbot's hay and garsell" and had allowance for overseeing the said grounds, viz. the corn growing in three little fields and the keeping of a hundred sheep winter and summer, and six kine and their calves yearly till the calves were a year old; which sheep and cattle went with the Abbot's cattle on the grounds and commons belonging to the grange of Wethercotes in old Byland parish. The boundary between Wethercotes and old Byland was an old ditch called Lamb close dyke, leading from the Lamb close yeate [gate] full northward to a place called Kereby scies, and so on to Cockwathe gate.

And his father by his servants used to "staffhirde" his sheep unto that ditch, and the tenants of Byland "staffhired" on the other side, "for that ditch was then the known and undoubted bounder between those grounds." And although his father had "common by windraike" on the east side of the ditch, and the tenants of old Bylande Cote and old Bylande in like sort had common by windraike on the west side, yet neither the shepherd of old Bylande Cote nor the tenants of Bylande used to staffhirde their cattle or sheep on the west side of the ditch. He well knows the grounds called Morton's Wether Laythes and Morton's Thornes, and sixty years ago he knew those grounds by these special names, they being then reputed to be part of Morton Grange and of the common thereto belonging. 1½ pp.

PETITION OF THOMAS FAIRFAX TO SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

[1598*?]-Whereas his father Sir William Fairfax deceased was of late collector of the rents of St. Mary's dissolved monastery, co. York, and had fully answered his collection to Mr. Scudamore, Receiver-general for the county, yet at Candlemas

* In February 1597-8, one John Mansfield was appointed collector in place of "the late Sir William Fairfax."

last petitioner was charged by the said surveyor with *xlviijl. vjs. viijd. arrearages*. Wherefore he prays that either the Receiver may be summoned or the Auditor appointed to examine and report on the matter.

Underwritten,

Reference of the dispute to Mr. Stanley, signed by Fortescue.
1 p.

NORTH RIDING.

[temp. Elizabeth ?]—"The names of the soldiers:—"

Ridall.—James Fawcett, Phillip Downing, Mark Addleston, Robert Holtbie, Robert Bessall, Thomas Hampton, Robert Northe, John Cowper, William Smithe, William Simpson.

Bulmer.—John Dodgson, Alexander Goodricke, William Cowlbie, Thomas Hornesey, Richard Handson, John Barron, William Palfreyman, Richard Marton, John Hawley, John Smythe, William Calverd, Edmond Harrieson, Amor Ruston, Thomas Brocke.

Birdfurde.—Roger Lecke, John Williamson, Bryan Myles, John Belwodd, Robert Morrell, George Anderson, Anthony Harland, William Sparling, George Clewghe.

SUBSIDY ROLL. JAMES I.

1606, June 18. Thresh.—Indented extract of the first part of the first of three entire subsidies granted to King James I. in the third year of his reign for the liberty of Allerton and Allertonshire, taxed at the above time and place before Sir Thomas Dawnay, knight, and William Mauleverer and Richard Aldeburghe, esquires, commissioners for the North Riding, by whom Thomas Danby, esquire, of Leake, is made chief collector for the same. 110 names. Total amount *xlviijl. vjs.* Signed by the three Commissioners. Seals gone. Parchment. Two membranes.

SIR DAVID FOULIS and SIR HENRY BELLASIS.

1608, April 30.—Agreement between Sir David Foulis and Sir Henry Bellasis and Sir Thomas his son, for the purchase of Thorneton and Cookold [Coxwold].

For Thornton, Sir Henry is to pay 2,000*l.* at once, and 3,936*l.* more in two instalments on given dates. The indenture to be drawn up, "like Mr. Dutton's," *mutatis mutandis*, Sir William Fleetwood to join in the assurance with Sir David Foulis, and Sir Henry and his son to give bond in 6,000*l.* for performance of covenants.

For Cookold, Sir Henry is to pay 2,320*l.* to Sir David, who with his wife is to assure to Sir Henry and his heirs all the capital messuages and other lands in Cookold lately purchased of the Davylls. With provisoes concerning statutes and recognizances of Mr. Street, Sir Edwin Sands, and Mr. Dutton.

Sir David Foulis and Sir William Fleetwood to give bond to Sir Henry Bellasis in 10,000*l.* for certain payments to Mr. Dutton.

Signed and sealed by Sir David Foulis.

*Witnesses:—*William [Lord] Eure, [Sir] William Fletewoode, Ra: Mansfeld, William Grene. 2 pp.

Annexed,

1. *Acquittance by Sir David Foulis for 1,000*l.* received from Sir Henry Bellasis, kt., by the hands of Sir Thomas his son, in part payment for the bargain touching the manor of Thornton and lands in Cockeswoud, lately purchased by Sir David Foulis and Sir William Fleetwood from William Dutton, Esq. May 7, 1608. Signed and sealed.*
2. *A like acquittance for a second sum of 1,000*l.*, June 6, 1608.*

*With note by Sir Henry Bellasis that 800*l.* of this was paid in white money, and 200*l.* in gold money carried up by him.*

EDMUND, LORD SHEFFIELD, to SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX,
of Walton, Knight.

1608[-9], February 24. Court at Whitehall.—Appointing him vice-president of the Council of the North, during his own unavoidable detention in London “about the business of that government.”*

With postscript stating that it is not usual for any to supply this place whose wives are recusants, but that his good opinion of Sir Thomas, and hope of his “now freedom from that sect,” will not suffer the admission of this bar to his employment. *Signed.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

SIR HENRY BELASSIS.

1621[-2], February 25.—Original will of Sir Henrie Belassis “sometime of Newbrough and now of the city of York, knight.” *Signed at the bottom of each page.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Witnesses:—[Sir] William Bamburgh, [Sir] T. Fairfax, Tho. Crashawe, Tho. Wilson, Jo. Jobson, Stephen Clark, Edwin Hill.

Underwritten,

Note, signed by Ursula, Lady Bellasis, wife, and Sir Thomas Belassis, son of Sir Henry, that they give their consent hereto, and promise to perform the same.

* There are two other like warrants amongst the papers, dated respectively November 13, 1614, from Whitehall, and May 23, 1616, from Lord Sheffield's lodging in St. Martin's Lane.

Annexed,

A SCHEDULE of the household stuffs, plate, &c., to be left at NEWBROUGH as heirlooms.

Twenty-eight rooms are mentioned in the list, besides chapel, hall, staircase, kitchen, porter's lodge, stables, &c. Amongst the articles enumerated are the following:—

Great Chamber. "One longe table, two liverie cubberts, eightene high stooles, fowre lowe stooles, two high chaires, two lowe chaires, one longe couch chaire, all covered with red stamell and fringed with silke. One great longe lardge carpitt of settworke with two cubbert cloathes. One paire of andyrans with fire shovell and tongs, four brasse candlesticks with scrues."

Best lodgings. One beddstead of cheyneyworke with teaster vallance. Five curtaines and coveringe of crimson damaske laid with gold lace. One highe chaire, two high stooles, two lowe stooles, with silke and gold frindge. One longe quishinge sutable to the bedd. One cubbert cloath of setwork. Hangings of tapestry worke, six peices. Two windowe curtaines of stript stuffe. One downe bedd.

Gallerie. One table with a frame. One litle rounde cheyney table. One cheyney couch bedd. One liverie cubbert. Diverse pictures and mapps. Four brasse candlesticks.

Great parlour. One drawinge table. Two liverie cubberts. One lardge carpitt of camells haire and silke. Two settworke cubbert cloathes. One paire of andyrans with copper knops and fire shovell and tongs.

Chaple. One table with falling leaves, one forme, one paire of organs sett upon a cubbert, one settworke carpet of camells haire, one long quishinge.

Dyninge chamber. One drawinge table. One lowe cheyney table. One liverie cubbert. One faire carpitt of needleworke. Five quishings with armes. One damaske chaire with two backe stooles. Two longe formes. Five hangings of tapestry worke with armes.

Nursery. Two high bedsteads.

Stair case. One candlestick. One rainedear heade full of candlesticks.

Hall. One heade with candlesticks and three candlesticks besides with scrues. One paire of iron andyrans with fire shovell, tongs and por.* Thre long tables. Twoe wainscott formes. One halfe rounde table in the windowe. Thre longe settels beyonde the tables.

In the great chist in the dyninge chamber. One canopie of cloath of gold, blewe and redd, with thre curtaines of blewe taffatie. One redd velvit canopie with silk frindge and scotch plad curtaines.

* Old North-country word for poker.

PLATE.

Double quilt plaite. One faire basen and ewer. Two liverie potts. Three longe bowles with a cover. Thre rounde bowles with a cover. One faire double salt with a cover, standing upon pillars. One high pounced salt with a cover. One trencher salt. Thre spones. One great bowle with a cover with the Balassys armes.

Parcell quilt plait. One basen and ewer.

Plaine plaite. Two potts of Hambrough fashion. One faire table voyder. One double salt upon pillars. Twelve apostles spoones. Sixe candlesticks. One paire of snuffers.

Kytchinge plaite. One chafindish. One dosen of silver plaits.

"All the armor in or about my house at Newbroughe. All the bookes in my studdie there."

A great number of bedsteads and 23 feather beds are in the list. A few of the bedrooms have lists somewhat like that of the "great chamber" given above, but in others nothing is mentioned beyond the bedstead and bed. Amongst the hangings and coverings enumerated are cloth of bodkin, mock cloth of silver, sarcenet, black velvet fringed with russet silk and green say with gold knops. *Eight sheets, each of them being signed by Sir Henry at the foot.*

— to [the PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTH.]

[temp. James I.]—I make bold to put your lordship in mind of the cause of the northern baronets, lately debated before your lordships in the Councell Chamber at York, "in point of precedency before the King's feed counsellors," which then seemed to be clear to your lordships for the baronets, by the express words of the King's grants to them. Your lordships would not, however, determine anything, because his Majesty had formerly "thought the lawyers were of such necessity for their advice in law to sit near the President, as at the sittings of the Council for matters of judicature only, these feed counsellors should have place before the baronets," although, in the commission, the baronets are before the lawyers. Now, seeing that the baronets have not their place gratis, "but did contract for a settled right upon such an overvalued consideration of service as was never given by subjects to any prince of this kingdom or any other, for the like"; that they are always placed next the younger sons of barons (who still enjoy their precedency over the lawyers), and that there are only two baronets of the Council, "and therefore cannot much depress the feed counsellors in their sittings by the interposition of one single person betwixt the President and them," they pray rather to be put from the Council than to serve the King to his prejudice and their own dishonours. 1½ pp.

MANOR OF MACCLESFIELD.

[temp. James I.]—Judgment in a variance concerning a parcel of land called Ridge Hill, part of the commons or wastes of Sutton and Wincle, in the manor of Macclesfield, which has been used by the inhabitants and dwellers thereabout "for a bowling place and a place of conference," but to which Humfrey Davenport of Sutton, esquire, and Peter Leghe of Ridge, esquire, lay claim. It is ordered that the eight men of Sutton and Wincle, chosen for the portioning of the said commons, are to allot to the said Mr. Davenport and Mr. Leghe convenient places upon the hill where they can get stone at their pleasure, and that the residue of the hill shall be left open and unenclosed, but that as much more land shall be appointed to Mr. Leghe on some other part of the commons as his "pretended part" of Ridge Hill amounts unto. *Signed, Urian Legh. 1 sheet.*

UPPER SILTON.

1627, June 4.—Certificate by "ancient tenants and freeholders" of the perambulation of the boundaries of Mr. Thomas Lepton's common belonging to the town of Upper Silton, by way of the Thrushe pool, Sherwood Leape, a round hill called the North end of the Hoppings, a hill near the Beare pool, a rigg called Wood Howe, a long stone near Motherdale Head, the nine boundary stones upon the "granid" moor, a place called the Pottikeld Sike, and so to the High Street at the going up of Hambleton End; down a green way leading to the Low "granyd" Moor, to Whetstone well, and along the rigg to Knypes Coate, all which are the true and just boundaries of the common. They certify also that they have heard it reported by John Todd and Robert Bauderstone that the nine stones aforementioned divided the bounders of three lords, three of them belonging to the Bishop of Durham, three to the lord of Thimbleby and three to the lord of Upper Silton. *Fourteen signatures, of which ten are by mark. 1½ pp.*

SIR THOMAS POSTHUMUS HOBY TO LORD FAWCONBRIDGE.

1630, September 20. Hacknes.—I send you the information received from the overseers of the poor of Thriske, which is no more than I told your lordship and Mr. Frankland (when I attended you there) I feared would hinder our proceedings for the poor. But if the overseers cannot lawfully distrain, some other course must be taken to enforce payment of the assessments, "in respect of the penalty mentioned in the statute made for the relief of the poor, 43 Eliz., cap. 2." I think you and the rest of the justices should send for the refusers, and if they continue obstinate, bind them over to appear at the next quarter sessions, when they would be enforced to pay, "because, although they may allege that they are over-sessed, yet can they not allege for a just excuse, that they are sessed without authority." 1 p.

CHARLES I. to THOMAS, LORD VISCOUNT FAIRFAXE [of Gilling].

1640, September 8.—Warrant to Lord Fairfax to raise as many volunteers as possibly he can (as of his good affection and zeal he has offered) to serve as dragoons in the present expedition, under Colonel Arthur Aston. *Sign manual. Seal impressed.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

COMMITTEE FOR ADVANCE OF MONEY.

1650 [-51], March 12. Haberdashers' Hall, London.—Order, in the case of Henry Bellasis, concerning the lease of the tythes of Coxwold from the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. *See Calendar of this Committee, Vol. I., p. 421.*

COMMITTEE FOR COMPOUNDING.

1658, September 1.—Order for discharge of the sequestration on Thomas, Lord Faulconbridge's, estate, upon Mr. Reading's report in favour of Lord Faulconbridge's petition. *Four signatures.*
 1 p. [See his case in the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding, Vol. II., p. 966-8.*]

Enclosing,

Report by John Reading, stating that the sequestration was for the recusancy of his grandfather, "the old Lord Faulconbridge," who died on the 18th of April last, and that by the deposition of Charles Bellasis it appears that the present Lord Faulconbridge is a protestant, attends church, receives the communion, keeps a constant chaplain in his house and "uses prayers twice every day according to the protestant religion." Emanuel Huenham, John Earle and James Moore have deposed to the same effect. August 11, 1658. Copy certified by T. Bayley. 8 pp.

LADY MARY CROMWELL.

1657 [-8], March 15.—Acknowledgment by Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg, of the receipt (by the hands of Nathaniel Waterhouse, esquire) of 15,000*l.* from his Highness, Oliver, Lord Protector, being the full marriage portion of the Lady Mary his wife, third daughter of his said Highness. *Witnesses:—Nat. Waterhouse, John Clayton, W. Wickham, William Meux, Will. Pulforde. Signed. Parchment. Pendant Seal.*

GEORGE MONCK to THOMAS, LORD VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG.

1660, April 23. St. James'.—Commission from General Monck, Captain General and Commander in Chief, &c., "by virtue of the power and authority to me given by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England," to Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg, to be colonel of the regiment of horse late Col. Sir Arthur Hesilrige's and captain of a troop therein. *Signed. Parchment.*

1660, May 22. Cockpit.—A like commission, but "by virtue of the power and authority to me given by his most excellent Majesty, Charles the Second," to Lord Fauconberg, to be colonel of "a regiment of horse, and captain of a troop in the same." *Signed. Parchment.*

1660, July 12. Cockpit.—A like commission, from George, Duke of Albemarle [*all his titles and offices set out*] for Lord Fauconberg to be colonel of the Duke of York's regiment of horse, and captain of a troop in the same. *Signed, "Albemarle." Parchment.*

GENTLEMEN of CO. DURHAM.

1660, November 3. Durham.—List of the gentlemen of the county charged with such horses and riders as were mustered before Viscount Falconberge, Lord Lieutenant of the county, on this date.

DARLINGTON WARD.—Sir William Darcey, Sir Henry Vane, Sir Francis Bowes, Sir George Vane, knights. Anthony Byerley, Christofer Hall, Cuthbert Carr, Richard Lilburne, Robert Eden, Francis Wren, heirs of Thomas Bowes, Nich. Chaytor and Mrs. Killinghall, Mr. Penington, Allen Bellingham, Robert Shaftoe, Tho. Fetherstonhalgh, William Kennett, Jo. Jennyson, esquires.

STOCKTON WARD.—The Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Thomas Davison, knight, William Bellassis, Christofer Fulthorpe, Nich. Frevyle, Rowland Place, esquires, Sir Edward Cropley, knight, Anthony Fewler, Anthony Gibson, William Scurfield, gentlemen.

CHESTER WARD.—Sir Richard Tempest, Sir Thos. Liddell, baronets, Sir Jq. Jackson, knight, Jo. Hilton, William Riddell, Edward Smyth, James Clavering, Tobyas Dudley, Geo. Selby, esquires; Mrs. Eliz. Hall.

EASINGTON WARD.—Viscount Lumley; Sir John Conyers, Sir Nich. Cole, baronets; Henry Lampton, Gerard Salvyn, Col. John Tempest and John Heath, Cuthbert Collingwoode, Thos. Shadforth, Geo. and Thos. Lilburne, Gilbert Marshall, esquires; the Lady Bellassis and Ra. Davison, esquire; Thos. Maior, gent., Dr. Barwick, Dean of Durham, Dr. Jos. Cradocke. With the name of the horseman furnished by each, and the colour of his horse. 1½ pp.

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM to the POSTMASTER OF BURREBRIDGE.

1661, November 6.—Requiring him to permit John Raggett, provost marshal, to open and search all packets, and to break open and peruse all such letters as shall be directed to those whose names are subscribed below, there being "very dangerous plots and designs contrived by several persons disaffected to his Majesty." *Signed. ¾ p.*

Underwritten:

Major George Smithson.
Colonel Lascells.
Captain Thomas Lascells.
Captain George Robinson.
Mr. James Danby.
Mr. Thomas Harrison.
Sir William Asscough.
Mr. Robert Waters.
Mr. Ralph Rymor.
One Ourd of Cowsby, a minister.
Mr. Jameson of Ogerby.
Mr. Matthew Beckwith.
Captain Nicholas Conyers, senior.

GILBERT, BISHOP OF LONDON, to THOMAS, VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG,
and MARY, his wife.

1661 [-2], February 24.—License to themselves (on certificate that eating much fish is harmful to their health) and to such of their family as are in a state of health to require it, as also to eight others who may be guests at his Lordship's table, to eat flesh during lent, provided that they make the payments usual in such cases to the poor-box of the parish. *Signed. Latin.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

JOHN HOLLYS.

1662, July 19. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Examination of John Hollys, late of Berwick upon Tweed, taken before Sir John Marley, Mayor.

Was a corporal of foot in Sir Arthur Haslerigg's regiment, under Capt. Henry Mason and Capt. William Elmes, and later, sergeant in Lord Widdrington's own company. After the disbanding, served as a common soldier in Col. Hebborn's company, was disbanded from it before Christmas last and came to this town with his wife and child. Has been to divers places [enumerated] and amongst others to Marin Grange, to Colonel Major, who gave him a letter for Capt. Love of Tynemouth Castle, about getting him a place in the said Castle, and also letters to one Anne Wheatley of this town, and Christopher Ord of Berwick, and one to Mrs. Love from her sister, Col. Major's wife.

Knows nothing of an intended general rising in England and Scotland on August 28th next; and is not an anabaptist, but "a true adherent and protestant of the Church of England." Has taken the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and always goes to hear divine service. 2 pp.

SIR T. ING[RAM] to LORD FAUCONBERG at Newbrough.

[1662^o] July 23.—"My dear signor, I received your public and private letter together. The first I showed the Chancellor, the King being at sea, expecting his mother. They were in a great storm, the Duke of York was miraculously saved from

* For date, see Pepys' Diary

casting away. Lord Sandwich, Crofts and some others are not yet heard of. One ship they saw cast away, but it was not that they were in. There are many alarms of designs from many places as well as yours, but I can see but little ground to fear anything, for no interested person will engage, and for the giddy commons, they'll stir but to their destruction. My Lord Chancellor told me he had writ to you at large of all things, and your uncle was to bring down a commission for swearing you there, so that you need not come up; but you did ill to write the Chancellor about the bill of Corporations, for he thinks its thought he is the cause of the delay of it. He says very good things of you and believes very well of you. You long since writ to me about a house. At last I have found one, very pleasing to me because in the Dean's yard. To be short, its a church lease, newly renewed for forty years. He'll sell his lease and seems positive for a thousand pounds; but forty shillings rent to be paid out. Its very near as good as inheritance, for every thirty years it may be renewed for a hundred pounds at most. I believe it will come for nine hundred pounds and then I am sure its cheap. A little charge will make it an excellent house. There is a dining room, a good lodging room, an inner room to it, a gallery much better than mine, three good closets all of one floor, and at the end of the gallery, down two steps, into two or three warm little rooms for yourselves to lie in, and seven rooms over these for servants; a stable for six horses and two coach-houses . . . It is convenient for parliament and Court, and most of all to me, in having you so near me." Your sister Frankland has been very ill but is better. She is now at your uncle's, keeping his wife company. He went down on Tuesday last and will be at Hull the next week. 1 p.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to LORD FAUCONBERG, Lord Lieutenant
of the North Riding.

1662, December 31. Whitehall.—Desiring him without further delay to send up a return of the yearly value of every peer's estate in his lieutenancy, in order to their assessment for the Militia. *Copy in letter-book.* 2 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1662[-3], February 28. Whitehall.—Acknowledging his returns and sending the charge of horses laid in accordance therewith. His lordship is to take care that they may be in readiness upon all occasions for his Majesty's service. The Bishop's estates (if any) are to be assessed by his lordship and his deputies. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

The enclosure:—

A list of the yearly value of the estates of the peers in the North Riding of the county of York, together with the number of horses assessed upon each of them.

<i>Duke of Buckingham, value per an.,</i>	2,800 <i>l.</i>	4 horses
<i>Marquis of Newcastle</i> ...	650 <i>l.</i>	1 "
<i>Earl of Northumberland</i> ...	800 <i>l.</i>	1 "
<i>Earl of Mulgrave</i> ...	840 <i>l.</i>	1 "
<i>Earl Rivers</i> ...	1,400 <i>l.</i>	2 "
<i>Lady Monmouth</i> ...	400 <i>l.</i>	half a horse
<i>Earl of Carlisle</i> ...	1,050 <i>l.</i>	2 horses
<i>Earl of Elgin</i> ...	2,900 <i>l.</i>	5 "
<i>Visc. Fauconberge</i> ...	2,400 <i>l.</i>	4 "
<i>Lord Darcy</i> ...	1,600 <i>l.</i>	3 "
<i>Lord Wharton</i> ...	600 <i>l.</i>	1 "
<i>Lord Cornwalleis</i> ...	800 <i>l.</i>	1 "

Copy in letter-book. 1 p.

THE KING to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1664, December 14. Court at Whitehall.—Ordering him to require from the sheriffs and officers of the militia tax an account of the moneys; and also to receive from them the surplus and send it to the Governor of Kingston upon Hull. With directions concerning the militia for the ensuing year. *Copy in letter-book, 5 pp. A similar letter, sent to divers other Lords-Lieutenant, is amongst the State Papers (S.P. Dom. Chas. II., Entry book 20, p. 42), but dated Dec. 80.*

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1665, May 6. Cockpit.—Stating that the King wishes the monthly assessment for his Riding to be delivered into the custody of Sir Jordan Crosland, governor of Scarborough castle. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

SIR PHILIP WARWICK.

1665, May 16.—Agreement by Henry, Earl of St. Albans, that Sir Philip Warwick shall have the parcel of ground in St. James' fields, in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields, abutting upon the intended "Pyatza" on the east, and on Charles Street on the south, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, on condition that he shall, within two years, build upon it a "byatza" house uniform with the design agreed upon and appointed by Sir John Dynham, his Majesty's Surveyor-general of the Works, and shall also pay the charges for the making of sewers and the paving of half the streets. *Copy certified by Fras. Williamson. 1 p.*

LORD ARLINGTON to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG.

1665, July 28. Portsmouth.—"His Royal Highness by his Majesty's command removing northwards, to make some small residence at York, as well to keep the court there in this sickly time as to secure the peace of those parts," you are to acquaint him with all matters of moment, to attend him if he should pass into any parts of your lieutenancy, and to render him all the honour due to his birth.

"The King is passing a few days here, giving order to some things for the security of this important place, which being dispatched, he will return immediately to Salisbury, where the Queen arrives to-morrow night, and whither your lordship may please to direct your letters to me." *Copy in letter-book.* 2 pp.

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of co. York.

1665, August 14. York.—Warrant to apprehend certain persons, suspected of turbulent and seditious practices and designs against his Majesty's government. *Signed.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

Enclosing,

List of persons to be secured in the North Riding, viz.—

Lieut. Col. Pounder of Hounsby.

Capt. Thomas Lassells of Montgrace.

Major Stringer, Cornet Hugerton.

Mr. John Dent of Kirby.

Cornet Cooke, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Mathew Beckwith.

Cornet Bankes [noted "escaped"], Curter and Dowson, in or about Stokesley.

Capt. Robinson, Morley and Hubbock, Boroby and about Thurske.

Watson and Dobson, in Whitby and about the dales.

Spencer, Atkinson, Beckwith, in Askrigg and those dales.

Capt. Carter, Capt. Best and Parkinson, in North Allertonshire.

Cornet Walter Merry, Parker, Rimer's man. 1 p.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1665, September 7. York.—Understands that the monthly assessment money for the North Riding has not yet be sent to Scarborough, and desires that it may be conveyed to the said Castle without more delay. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

WILLIAM COVENTRY to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1665, September 21. York.—His Royal Highness, being attended by the Duke of Buckingham, Viscount Fauconberg and Sir Francis Cobb, knight, high sheriff of the County, has directed that "the persons of such seditious preachers as now are or should suddenly be taken into custody be kept in restraint, and only such of the officers of the late army whose principles or behaviour give most eminent cause to suspect their inclinations to disturb his Majesty's government;" that all others now in custody be released on giving security for good behaviour, but that the undermentioned be enlarged only on strict enquiry and assurance of their peaceful inclinations if not of their good affections to his Majesty's government, and then but on security, viz.:—Mr. Henry Darley, Cornet Cooke, Capt. George Robinson, Walter Merrey, Mr. John Dent, Capt. Thom. Lassells, Capt. James Best. And that Major Strangways, Mr. Oard and Mr. Doncanson be secured.

If any others, in prison be found to be of more dangerous principles than his Royal Highness has understood, they are to continue in custody; others (except Mr. Marsden) being left wholly to the Lord Lieutenant or his deputies to dispose of as they shall see cause. *Copy in letter-book. 2 pp.*

WILLIAM COVENTRY to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1665, December 23. Oxford.—I am glad to hear that your lordship's lieutenancy continues so free from the alarms which the West Riding has received. I should have been very glad to have served you in your generous proposals about Dent, but his Royal Highness being now back again with the King, thinks better that all orders should come from his Majesty as formerly; wherefore I conceive it may be better for you to write to Lord Arlington. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1665, December 23. Oxford.—To the same purport as the preceding. States that Lord Fretchville has "fetched" several prisoners, whose examinations are now expected. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

WILLIAM MORICE to LORD ARLINGTON.

1665[-6], January 4. Oxford.—Sending the King's orders that Thomas Strangways, Esq. (now prisoner at Scarborough Castle) is to be set at liberty on good security. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1665[-6], January 16. Cockpit.—Thanks him for his letter of the 18th, but cannot think any great design is in hand, as all is quiet in their parts. He will do well, however, to see that such as endeavour to make insurrection are punished. Lord Fretcheville has also sent him an account of the business. Is very glad that none in the North Riding were "nominated" concerning the Hollanders that were upon the coast, which now are gone again and lie before Ostend. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1665[-6], January 20. Oxford.—Acknowledges his lordship's of the 8th and 18th, giving an account of the unsuccessful examination of the prisoners. Has not yet pressed the King to declare his resolution thereupon, as the Chancellor is out of town, but will not fail to send it when he next writes. Is glad to find that his lordship is coming into their parts. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

KING CHARLES II. to JOHN [*sic*] VISCOUNT FALCONBERGE,
Lieutenant of the North Riding, co. York.

1666, July 2. Court at Whitehall.—Warrant to deliver what remains over of the militia money in his lieutenancy without delay to Sir Stephen Fox, paymaster (at his lodging at Whitehall or elsewhere) for the payment of three regiments of horse to be raised and listed under the command of the Earls of Lindsey, Northampton and Cleveland for defence of the kingdom against the possible landing of the enemy; it being resolved in Council that the charge of those regiments ought to be defrayed out of the moneys granted to him by Act of Parliament from the several counties for the Militia. *Sign manual. Countersigned by Arlington. 1½ pp.*

DEFENCE OF YORKSHIRE.

1666, July 5. York.—At a general meeting of the deputy-lieutenants of the West Riding, in the presence of his grace the Duke of Buckingham and Sir Francis Cobb, high sheriff, it has been resolved that in this time of danger of invasion by the French and Dutch, 2,000*l.* shall be raised by voluntary contribution, for the provision of arms and ammunition and furnishing of a magazine.* *Copy. ½ p.*

1666, July 6. York.—Order to the Chief Constables of the wapentake of Staincliff and Ewerosse, in the West Riding, to issue warrants to the petty constables and one or more of the ablest inhabitants of each town in their division for the raising of 888*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being their proportion of the 2,000*l.* for furnishing a magazine. *Unsigned. Copy. 1 p.*

[DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS of co. YORK] to the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

1666, July 7. York.—Praying him to represent to the King the necessity of having the trained bands of horse and foot drawn up in a body for a month's time, that so they may be better fitted and disciplined for service in case of invasion; the charge whereof will be advanced by the country. *Copy. ½ p.*

[THE SAME] to THE SAME.

[1666, July? York].—Having made enquiry into the state of the West Riding, they find that they have hearts and hands enough in readiness, but want arms and ammunition, not having provision of war sufficient for three hundred men. If his Majesty would be pleased to send down two thousand horse arms and five thousand foot arms (or more if they can be spared) they would soon make it appear that this country shall be as forward for his Majesty's service as it was formerly in the assistance of his father. There is no place in the northern parts where numbers of men "can be so conveniently drawn and rendezvoused together in case of sudden danger as this city of York." *1 p.*

* This and the five following papers appear, from an endorsement, to have been copies made for Lord Fauconberg.

[DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS of CO. YORK] to the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

[1666, July.]—"May it please your Grace, it is so great a trouble to us, in this emergency of danger, to hear that the money in the Sheriff's hands is sent for from us, when we know the want of arms and ammunition to be so great that we were contriving how to raise such an additional supply as together with those moneys we did but hope would serve to put this country into a necessary posture of defence, that we cannot but humbly request your Grace to recommend our earnest desires to his Majesty, beseeching him that he would be pleased to leave that small stock amongst us for our preservation." *Draft and copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

The DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM to the CHIEF CONSTABLES of the Wapentake of ———.

[1666, July ?]—Being commanded by his Majesty to put the West Riding into the best posture of defence possible against the great preparations of their enemies, he requires them to cause the beacons to be watched, and provided with sufficient combustible matter to blaze for the space of twelve hours. And upon the firing of the same, all men between the ages of sixteen and sixty are to appear with their arms at an appointed place, where they will find one of the deputy-lieutenants ready to conduct such as are of the ablest bodies and can be best spared, with power to dismiss the rest.

The petty constables are within seven days to send in lists of every householder and his arms, to be forthwith forwarded to himself at York. *Copy.* 1 p.

LORD ARLINGTON to VISCOUNT FALCONBRIDGE, at Richmond in Yorkshire.

1666, July 19. Whitehall.—"I should have sooner acknowledged your Lordship's of the 6th, to let you know how well satisfied his Majesty was with the good representation of your Militia, and your particular offer of service to him, which I hope he will not have occasion to make use of. In his late public letters to you he called for the militia-money, of which there is great need here, and therefore your lordship must make it your care to suppress all exceptions against the removal of it, since it is practiced throughout all England, though not much to their satisfaction.

"I hope a good success at sea will remove this and all other exceptions. God send it us. Our fleet set sail to-day, and may possibly engage the enemy to-morrow." *Signed.* 1 p.

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAULCONBRIDGE.

1666, September 11. Whitehall.—"I have received your lordship's of the 9th, signifying your knowledge of the sad accident befallen this city by the late fire, for the relation of which I must refer your Lordship to the printed narrative, wherein you will find the little cause we had to suspect that there was anything

more than the heavy hand of God in it. Accordingly, 'tis his Majesty's pleasure that your lordship, without delay, send the train bands all to their homes." *Signed.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

JOHN, LORD BALASTAN, to his nephew, VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG, at Newbrough.

[1666?] October 16. Hull.—"Mon cher signor," I thank you for your letter and your kind invitation, which "had been prevented by my waiting of you, had not my condition after so great a loss confined me to more melancholy entertainments, mingled with business unavoidable; the plot against this garrison, which I hinted to you in my last, by several letters from the General and Secretary, employing me in search of more persons than Bradshaw and his complices, who I have secured. They say again, he was to have gathered the discontented people in your province. For the militia, I shall (as poorer) have a lower reduction than you, yet hope the foot will reach a regiment, which I give Mr. Wharton. The horse, three troops, Sir Francis Boynton, Sir Ro. Hylyard and Sir Philip Moncton." The warrants and commissions are now preparing in London.

I would gladly have discourse with you, and explain the unkindness which you apprehend in me. The particulars are too long to tell you now, but "it was a very unkind mistake to believe me the least faulty" in my affection and friendship for you. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG.

1667, June 11. Court at Whitehall.—"Whereas the present state of affairs may require the speedy calling together of the forces in the several counties in order to the securing of the kingdom from foreign invasion, the enemy already appearing with a fleet of ships upon the coast," his lordship is desired to give speedy warning for all the horse and foot in his lieutenancy to be ready to march at short notice to such place as shall be ordered, to oppose the enemy, if he should attempt to land. His Majesty is pleased to signify that during their term of service, they shall be in his pay, like the rest of his forces, but notice is to be taken that even if they have "been formerly in actual service for a month or more" they are yet to appear now in person (according to the Act entitled "An Act for ordering the forces in the several counties of this kingdom"), and for the easing of his Majesty's charge, all diligence is to be used in raising the moneys for furnishing ammunition, &c., and in exacting fines from defaulters. *Signed by* Dorchester, Clifford, Ashley, Arlington, Lauderdale, and eight others. 1 p.

With postscript by Sir Richard Browne, Clerk of the Council, stating that since the above was written, it has been found that his lordship, amongst other Lords Lieutenant, has failed to send up a return of the troops and companies of militia under his charge, and requesting him to do so without fail by the next post, and to express therein as many of the commission officers' names as he can by that time ascertain.

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1667, June 18. Whitehall.—His Majesty desires him to raise with all speed a troop of horse (by virtue of the commission herewith sent [*wanting*]) consisting of eighty men, including officers, and to certify their place of rendezvous, as a commissary will be sent to muster them, and receive them into his Majesty's pay, when they shall amount to the number of thirty. *Signed.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

SIR THOMAS GOWER to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG, at Newbrough.

1667, June 18.—“I hate ill news above all things, and next, to repeat it; but it is fit your Lordship knew that the Dutch fleet, after they had beaten down the fort at Sheerness, by the advantage of a strong easterly gale and a spring tide, broke the chain at Chatham, are possessed of the *Royal Charles*, burnt the *Unity*, *Mathias*, *St. Paul* and two others (whose name I have forgot). Here they are in hopes that the rest will be saved, but I am Thomas, and see no reason to believe that they, being within the chain, should not, at the next flood, fire the other ten, as well as those. The Duke of Alb[emarle] was there, with men sufficient, but had neither fire-ships, planks for platforms, tools to work, or powder to maintain the fight. The castles at Upnor and the opposite bank were turned into store-houses and nothing for defence raised in their stead. For my part, I know not why, with the like wind, they may not do the like in the Thames, and come as near the bridge at London as they did at Rochester.

A packet was taken near Calais by C. Kenten (a privateer) wherein is plain demonstration that the French cheat, abuse the King, dissemble in the whole, and treat without intencion of peace. All knowing persons expect (now this hath thus happened) that their army near Dunquerque shall be soon landed here.

I am afraid to ask news, and weary with writing this.

Postscript.—“I am told that advertisement was given of this design twelve weeks since, but not believed, and provision as you have heard.” *Seal of arms.* 1 p.

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1667, June 20. Whitehall.—Stating that his Majesty has made it a rule to give no more commissions to quarter-masters, that they may be observant to their captains, and also that he has forgotten to ask the King concerning Lieutenant Littleton's obeying his lordship's orders, but calls to mind very well “that his Majesty formerly directed all officers of his standing troops should obey the Lord Lieutenant's orders whilst they are in his lieutenancy.” *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1667, June 25. Cockpit.—I have received yours of the 22nd and think you do very well not to trouble the militia foot more than your needs must. I will send a commissary to muster your troop at Easingwoud on July 2. There is to be a quarter-master

for each troop, but without commission, so that "the captains putting them in may put them out (upon misdemeanour) when they please, as the French fashion is." I send you an order to the Commissioners of the Ordnance for arms for your troop. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

KING CHARLES II. to THOMAS, VISCOUNT FALCONBERGH.

1667, June 28. Court at Whitehall.—Desiring him to dispose all loyal subjects within his lieutenancy to assist, by way of loan, in this exigency, when the insolent spirit of their enemies "hath prevailed so far with them as to make an invasion" of the kingdom. *Sign manual. Countersigned by Arlington.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*See Calendar S.P. Dom., Chas. II. for 1667, p. 240.*]

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1667, June 29. Cockpit.—Is sorry that his lordship has not sooner got the order for reducing his troop.

Money is so short at present that it would not hold out to keep the numbers up to fifty. As to Major Thomas Strangeways, he never knew any of that name to be honest to the King's interest, and therefore advises his lordship to get some other officer. Lord Berkeley, Sir John Duncombe, and some others are the Commissioners for the Ordnance, and will give orders, if applied to, for the supply of arms. Has 100*l.* in hand upon account for his lordship's troop, but it not to be paid to the men until they are complete. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1667, July 2. Cockpit.—Desiring him, as soon as his troop is mustered and ready, to march it to Whitby. Sir George Saville's troop is to quarter at Burlington, and Sir Thomas Slingsbys' at Scarborough. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1667, July 8. Cockpit.—Repeats the statement concerning the disposition of the Yorkshire troops, which he hopes will serve to guard the coast. Captain Darcy's troop is ordered to Yarmouth, and cannot be spared for Yorkshire. As to the precedency of the new troops there can be no dispute, there being but one of those at a place. The old troops of the King's regiment of horse, under the Earl of Oxford, will, without doubt, take place of the new ones, and the King has already decided the precedency of some of these latter, but not of all. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1667, July 11. Whitehall.—Sending a letter from his Majesty concerning the militia money at Scarborough in this present dearth of money, and assuring his lordship that he will do the King a very acceptable service if he will see his orders speedily and effectually complied with. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

The enclosure :—

The King to Lord Fauconberg. Repeating his former orders concerning the militia money now in the hands of Sir Jordan Crosland, Governor of Scarborough, and desiring that it be paid to Sir Stephen Fox without delay. July 11, 1667. 1 p. [Calendared S.P. Dom., Chas. II., Volume for 1667, p. 286.]

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

[1667, July].—Acknowledges his lordship's letter of the 16th certifying his readiness to deliver up the militia money, and states his Majesty's approval of the dismissal of the troops after their month's service, supposing that with the same willingness they will be called together again if the country be in danger, for which reason his lordship's attendance in parliament is dispensed with until there is some further news from Breda. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1667, September 7. Cockpit.—“I received your lordship's letter and showed it to the King when Sir Thomas Ingram was by. Concerning your desire of being employed in his Majesty's service, his Majesty's answer to me was that money is scarce at this time, and that my lord of St Albans did supply that place, but that upon a fit occasion and opportunity, his Majesty would be mindful of you.” *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

SIR EDWARD WALKER, Clerk of the Council, to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1667, October 1. Whithall.—Desiring him to return to his Majesty's Council the causes why Cornets Cooke and Walter Merry were committed prisoners in York by his lordship's orders. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

1667, October 25. Court at Whitehall.—Present, his Majesty, the Duke of York and twenty others. Requiring Lord Fauconberg to take security in 200*l.* of Captain George Robinson, Cornet Cooke and Cornet Merry, and then release them. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

SIR THOMAS GOWER to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG at Newbrough.

1669, May 21. Westminster.—Since coming up, I have seen Sir P. H[oneywood?] who assures me that he never mentioned a syllable of our discourse.

“The party is gone,† full of doubts and fears, and I am told this morn hath since endured a tempest which hath driven them back to Yarmouth. Affairs here are much in the same posture as when you left the town, only there is alteration in one conjecture, for then it was thought the Parliament should not meet

* See p. 122 above.

† Probably the Countess of Carlisle. See *S.P. Dom. Chas. II., Calendar for 1669, p. 381.*

at the time to which it was prorogued, but now I hear not any make doubt of it; nay, reasons are given (if reason prevail in that particular) why it must or ought to meet. I will say nothing of the Queen's being with child, for I am sure you have heard of it upon the first report, but now those who only were glad to hear others of that opinion do believe it, because yesterday (the very time wherein 'tis said she miscarried before) she was very ill, so as they who were about her doubted the like misfortune. The King was very sad, but this day she is better, the fears over, doubt taken away and hope confirmed. H. Killigrew is also better this morn, so as the Countess* (if he continue thus) may leave her retreat and appear again.

But it is possible you have not heard of the disaster of the Earl of Anglesey this day. His coach being stopped in the street, Major Scott came to him, told him he had received injuries from him of a high nature, that he must come out and fight. The Earl answered he was no swordman, professed it not, he might seek another way of remedy. Major Scott replied his power was too great in those ways; he would take that where there was more equality; in short, pulled him out of the coach, and with a boisterous cudgel beat him in an extraordinary manner. Sober men look upon it as the action deserves; others make sport at it. I am sorry I have no better to tell you than such things, which are a scandal to the government at home, and others shameful abroad; for one of the King's ships in the Levant commanded three French to strike; upon refusal the captain† shot a gun; they answered with broadsides, killed seven of his men, and in conclusion he struck sail. God send better news. 1 p.

Lord Arlington to Lord Fauconberg.

1669, August [10]. London.—“I found his Majesty so well prepared to gratify your lordship's desire to serve him in the embassy designed for Venice, that there needed none of my offices on your behalf, which I should willingly have afforded you.

“I have promised Mr. Dorrington [Dodington] son, to Sir Francis Dorrington, a gentleman that hath faithfully served and suffered in the royal cause, to acquaint your lordship that his Majesty hath designed him for secretary of your embassy. . . . He is very capable of serving you in it, being a very good linguist, and besides, a very ingenious gentleman of fine parts.” *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

J. Dodington to Lord Fauconberg.

1669, August 10.—It is my misfortune not to be known to your lordship, but I owe you all the services of my life on account of gratitude to my noble Lord Bellasyse, from whom I have received obligations never to be forgotten.

* Of Shrewsbury.

† Captain Hubbard, of the *Milford*.

I have presumed to throw myself at your lordship's feet, and to make known to you the great ambition I have of going as secretary to your embassy, his Majesty having been pleased to confirm a former promise on this behalf and my Lord Arlington informing me that he intends this post to signify so much to you, and to make some mention of my unworthy self in his letter. It would be vanity in me to say that I am fully capacitated for such an employment, but I shall bring to it "an humble, studious heart and a mind desirous of being instructed and improved under you." If you could "dispense with my absence" for a few days, I had a purpose to go down into Somersetshire, "to settle some small concerns of a poor fortune and a numerous family . . . but as for that, I give up myself to your lordship's disposal." Sir Thomas Strickland has had generosity enough to promise to speak to you on my behalf. *Copy in letter-book. 2 pp.*

J. DODINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1669, August 19. [London.]—I humbly thank your lordship for the honour of your letter. As to my employment in your embassy, his Majesty was pleased long since to design me for it and on the day he ordered Lord Arlington to write to you, told me he was not unmindful of his promise, "and gave me his hand to kiss on it, so that I am forced to become a very importunate beggar to your lordship that you will not frustrate all my hopes in this affair. I beseech you, let not my misfortune of not being known to your lordship prove the ruin of my fortune. All the world speak you to be very generous, and you cannot do a more generous act than to support a family which will always own your lordship as our preserver and patron."

Lord Arlington is ill in bed, in consequence of a hurt to one of his legs, and therefore asks me to inform you that the King begins his progress to the New Forest on Monday sennight, the 30th inst.; goes thence to Plymouth for a month, and after returning hither for two or three days' rest, intends to go to Newmarket for a week, and to be here only four or five days before parliament meets; so that your lordship will have the longer time for arranging matters for your family. Also the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have adjourned for six weeks and are all dispersed in the country, so that here is little to be done. I crave your pardon for informing you that Lord Arlington has this day said he would "so far labour my humble suit with your lordship as that you should not easily deny him." *Copy in letter-book. 2½ pp.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1669, August.]—"I do with all gratitude and humility acknowledge the honour of your letter of the 22nd. It has satisfied all my doubts and fears, and I beg your excuse that I have given you any trouble to procure myself a great deal of ease." If I do not flatter myself, Lord Arlington is much pleased with your kind acceptance of my services. He prays you to excuse his act

writing and to impute his silence to his indisposition and the multitude of affairs just before the progress. "And here I take the liberty to assure your lordship that a certain great man (whom I pray Sir Thomas Strickland to name to you, he being the same person I humbly advised to visit on your account) hath been at some distance with my Lord Arlington ever since you were named to this employment, in which his lordship hath been your real friend . . . His lordship has also commanded me to signify to you his concurrence with your lordship for the deferring of your coming hither until the first week in October, for although his Majesty at present is quite off from going to Plymouth, and pretends to stay out but three or four and twenty days, yet nobody knows how he may dispose of himself when once abroad and in motion, so that his lordship takes it for granted he will not return until the first or second of October. He commanded me also to acquaint your lordship that it is intended you should go hence with the soonest, for that 'tis believed there may be a treaty between the Grand Seigneur and that State this winter, and his Majesty would not lose the honour of having a minister of the place." It is not yet decided what other Courts you are to visit, besides the Court of Savoy, as we already have a Resident at Florence, but I think there may be somewhat to be done at Genoa. *Copy in letter-book. 2 pp.*

CHARLES II.

1669[-70], January 2. Palace of Westminster.—To all Kings, Princes, States and Republics, his good neighbours and friends, or their ministers. Credentials for Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Venice and the States of Italy. *Signed by the King. Seal broken off. Counter-signed by Arlington. Parchment.*

ROYAL LETTERS.

1669-70, January 2.—Credentials for Lord Fauconberg from King Charles II. to the Dukes of Savoy, Florence and Venice. *Latin.*

1669[-70], January 6.—Letters from the Duke of York to the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the State of Genoa, recommending Lord Fauconberg. *French and Latin.*

1669[-70], January 10.—Letters from King Charles to the Prince and Princess of Tuscany, and the Duchess and Princess Louise of Savoy, to the same effect. *French.*

1669[-70], January.—Letters from Queen Catherine to the Duke, Duchess and Princess Louise of Savoy, to the same effect. *French. All copies in letter-book.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR JOHN FINCH, English
Resident at Florence.

1669[-70], January 6. London.—I do not doubt but you have heard of the honour his Majesty has done me. One of my instructions is to hold correspondence with the rest of his ministers and agents abroad, in whose number it is to my great happiness to find yourself, from whose experience and friendship I hope for much aid in my negotiations. "In truth I have very particular obligations and respects for your family and name, and especially for the person of your brother, by whose kindness this will be conveyed to you."

I should be glad to hear from you at Lyons, Turin or Genoa, and especially to be informed how I may accommodate myself with a house and conveniences for my retinue during my fifteen days' stay at Florence. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, Ambassador
to the States of Holland.

1669[-70], January 7. London.—Announcing his appointment as ambassador extraordinary to the Princes of Italy, and "principally and ultimately" to the State of Venice, and expressing a hope that he may hear from Sir William, having instructions to correspond with the rest of his Majesty's ministers abroad. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to [RALPH MONTAGU] Ambassador
at Paris.

1669[-70], January 20. Dover.—Stating that he hopes to embark next day for Boulogne, and requesting that a pass may be sent there. His retinue will not exceed fifty persons, through the fault of some gentlemen who have not yet come, and for whom he does not intend to wait.

Underwritten. Note of three other letters written from Dover on January 22 and 24; viz., to Sir Richard Beling about the Queen's letters, to Lady Fitzwilliams about her son, and to Lord Richardson about his son being fallen sick of the small-pox. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1669-70, January [20-] 30. [Hague.]—Congratulates him upon his appointment and tells him that he must expect to be envied by ministers unluckily fallen into northern climates, "where men grow as dull as the air they breathe, and can talk of nothing but business." Has no news to give, save the Constable's acceptance of the projects offered him in relation to the triple Alliance, and the assurance of shortly paying the Swedes. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to MONS. COLBERT, French Ambassador
in England.

1670, [January 25.] February 4. Calais.—Thanking him for his farewell visit and for his good offices with the French King, who has sent orders for all the ambassador's retinue, goods and horses to be allowed to pass duty-free. *French. Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS at Ville
Costeretz.

1669-70, February [8.] 18. Paris.—Desiring to wait upon her, both to deliver letters from the King his Master and to testify his respect, he sends his secretary, Mr. Dodington, to obtain permission for his attendance. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1669-70, February 10. Whitehall.—I have received yours from Calais, and am glad to hear of your safe arrival there, and of your good usage in the landing of everything custom free. It was a great compliment, and I have acknowledged it to M. Colbert here.

The question concerning your behaviour to the Duke of Tuscany were easier to resolve by word of mouth than by writing. "Undoubtedly the right is yours. It will depend upon your own temper and discretion whether you will insist upon it. Angry ambassadors find easily occasions to humour themselves in all courts and prudent ones as easily the means of avoiding them." We have no news here worth sending. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

HENRIETTA ANNE, DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, February [10.] 20. Viller Costeretz.—"Vous serez ici le tres bien venu, et quoy que j'aye dit a Mr. Dodington de vous en assurer, je n'ay pas voulu manquer a vous le témoigner encore. J'orois été bien aise de ne vous avoir pas donné la peine de venir jusques icy, mais il faut, puisque c'est une chose sans remede que vous patissies pour vous acquitter des commissions que vous a donné le roy. Je vous en fais par avance compliment et vous prie de me croire votre bien bonne amie, Henriette Anne." *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to THE KING.

1670, February [15.] 25. Paris.—"Sire, I hope it may not displease your Majesty that I take the liberty to give you some account of a person so deservedly dear to you as Madame, and the rather in regard her Royal Highness told me she could not, of some days, have leisure to do it herself.

"On Saturday night I found her Highness in better humour and health than I expected, not only as being happily got rid of the Chevalier de Lorraine,* but as she told me herself, having received

* Monsieur's anger with his brother, and his abrupt departure from the court, were caused by the dismissal of this favourite.

several particular marks of this King's favour and respect to her, not only before she came with Monsieur from Court, but since, by the Princess Palatine, who returned to Court from Ville Costeretz the day before I arrived there, not without some jealousy to Monsieur, who it seems has been very unwilling that Madame's interest should appear to have any part in the accomodement. Yesterday about ten in the morning, Monsieur Colbert arrived, but without other conditions than that Monsieur was desired, and should be well received at Court. They being retired about two hours together, gave me a better opportunity than perhaps I should otherwise have had of entertaining Madame, who received the assurances I gave her of your Majesty's affection and tendresse with so great contentment as our discourse had not been ended without the coming into Madame's cabinet of Monsieur and the great minister, who immediately (before Mons. Colbert could make his compliment) told her, *je m'en ray demain au roy*, upon which relays were immediately dispatched away to carry them through this day. Monsieur's appartement being disfurnished, I am informed the King intends, by lodging with the Queen, to leave them his own chamber, designingly that Monsieur may be obliged, by a kind of necessity, to follow his example. What effect this has had, and how far the great reconciliation has prevailed *sur l'esprit de Monsieur* to draw on a second, I shall know within a day or two, being advised both by Madame and some others here by no means to omit waiting upon this King, who Madame will prepare to receive me *en particulier* only, without taking the least notice of that character with which your Majesty has been pleased to honour me." *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

This letter is not amongst the State Papers.

LORD ARLINGTON TO LORD FAUCONBERG.

1669-70, February 21.—The arrival of our express last night has made me your debtor for four letters,* the last of which brings us "the good news of Monsieur's accomodement with the King and others, and Madame's return to St. Germain." As to the stay which you desire to make at Bourbon for your health, his Majesty agrees thereto, and I hope it will do you good.

"The Parliament met in the best humour that could be, and have exceeded our expectations in their first votes for an addition of seven years more upon the wine act, which, together with the peace for one year longer, will put his Majesty at much ease." *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG TO SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD.

1670 [March 24-] April 8. Lions.—Acquainting him with the welfare of his nephew, now one of his [Lord Fauconberg's] family. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

* Copies of these four letters and many others written during his embassy are in Lord Fauconberg's letter-book, but are not calendared here, as the originals are amongst the Foreign State Papers (France, Venice and Italian States) at the Public Record Office.

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, March 31. Whitehall.—“Our attendance upon the parliament, sitting morning and afternoon till night as it hath now done for at least fifteen days past, hath made me less punctual towards my correspondents, which I hope shall serve for my excuse to your Excellency.”

As you again ask concerning your behaviour to the Duke of Tuscany, I have told his Majesty what I said to you before, and he thinks you may easily avoid dispute.

“In such cases as these, you must direct yourself by the practice of the world; as for example, every ambassador hath a right to cover in the presence of the King and Queen to whom he is sent, and yet I dare say your Excellency never saw one of them do it, but at his first and last audience, or some intervening one as solemn as either of them. . .

“I cannot end my letter without letting you know how happily the complexion of the parliament is changed since your lordship left us, they having disposed themselves to do everything to his Majesty’s mind and satisfaction. . . . About fifteen days since, his Majesty thought fit to go to the House of Lords and there declare that he would resume a custom discontinued by his late predecessors, but practised by his former, to wit, to be present himself at their debates. Accordingly he hath since put it in execution almost once every day, and with so much satisfaction to the House of Peers, that with his leave they solemnly, in a body, attended him at the Banqueting House and gave him humble thanks for his favour therein. This single one is a good evidence, among many more, that we have of the good complexion (as I said before) of our House; and the Commons’ universal approbation of it is no less of theirs. There are so many bills on foot that we shall not be able to rise till the middle of Easter week, at the latter end of which his Majesty goes to Newmarket, to entertain himself there for ten days.” *Copy in letter-book.* 1½ pp.

COUNT MAFFÉ to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, April [7-]17. Turin.—Thanking him for his letter, promising to do all he can for Mr. Dodington, and expressing his gratitude for the English King’s recognition of his good services while at his Court. *French. Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

MARQUIS DE ST. THOMAS to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, April [7-]17. Turin.—Stating that all is ready for his lordship’s reception as Ambassador Extraordinary at that Court. *French. Copy in letter-book.* ½ p.

GIOVANNI BATTISTA MURATOR to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, April [9-]19. Avigliana.—Concerning the preparations for his lordship’s arrival. *Italian. Copy in letter-book.* ¼ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR JOHN FINCH.

1670, April [15-]25. Turin.—The pleasure I receive from your letters makes me impatient for a nearer conversation with you, which I hope will not be long deferred. My reception, entertainment and manner of negotiation here is so great, so frank and obliging as cannot be exceeded, so that my Master and I, his shadow, receive all imaginable content and satisfaction, particularly in the business of the ratification.

Having been assured, both in Paris and here, that my reception at Genoa would not answer the dignity of him who sends me, I have sent Mr. Pargiter to the officers of that State to treat with them about it. I fear they are ignorant in matters of this kind, there having been none or very few ambassadors sent to them from princes of our master's rank. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, April 27. Whitehall.—Your letters of the 4th and 8th, N.S., are still unacknowledged, by reason of my following the King to Newmarket immediately upon the rising of the parliament. I am sorry to hear of the sickness of your family, and especially of yourself, but am comforted by your resolution (in your last) to prosecute your journey to the court of Turin. I will do my best to dispose his Majesty to present that Prince with some horses and dogs.

We have been surprised by the Queen of Spain's answer to his Majesty's endeavours to persuade her to accept the terms offered by France for the arbitrage. She accepts our master for one of the arbiters "and 'tis likely will compliment the crown of Sweden so too, but withal declares a resolution to name two more, which we fear will embroil the whole matter." Meanwhile, his Majesty is pressing his Most Christian Majesty to adhere to his promise "not to open the war again in one whole year" hoping that on second thoughts her Catholic Majesty may think better of it, and accommodate herself to the French proposals.

The King went to Newmarket the day after parliament rose, a little indisposed, but is so much better and so well amused there that he comes not away until to-morrow, "after which the General's funeral, St. George's Feast, and Madame's arrival are like successively to entertain us." I have nothing to add but assurances of Lady Fauconberg's health, which I learnt the day I left Newmarket. *Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1670, April 27. Whitehall.—You have been partly a witness of the courtesy and kindness which there is between his Majesty and the most Christian King, and even if this were not so, "you are well enough acquainted with our master's nature to know what an enemy he is to ill manners, especially towards princes." This is a preamble to the enclosed paper given me by Monsieur Colbert, the French ambassador, after a complaint he made to

his Majesty concerning Mr. Dodington's unbecoming behaviour and language of the most Christian King. You are to examine very strictly into the matter, and if he proves to be guilty, are to dismiss him without delay. I should be very glad that his innocence might appear, but the ambassador assures me that he will find it a hard case to make it do so.

Another matter has also been earnestly recommended to the King by the same ambassador. You cannot but know "that after Mons. de Batteville's exploit upon Mons. d'Estrade here in England,* his Catholic Majesty declaredly yielded the precedency to the most Christian King, and punished his ambassador for disputing the contrary." But the French court notes that since then, the Spanish ambassadors try to gain the first visit from other ambassadors "by preventing them with their first compliment," wherefore you are to take heed that whatever advances are made, you are to give the French the first visit, as his Majesty thinks it very unreasonable that Spain should dispute a prerogative which they themselves have thought fit to renounce. This is only for your own reading and so I put it apart from my other of the same date. *Copy in letter-book.* 1½ pp.

The Enclosure.

Extract from a letter of Ambassador Servien's, dated April 16, 1670 [to Mons. Colbert in England] stating that the Sieur de Rion, a clerk in the salt farm for Dauphiné, Provence and the Lonnais, had met at the hotel of Ayquebella, in Savoy, the secretary of the English ambassador, who spoke most insolently against their King, saying that England led him by the nose as she liked; that every Englishman except the King hated him like the devil; that the French themselves ought to hate him still more because of the tyrannies he practiced upon them; that if the King of England did such things, or anything approaching to them, they would cut off his head; that he was a Gascon, a fanfaron, and undertook ridiculous things, such as Gigeri, Candia, war upon an old Pope, Madagascar and the like.

To this Mons. de Rion and his friends replied that his embassy gave him no right to speak thus against his Majesty, and if he went on, he would find those who would silence him. And as it is said that he is to remain as Resident at Venice when Lord Fauconberg leaves, it is a question whether his Majesty may not think fit to request the King of England to put some one there of more moderate views. French.

Copy in letter-book. 1 p.

SIR JOHN FINCH TO LORD FAUCONBERG, at Genoa.

1670 [April 29-] May 9. Ligorne.—I am not so much a stranger to the Prince or court of Genoa "as to doubt in the least that your Excellency's reception might misbecome the greatness of your master and ministry; but without flattery, my Lord, I dare say your noble and winning deportment hath added

* See Pepys's *Diary*, under date Sept. 30, 1661.

something of lustre to both." I will not venture any comment on the difficulties made by the Messieurs of Genoa, as my conjectures, if wrong, would argue my ignorance, and if right, little less than my ostentation. The difficulties concerning reception have made one wonder whether it might not be more serviceable for me to go to Florence to prepare for your ingress there, rather than await your arrival here. I am so doubtful on the point that I can only put myself entirely at your disposal. But I have informed Count Bardi, the Grand Duke's prime minister of state, of your intention of being here on the 18th or 20th, and he may "take a hint from this of entering into the particulars of your lordship's reception." *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR JOHN FINCH.

1670, May [4-]14. Genoa.—Stating that he proposes to set out for Leghorn the following Monday, but does not intend to stay at the Grand Duke's court longer than the eight or nine days during which the Duke entertains foreign ambassadors at his own charges, although Sir Bernard Gascoyne has kindly offered to provide a house at the expiration of the public entertainment. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD.

1670, May [5-]15. Genoa.—I beg a thousand pardons that I was necessitated to let Bray go for England without any account to you, but I hope the omission has been supplied by Lord Arlington's papers, in which you will see the zeal of the Duke and his ministers to promote a trade at Villa Franca, a port of the excellency of which the Dutch are grown so sensible that if the King had not struck in they would certainly have done so, to our shame and dishonour. The people here, by their great disorder, show how little they have been used to receive public ministers, but I have received some respects never paid to any former minister or nuncio, and "though I cannot much brag of their reception or entertainment, yet themselves do sufficiently . . . having told me more than once that if I were God Almighty, no more could be done. And if a fiddler come to beg at the door, they tell me gravely such an honour is without precedent. Sure I am, the greatness of my expense, in passing so fast through several states and presented by none, if not relieved by your favour and justice, will make me a very ill precedent for future ambassadors, though the King my master may make an advantageous use of it, as he has reason, to theirs hereafter." *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to MATHEW WREN.

1670, May 7-17. Genoa.—The galley said to be making here for his Majesty is not nearly so much advanced as I expected. The workmen pretend want of wood, but I am apt to think it is rather want of money.

The merchants here are much discouraged by the late successes of the Algerines, "who, it is feared, will now pretend to fight, as well as sail, better than we; three small vessels of Tripoli having so affrighted one of our captains that for very fear he ran the *Safer* [*Sapphire*] on shore in Sicily, for which I hope he may have the honour to be hanged in England." You will see what a risk the King's plate ran, convoyed to Venice by such a valiant man. I hope care will be taken for the safe return both of that and of the numerous family which, in three or four months, I must send back by sea. We hear that Sir Thomas Allin is lying before Algiers with ten ships, but I fear if another method be not taken the Turkey trade will be spoiled. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, May 23. Dover.—I cannot sufficiently express my sense of your favours to my brother Dodington, nor my affliction that by any supposed indiscretion he should hazard the loss of the fruits of your kindness towards him. I hope the matter will turn out quite differently from what is represented, and am sure it will have as favourable a report from your Excellency as it will bear. My Lord Arlington is pleased to continue his friendship towards my brother and I have engaged Lord Buckingham to do him all good offices. His Majesty has promised to preserve a favourable ear until your account comes, "and Madame, who is residing now in our court here, has assured me to procure a full remission thereof at her return, from the King of France."

Lest you should be surprised by Mr. Bridgeman's arrival with letters to recommend him as my brother-in-law's successor in case of his removal, I have leave from Lord Arlington to inform you of the true state of the affair, which in respect of Mr. Bridgeman's relation both to himself and the Lord Keeper, he thought it improper to do with his own hand; viz., that he acquainted both Mr. Bridgeman and the Lord Keeper how the matter stood, and the little likelihood there was "to succeed there" but that Mr. Bridgeman declared his resolution to travel in order to prepare himself for foreign employment, and only desired the letter "in case such a thing should fall out." *Copy in letter-book.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

GIO. AGOSTINO, MARQUIS DURAZZO, to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, June [8-]13. Genoa.—Congratulating him upon his arrival at Livorne, and thanking him for his kind expressions of satisfaction with his entertainment in their city. Also assuring him that no French ships have made the demands which the English ones have done in regard to salutes, and that even the gallies bringing the last cardinals and ambassadors for Rome, and bearing the royal standard, first saluted the city and then were re-saluted, and were very well pleased therewith. *Translation in letter-book.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

LORD ARLINGTON TO LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, June 9. Whitehall.—My last letter contained the French ambassador's complaints of Mr. Dodington, but if his brother, Sir Richard Temple's, mediation with Madame attains the effect that is promised, you may be able to keep him in your service, where you seem to think he has done well. His correspondence with my office has certainly been more ingenious and particular than we have usually had from others so employed.* I have to acknowledge several of your letters, giving an account of your good usage at the court of Turin, especially by the Duke, and of the ratification of the treaty for the reception of his Majesty's ships in Villa Franca. We will send off the like when the original appears from Sir John Finch, and also his Majesty's picture and the horses, as soon as I can get them. Christopher† brought the papers (and also great praises of yourself and of the compliments made to you at Turin) safely to Dover, when his Majesty was there at his interview with Madame, and has much urged his dispatch back to you, "but finding by the character you gave me of his behaviour, you could well spare his company, I have, advising with my Lady Fauconberg upon the point, left him to seek new adventures."

Your latest, of May 21, reports the usage you had at Genoa, and your offices there in relation to the complaints made concerning the *Abraham's Sacrifice* and also of our men of war, for not saluting that port, which latter matter I have put into his Royal Highness' hands, as belonging to his province of high Admiral.

You also spoke of your own indisposition, but from that we hope you are delivered, as we have heard of your arrival at Ligorne.

A courier has come from the Grand Duke to announce his father's death, "to comply with which ceremony" his Majesty is sending off Mr. James Hamilton, and with him goes Mr. Henry Savill from his Royal Highness. It is not thought necessary to dispatch new credentials to you, as it was really from respect to the present Duke that you were sent thither, and this I have desired Sir Bernard Gascon to intimate to the ministers there.

"I leave it to the newsmongers to tell you how long we stayed at Dover and what passed there, contenting myself only with this conclusion, that nothing could possibly exceed the great endearments that passed between the King and Madame, nor the great cheer made to those that attended her."

Nothing more has been done concerning the arbitrage between the two crowns, but Spain seems to be in a better disposition about it. *Copy in letter-book.* 2½ pp.

* There are many of his letters amongst the State Papers.

† "My Lord Arlington's old servant, Christopher Bray, will be I hope arrived before this." Lord Fauconberg to Williamson, from Genoa, May 8-18. *S.P. Foreign, Genoa.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to MATHEW WREN.

1670, June [11-]21. Venice.—I herewith send you a paper from Captains Pooley and Bowen, "who together with several other seamen and merchants universally complain not a little of Sir Thomas Allen. Some affirm that he lost an evident opportunity of probably burning the pirates' vessels in the port of Algiers; that he was moved to attempt it more than once by Sir John Harman, who yet affirms (as I am told) that if his Royal Highness please to give him commission and some fire-ships, once in three months' time he does not doubt to find an opportunity of attempting it with success. They do further esteem Sir Thomas Allen in these parts more merchant than captain, and that he considers much more his own trade than that of the nation. How true or well-grounded the discourses are I cannot tell, but judged it my duty to let you know the opinion of men here, not only English but Italians, and those of the greatest quality, who I am obliged not to name." I send copies of the Grand Duke and Duchess's answers to their Royal Highnesses letters which they received, although the direction was out of date, by reason of the late Duke's death.

I arrived here two days since, but remain incognito, "to fit my house and other equipage for my entry. But that I find the most uneasy is the parting with Mr. Dodington, who, in this conjuncture, would have been very useful, I may almost say necessary, seeing no possibility of being supplied by any other; and my train is like some courts you and I have seen, very numerous but few men of business." *Copy in letter-book.* 1½ p.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, June 18. Whitehall.—Hopes that his Excellency does not misinterpret his modesty in not importuning him with his respects; which he thought it better became him to send through Mr. Dodington, but cannot now refrain from acknowledging the honour of his letter, and prays his Excellency to command him in anything within his sphere. *Copy in letter-book.* ¾ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to MONS. COLBERT, Ambassador in London.

1670, June [17-]27. Venice.—Concerning Mons. de Rion's accusation against and his own dismissal of Mr. Dodington, which last has been done at great inconvenience to himself, Mr. Dodington being well-qualified to help him, although he took him as an entire stranger, by order of the King, his master. Is astonished that the ambassador at Turin, Mons. Servien, never said one word to him on the subject. Had he then heard of it, he would certainly—both as an ambassador of the King of Great Britain, and as one who had been for long brought up in France and received many marks of favour from its monarch—have taken prompt measures in the matter. Hopes before long to have the honour of entertaining and playing ombre with his Excellency. *French. Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the DUKE OF YORK.

1670, June 18-28. Venice.—My excuse for troubling your Highness is the enclosed paper [*wanting*] as, in my poor judgment, such an affair will not long keep cold without inconvenience.

"I suppose your Highness knows very well what orders have been sent me concerning Mr. Dodington, upon the account of an information of one Mons. de Rion, a Frenchman, upon what provocation and how true I know not; but this I know very well, that I have more reason to complain of the French ambassador at Turin than perhaps he of Mr. Dodington, who ought, *en cavalier*, and in good manners, first to have acquainted me with it, and produced his witnesses (then upon the place) that in case things appeared true, I might have done him justice, before it should come to the knowledge of either of our masters. However, I have obeyed my orders in the strictest sense, and Mr. Dodington is at present retired out of my family, who, I must needs say, is both able and industrious in business, and has carried himself with much respect to me."

I sent copies of the Duke and Duchess's letters enclosed to Mr. Wren, hoping in a few months to be honoured myself with the delivery of the originals. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

1670, June [18-]28. Venice.—I trust your Royal Highness will pardon the liberty I take in acquainting you with the orders which I have lately received from the King, my master, touching the dismissal of Mr. Dodington, secretary of my embassy. It appears that when he went to Turin to prepare for my reception, he met one Mons. Rion, and this gentleman charges him with having spoken very insolently of the Most Christian King. The information having been sent to Paris by the French ambassador at Turin, and thence to London, to Mons. Colbert, who complained to my master, I have received instructions to examine closely into the matter, and, if I find Mr. Dodington guilty, to dismiss him. The first I cannot do, having no means here of discovering the truth save by Mr. Dodington's voluntary confession, who vehemently denies the offensive part of the accusation; but following my orders in the strictest manner, I have discharged him from my service, which I should have done in Turin, if the ambassador had mentioned the matter to me, as I think in courtesy he ought to have done. I am sure your Royal Highness knows that I have always been the true servant (so far as my fidelity to my own master permits) of the Most Christian King and his court, as was particularly shown at Turin itself by the preference accorded to his ambassador, in spite of the efforts of the ambassador of Spain to gain the first visit.

I must pray your pardon for this long "brouillon" of bad French, to which I have only been tempted by the fear of suffering in your estimation. *French. Copy in letter-book.* 1½ p.

"LE DUC DUDLEY DE NORTHUMBERLAND" to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, [June 21.-] July 1. Bologne.—As the accouchement of his daughter Pallioti prevents him from leaving her, he sends the accompanying letter, and prays his lordship to give it to his Majesty and to render what good offices he can in his behalf. *Copy in letter-book. French. ½ p.*

[CHARLES] DUKE DUDLEY OF NORTHUMBERLAND to
KING CHARLES II.

[1670, June 21-July 1. Bologne.]—The favour which your Majesty expressed for me, Duke Dudley of Northumberland, to Count Maffey, and your wish to understand my rights, oblige me to obey you, in all humility and respect.

Firstly, the Earldoms of Warwick and Leicester, with a great estate, were taken from the late Duke, my father, although no sentence had ever been given against him in the Star Chamber—judgment being withheld, as the Lord Chancellor said, lest his Majesty might be prejudiced thereby—nor any act of parliament or sentence whatever passed either against him or me, his legitimate heir, so that nothing (save your Majesty's authority) could prevent my taking my seat in Parliament as Earl of Warwick and Leicester, even though there has been an alienation of titles, since *manus domini non est abbreviata*, and one might be of the town and the other of the county, as in France there are two Ducs de Bouillon and two of Bournonville; nor can any other pretensions be made good until sentence has been given against ours.

These rights, Sire, are so well known in England that to send proofs would be superfluous, nor do I wish to argue, but rather to look for justice to your royal will and clemency.

As regards the estates of Kenilworth and Rudfin, &c., your Majesty's ministers of State know that the late Duke, my father, sold them to his Highness Prince Henry, upon certain conditions and for a certain price, which conditions have not been fulfilled nor the price paid, and therefore they now belong to me, with interest for the past years.

For the duchy of Northumberland, it is true that it was confiscated by an act of pretended justice, but how?

A sentence pronounced by twelve peers of the realm, attainted and guilty of the same alleged crime as himself, who therefore by all the laws of the realm could not be judged by them. Moreover, Sire, the whole world has acknowledged the innocence of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, my great-grandfather, and in all the histories it is affirmed that he could not be justly condemned, not only because as aforesaid, the twelve peers were counsellors of State with him, and therefore equally innocent or guilty, but also because he had warrant under the Great Seal to proclaim Jane Grey queen, according to the will of Edward VI., of which he was executor, and therefore, obeying his King, he committed no crime.

This, Sire, is a truth acknowledged by all, and by reason hereof the Emperor Ferdinand II. declared the duchy inconfiscable by his golden bull, signed by the Elector of Mayence, that is to say with the consent of the Empire, and this example has been followed by other kings, as the King of France, who created a Duc de Candale, an English title, your Majesty who created a Duke of Albemarle (situated in France) the King of Portugal a Duke of Lancaster, in Sicily a Duc d'Anjou, and others.

Pope Urban VIII. went still further and gave us an award of eight millions sterling "contre tous les biens des Anglois et royaume in solidem ubicumque reperiantur" with censures and penalties against all who hindered the execution thereof.

I know that the Duke of Savoy has already put these things before your Majesty, and Lord Arlington desired to see the original documents, which I am ready to submit to your Majesty whenever it pleases you to appoint.

But, Sire, this is not merely an affair of ordinary justice and equity, but of state; for if France bought my rights, she would then be your Majesty's creditor for eight millions sterling, and might, if refused satisfaction, make war in support of her claim. She would willingly now make the purchase as she was about to do in 1666 if the peace with your Majesty had not diverted her from it. In this way she could easily oblige many of the Princes of Italy, as also the States-General, to stay in their ports all your men-of-war and merchant ships, and re-imburse herself thereby; for the Princes of Italy would not dare to resist the mandate of the Pope, and the States-General would fear reprisals from the Pope if they refused. By this means the new league would be much prejudiced, and France might even find a fresh pretext for war against Spain.

I pray your Majesty to forgive the freedom with which I have obeyed your commands, and of your clemency to re-establish me in your kingdom with some of our ancient splendour. *French. Copy in letter-book. 4½ pp. The letter has been considerably abridged.*

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

1670, [June 21.] July 1.—Copies of the opinion of M. Vallot and of the certificate of the doctors, attributing the death of Madame to natural causes. *French. 2½ pp. There are other copies amongst the State Papers, France, at the Public Record Office.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR DANIEL HARVEY, Ambassador
at Constantinople.

1670 [June 22.] July 2. Venice.—The King having commanded me to keep a good correspondence with the rest of his ministers abroad, I find myself not more obliged than inclined to lay hold of this occasion of writing to you. My stay here will be too short to accomplish any great things, and "the end of my journey is rather compliment and compliance with former

respects and good offices hence than any great weight of business." Amongst other things, I am to acquaint this State that his Majesty has commanded you to serve its interests where you now are, with all affection and promptness, and this I thought it not amiss to communicate to you, that you might make some such tender to the Venetian ambassador there, if you think fit. As I am but lately arrived here and have yet settled nothing, "your Excellency will excuse me that I pretend not to see before my eyes are open; I mean that I send you no news until I am in a method of informing myself. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, Ambassador
at the Hague.

1670, [June 22-] July 2. Venice.—After passing through Genoa and Florence, in both of which places I had fitting reception, I find myself at my journey's end, "which to others is usually a place of rest and refreshment, but to me full of trouble and disorder," both as regards the arranging of my domestic affairs, and trying to remove the difficulties which generally occur in these parts.

I am still incognito, but hope to appear in public in a few days. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the CAVAGLIERE FIORINI.

1670, [June 23-] July 3. Venice.—Letter of compliment and thanks for attentions received at Ferrara. *Italian.* *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the MARCHESE COSPIO.

1670, [June 23-] July 3. Venice.—Compliments and thanks for kindness received from the Marquis and his reverence the Vice-Legate at Bologna. *Italian.* *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, Ambassador
at Madrid.

1670, [June 23-] July 3. Venice.—I am at length arrived in Venice, and so begin my correspondence, though I fear, from the shortness of my stay "we shall be forced to break off before we have well begun, which yet I hope we shall not in point of our private friendship." I send this by Mr. Perwich, not having yet had time to settle any method of intelligence, and wanting the usual helps of other ambassadors, who stand upon the shoulders of their predecessors. "This State is very intent upon making the utmost advantage of their peace by re-commencing their interrupted commerce, and recruiting their exhausted treasures; nor do I see any likelihood of a breach to divert them from those designs.

"The ambassador of your Court is at much ease in this place, the French ambassador having the trouble of being present on all public occasions, whilst the other enjoys his rest and retirement." *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to MATHEW WREN.

1670, [June 24-] July 4. Venice.—I have been in treaty ever since my arrival with the Secretary and two of the Procuratori concerning points of ceremony, and amongst other things, have directed my secretary and the consul to let them know that the Duke, in his letter of Feb. 4, 1667 to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, delivered by Signor Pietro Mocenigo, ambassador from the Republic to his Majesty of Great Britain, gave him the title of *Altezza* only, not *Altezza Reale*, as he should have done, but that his Royal Highness believed it to be a mistake of the secretary only, which would not occur again. To this, after some consultation at the College, they returned answer "that they never had nor should put any difference betwixt the relations of the two crowns of England and France; that they had always treated Monsieur the Duke of Orleans with the title of *Altezza* only, which he made no difficulty to receive from them." For this reason I keep back his Royal Highness' letter until I know his pleasure, which I pray you to signify speedily, as I daily hope for my recall. It is not usual in this place for Ambassadors Extraordinary to make long stay, and if I lose this Fall I must of necessity remain until the spring, which would involve the expense of refurnishing my house and making new gondolas, these being not only in mourning, as all my equipage is, but also improper for the winter season. *Copy in letter-book.* 1½ pp.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR JOHN FINCH.

1670, June [25-] July 5. Venice.—I presented the papers to the Grand Duke, not as proposals from his Majesty but only as the desires of the factory, and as such left them (according to my orders) to your assistance. As to your other exceptions, "I have not been bred merchant enough to understand the mysteries of trade" but think I have discharged my duty in presenting the factory's complaints, it "being an unimaginable thing that I should refuse to credit a whole factory until I were informed what two or three men's opinions are at London. . . . Neither had I instructions to inform myself of the merchants at London, but of the factors of Ligorne." *Copy in letter-book.* ¾ p.

MATHEW WREN to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, June 30. London.—I have to acknowledge the great favours of your Lordship's letters from Turin, Genoa and Livorne, which I should have answered before, but feared mine might not find you, until you were set down at Venice. And for his Royal Highness' silence there are two causes to be assigned, "the affliction he lay under for his sister's death not allowing him for a good while to entertain any thoughts of business, and since that the care of his own health obliging him to admit as little as may be. At Dover he caught, by coming out of rooms which a great crowd of people had made very hot into the sharp air of that place, a very great cold, which has hung upon him ever

since, and is accompanied with a dry cough and has given him an apparent leanness and hollowness of the eyes which looking a little towards a consumption, his Royal Highness has been persuaded to go to Richmond for the recovery of his health, which there is great hopes he will attain in a few days. In the mean time, I can send your Excellency the good news of the Duchess being with child.

"The reconciliations which Madame made at Dover seem to continue very firm. It is a hard thing to judge of what is in the heart of great statesmen, but nothing of quarrel and disunion appears in public, and by that means the fanatics finding no support at court, and the laws being everywhere vigorously put in execution against them, there is scarce any more talk of that party.

"His Royal Highness is about making some change in the method of the war against Algiers, of which as soon as it is finished, I will send your Excellency a project."

There will ere long be two convoys at Zante, one of which will be Sir John Harman. Sir Allen Apsley has been sent to France to fetch home the little Lady Anne.* *Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to KING CHARLES II.

1670, July [2-]12. Venice.—". . . I hold it my duty to give your Majesty this general account, that in all places where I have passed, I find the several princes and states exceedingly devoted towards your Majesty's person and dignity. And I beg of your Majesty not to suspect I flatter you when I protest that your Majesty is considered by all in these parts as their conservator, and the grand moderator of affairs in Europe. From thence your Majesty may conclude how great veneration they have for you; and I hope your Majesty will not judge me vain if I take upon myself to say that your royal name has lost nothing of its lustre abroad by your Majesty being pleased to employ me into those parts." With all humility I offer to you that if I am to continue here, my charges will be much increased "by altering the whole furniture of my house, making five new gondolas, and liveries near thirty, which are all now in mourning. With the same submission to your Majesty's commands that I received Mr. Dodington, I dismissed him, though in truth he seems not a little mortified at the occasion."

Copy in letter-book. 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to ABBOT MONTAGUE.

1670, July [2-]12. Venice.—I thought it not amiss to send a copy of what I have written to Madame† to "a person whose friendship I have for so many years past had an entire confidence in, and no less ambition to deserve." The arrival of the Grand

* She had been suffering from an affection of the eyes, and was sent to France for medical advice. Since the death of her grandmother, she had lived with Madame.

† The news of her death had evidently not yet reached Venice.

Seigneur's final ratification of all the articles of peace will render my stay here less needful, and I may shortly expect my recall. "All our letters from England are full of nothing but my Lord St. Alban's knight errantry, who I thought had been fitter for the *Incurabile* than such an undertaking."

Copy in letter-book. ½ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG TO MADAME.

1670, July [2-]12. Venice.—Concerning Mr. Dodington. Is further from lacking respect towards the crown of France than he was from Mr. Dodington when the affair took place; and the Alps were then between them. *French. Copy in letter-book. ¾ p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG TO THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

1670, July [2-]12. Venice.—Promising to forward his letter to the King, and assuring him of his desire to serve him (which is a real truth, not a mere compliment), but excusing himself from receiving the visit which the Duke proposed to make to him, on the ground that he is fettered by his character of ambassador. *French. Copy in letter-book. ¾ p.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE TO LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, July 7. London.—I fear your lordship may never have received the letter I presumed to write you long since about my brother Dodington's business. The Secretary has done me the favour to show me one from yourself and another from my brother,* by which I find that his frank acknowledgments have occasioned his retirement from your service. This is the greatest prejudice that could have befallen us in the affair; the true state of which I venture briefly to offer to you. [*Repeats the substance of part of his former letter.*] Madame when at Dover, engaged to intercede with the King of France, and "caused the Ambassador to write in her name, and entirely disposed him to accommodate this affair, wherefore she [? he] has now again, upon receipt of your lordship's, promised to write effectually for orders to declare the King of France his satisfaction, and to mediate in his name for his restitution," and Lord Arlington doubts not in a few days to send orders for my brother's remission, and joins me in requesting that you will afford him such countenance "as to a person like to be restored to your service and the King's favour." *Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG TO LORD ARLINGTON.†

1670, July [8-]18. Venice.—"On Wednesday last I had a second audience of the College, and have here sent your lordship a transcript of my speech and their answer, which was brought me the last night by a secretary.

* These letters, which are amongst the State Papers, were received on July 8, a fortnight after Madame's death, therefore the "she," below, must be a mistake for "he"; i.e. the ambassador.

† This letter is printed here at length, as it is missing from the series in the State Papers.

The last post (save one) I sent your lordship a letter I had received from several merchants at Zante. Another was yesterday brought me, of a much differing tenor, from one Sir Clement Harby, with a paper of several complaints against the Providitor Justiniani, who returned from thence in the same ship that brought the letter.

This morning I sent to all the merchants at present in town to dine with me, together with Col. Annand, a Scotch gentleman, who has served this Republic twenty-five years very eminently, more especially in Candia, in which place he continued (though several times wounded) from the beginning of the siege, and was the very person who treated the peace with the Grand Vizier, and afterwards exchanged the articles. This gentleman has been useful to the factory at Zante upon several occasions, and is personally acquainted with all our merchants, both in the island and Morea. The consul and he, with the other merchants here, have desired time to consider of the paper, in regard it is long, the complaints various, and they do believe, many of them false. But upon the whole matter, this colonel, consul and the rest of the merchants here agree in this report:—That the factory of Zante is shamefully divided, each usually endeavouring to purchase the new Providitor's favour by betraying of the rest, and amongst these the most beggarly and veriest knave (though otherwise a man of wit) they affirm to be this Sir Clement Harby himself. And if half the stories they told with great asseverations be true, I wish the King our Master had been informed of them when he did him the honour of knighthood. This I acquaint your Lordship with to the end that you may know what to say to the Levant Company in case of any address or complaints concerning that place; and I shall not fail, on my part, so soon as I have taken thorough information according to my duty, to do the King my Master's subjects all the service I can both there and here.

I received this week a complimentary letter from the Duke of Tuscany, who upon a very gentle intimation (for I did not find cause much to press it) has, since my coming away, freed out of prison an English merchant, one Mr. Man, who formerly had very great trading, but for some years since has been kept in prison by one Mr. Dethick, with very great severity, though I cannot say injustice.

My last acquainted your Lordship with new intimations I have had from the Duke of Savoy concerning the King my master's picture; therefore, this I have here being a very good one and in a rich frame, I shall (if it be his Majesty's pleasure) send this in his Majesty's name to the said Duke.

From hence your Lordship can expect very little intelligence, Italy enjoying an entire peace; not so much as the least jealousy or disposition to action appearing amongst the princes or states of Italy. All the public ministers (those of France excepted) which I have spoken with since my being abroad, do universally applaud the King our master upon the account of the league, and style him the peace-giver to Christendom. And I can assure

your Lordship, those courts I have passed through are very inclinable to make such another league on this side, did not the narrowness of their territories occasion too many difficulties.

My lord, I have lived many weeks in hopes to receive some commands from your lordship, and I would be willing, for my own quiet, to believe they had miscarried, did I not find all my other letters have come safely to hand. I am conscious to myself of no demerit nor omission to your Lordship. Sure I am, since my coming out of England, except that week I passed the Alps and one at Florence, I have never failed writing by every ordinary, and most of them of a sufficient length to weary your lordship, which I fear may be the cause I have not heard from you. Before this arrive, I hope to be commanded back, as his Majesty was pleased to promise both in his instructions and by word of mouth when I took leave. My family, equipage and method of living is at the present such, as if in few weeks a permission be not sent me to return, I must of necessity reduce both to a nearer proportion with other ambassadors; besides which here is neither business worth my stay, nor has it been practised that ambassadors extraordinary have ever continued here more than three months, which will be expired before I can receive an answer of this. But, my lord, I argue thus with great submission to the King's pleasure, being most willing and ready to continue not only months but years, nay, even my whole life, where his Majesty shall please to appoint." *Copy in letter-book.* 8 pp.

LORD FAUCONBERG TO MATHEW WREN.

1670, July [8-]18. Venice. — Enumerating all the letters which he has written to him, and complaining that he has received none in return. Hopes his Royal Highness has got the four which he has presumed to write to him. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG TO SIR WILLIAM TURNER.

1670, July [9-]19. Venice. — I send you a bill of lading for some goods of mine which I pray you have a care of, but my wife may have all the eatables, and the box of essences is for the Duchess. The other things are for the furniture of my house, and I hope the farmers of the Customs will let them in free. I suppose you have received 880*l.* for my last quarter's allowance, and 1,285*l.* from Sir John Williams, being his first moiety for my house. He is also to pay 150*l.* for pictures. "Whether it is my best to put this money out to the East India Company or Alderman Backwell, I leave it to your discretion, as likewise concerning Dulivier's 1,000*l.* sterling. I live in expectation to know whether it will be repaid in to you there or that I must be forced to receive it here of Piatti. I suppose your payments for the buildings are at an end, and that we shall now begin to reimburse ourselves." *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIGNOR AGOSTINO DURAZZO.

1670, July [9-]19. Venice.—Confiding in his Excellency's kindly feelings towards the English nation, he begs to inform him that there are more complaints from the English merchants [at Genoa] than ever, and especially concerning the proceedings of one Signor Giovanni Giacomo Grimaldo, who, supporting himself upon an old judgment of five years ago, has been sequestering the said merchants' goods. As it is impossible that the King, his master, can allow his subjects to be thus oppressed, he prays his Excellency to prevail with the Senate for the prevention of such annoyances in the future. *Italian. Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR CLEMENT HARRY [at Zante].

1670, July [10-]20. Venice.—Will do his best for the redress of the merchants' grievances, but heartily wishes they had a better correspondence amongst themselves and that their letter had either been brought by one or two of them, or at any rate had all their hands to it, for as it is, he is able to make proof of nothing nor to controvert any one point these people shall dispute with him. *Copy in letter-book. ¼ p.*

MONS. COLBERT to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, July [11-]21. London.—Knows well that his Excellency would allow none of his dependents to be lacking in respect to the King of France, his Master, any more than he himself would permit any disrespect to the King of Great Britain. His Excellency's letter on this subject corresponds so entirely to the high esteem felt for him at the French Court that it has been sent on to Mons. Lionne, to be shown to the King, together with Mr. Dodington's letter of justification. Hopes soon to have the pleasure of receiving such orders as they desire. *French. Copy in letter-book. ¾ p.*

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, July 14. Whitehall.—I have several of your Excellency's to acknowledge, which I have forborne to do until I knew his Majesty's pleasure concerning your return. He now wishes me to signify to you that as soon as the ceremonial part of your embassy is finished, and you have provided as well as you can for the ease and advantage of his subjects trafficking in those parts, you have his permission to return, leaving the Senate assured of his friendship to them, which shall be more particularly confirmed to their ambassador here.

Herewith you will receive his Majesty's notification of the death of Madame, which—the Senate not being of the rank of sovereigns—might have been excused, if it had not been specially asked by the Venetian ambassador. "I should add to this, for your own satisfaction, the unspeakable grief in which his

Majesty yet remains for this loss, if I did not believe you could better represent it to yourself, who well know the tender kindness and esteem with which his Majesty loved this excellent princess, his sister."

His Royal Highness has been some days in the good air of Richmond to find a cure for a great cold which he suffered too long to hang upon him. God be thanked he is much mended.

I see by your letters that you have obeyed his Majesty in sequestering Mr. Dodington, partly on his own confession and partly upon the obscure testimony of Mr. Cope.

Madame promised Sir Richard Temple at Dover to deprecate his Christian Majesty's displeasure, and the French Ambassador has seconded this by his good offices, and believes that the Ministers at Paris will write you such a letter as will leave Mr. Dodington in a state of innocency. If so, his Majesty is well content that Mr. Dodington should be restored, and I should be extremely glad of it, "finding by his despatches hither such a punctuality and ingenious observation as I promised myself of his good parts."

A note in your last letter very modestly insinuates to me my fault in not writing oftener, but I beseech you to consider that you have been so continually in motion that my letters could hardly find you where yours left you. If Mr. Williamson has been wanting in sending you our weekly news-letters, he has been to blame. Beyond this, what could I say worth your trouble, except to repeat often what being once said you may entirely believe, the assurance of my regard. *Copy in letter-book. 2 pp.*

MATHEW WREN to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, July 14. [London.]—As regards the difficulty made by the Duke of Venice in giving his Royal Highness the title of *Altezza Reale*, his Royal Highness wishes you to say that this title is given to him by the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] and the United States of the seven Provinces, and that he thinks he has very good reason to expect the same from the Duke of Venice. But as they insist that they give only *Altezza* to Monsieur, his Highness is contented not to demand more if he be assured of this. I have in my hands a formulary of all the letters received by Monsieur, the last Duke of Orleans, in which I find the same style used to him as now to his Royal Highness, but this reaches no further than the inscriptions, applications and subscriptions, and we are still without information as to the body of the letters. However, if they will engage their words in the matter, you may deliver and receive the letters, and if they are not dealing sincerely, his Royal Highness will, upon discovery of it, demand justice.

The Republic of Genoa, who write in Latin, follow the same style, and the expression they use, *propensissimam nostram voluntatem erga eam ostendere* is a very meagre and pitiful compliment to so great a prince. But the same expedient that we propose for the Venetians will be best in this case also.

The point of salutes at Genoa will need some consultation in the Committee for Foreign Affairs, which, by reason of his Royal Highness' indisposition, is yet wanting. As soon as he is able to attend to public affairs, I will put him in mind of it. He is in a good way of recovery, and we speak of his coming to town next week.

I send you an abstract of the project for the Mediterranean, which has been imparted by his Royal Highness to some of the principal merchants and received with much applause by them.

"Mareschal de Bellefonds, having spent about three weeks here, returns very suddenly for France, and a little while after, the Duke of Buckingham follows him thither, to return the King of France's compliment." *Copy in letter-book. 8 pp.*

The Enclosure:—

Statement that his Royal Highness, finding several inconveniences in the present way of managing the war with Algiers, has resolved that in future instead of the two squadrons abroad with Sir Edward Spragge and Sir John Harman, whose chief business is convoying merchant ships, there shall convoys go from hence at four several times of the year, according to the proposals of the chief merchants on the Exchange that trade to the Mediterranean—to take charge of all merchants ships to and from Portugal, Spain and the Straits; these convoys to consist of two frigates each, and to sail from the Downs on August 15, November 20, March 30 and June 10 next following.

There shall also be 2 third rate ships, 6 fourth rate, 2 fifth rate, 2 fireships and 2 ketches, whose only business shall be to ply up and down and do all the service they can upon the Algerines, not meddling with the convoying of any merchants, nor going into any port but Port Maon in Minorca, where a plentiful supply of stores shall be always ready for them.

Sir Thomas Allin has desired and obtained leave to come home for his health, and Sir Edward Spragge is to command this fleet. Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.

LORD FAUCONBERG to LORD KEEPER [BRIDGEMAN].

1670, July [15-]25. Venice.—I ventured to trouble your lordship with letters from Genoa and Florence, and of my proceedings here you will have learnt from my weekly despatches to Lord Arlington. On receiving his letter of April 27,* I at once dismissed Mr. Dodington, although my orders were conditional, viz., if I found the accusation true when I had examined it, which was impossible for me to do, neither the accuser nor witnesses being here. Since that letter, I have never once heard from Court. [The rest of the letter repeats the substance of the latter part of that to Arlington of July 8-18.] Hopes before long to see his lordship at Essex House. *Copy in letter-book. 1½ p.*

* See p. 186 above.

LORD FAUCONBERG to LORD ARLINGTON.

1670, July [15-]25. Venice.—Has with great satisfaction received his lordship's of June 9, by which he finds that the resentment against Mr. Dodington has cooled. Fears the Duke of Savoy will not think himself well-dealt with unless his articles are returned to him ratified by the King. Has received visits from the French and Spanish ambassadors, the former of whom [Monsieur St. André] is "*homme de robe*, being president of Grenoble, a very honest, formal gentleman" and the latter, son to the Marquis Fuentes, who for seventeen years was ambassador to the republic. The inferior ministers are only four in number, from the Emperor, Malta, Florence, and Modena. *Copy in letter-book. 2½ pp. [The original is amongst the State Papers, Venice, at the Public Record Office, but un-dated.]*

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, July 15. Whitehall.—The French ambassador has now been with his Majesty, letting him know that the King, his Master, not only heartily forgives Mr. Dodington his fault, whatever it was, but intercedes for his restoration to his place and his Majesty's favour, which his Majesty has readily consented to, and desires me to signify the same to your Excellency. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

DUC DE CREQUI to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, July [15-]25.—I have received your letter concerning the servant whom you have dismissed for speaking disrespectfully of the King, and have spoken to his Majesty, who is so convinced of your good sentiments towards him and so satisfied by the assurances of the King of Great Britain upon the same subject that he wishes me to let you know that if the man whom you have dismissed is in any way useful to you, you need feel no scruple in taking him back again. I gladly take advantage of this opportunity to renew my assurances of friendship and service to you. *French. Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to the MARQUIS DE ST. THOMAS.

1670, July [16-]26.—By letters from Lord Arlington dated June 18, he is desired to acknowledge the ratification sent by the Duke, and to assure his Royal Highness of his Majesty's satisfaction at the honourable reception accorded to his ambassador. Having learnt in conversation with the Duke that there was a possibility of some dispute arising between himself and his neighbours, he ventured to touch upon the subject to the King, his master, who offers very willingly to espouse the interests of that excellent Prince, should any such occasion arise. *French. Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, July 18. Whitehall.—During Mr. Dodington's retirement, the occurrences are sent us by Mr. Russell, from whom I have requested the continuance of that favour whilst your Excellency is abroad. I wish you all health and safety in your journey home.

The report of the Duke of Buckingham's going to France seems to have been without foundation. Marquis de Bellefonds leaves in two days. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Saville are on their way from Paris to Florence.

"My Lord of [Essex^{*}] is expected here in a few weeks from Copenhagen, by the way of Hamburg, to avoid going by Cronenbourg, where it is suspected the Dane might still meditate an affront to the King's flag, as being a little out of countenance at so broad and flat a renunciation as he lately made of his pretensions to make us strike." *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to LORD HENRY HOWARD, of Norfolk.

1670, July [19-]29. Venice.—"I hope this may come seasonably to bid your lordship welcome into England, where I do heartily wish you many happy days, and no more such journeys.† I have not, since my being here, found leisure to wait upon my lord Duke, your brother, but propose (after the dog-days) to spend some time there. In the interim, Mr. Dodington, who came over with me as principal secretary, having by his Majesty's orders been retired some time from my family, has obliged me to desire Dr. Yarbury's assistance in that capacity, who I find to be so worthy, so able, and honest a gentleman, as I judge that employment he bears about the Duke could not have been more honourably or advantageously supplied by any your lordship could have sent." As I am expecting my recall, I pray you, if you have any commands for me, to hasten them away. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the MERCHANTS OF ZANTE.

1670, July [19-]29. Venice.—Has received a letter from them, but giving no place or date,‡ so that without a spirit of divination or the help of some interpreters, it had been impossible to tell who they were or whence the letter came. They complain that Mr. Thomas Harby, their late Consul, has been murdered, but send no notice who the murderer was, where he is, or whether they desire justice to be procured upon him. They also ask confirmation of their election of Mr. Jefferies to act as Consul until his Majesty's pleasure be known, but should have sent some one to give fuller information on this and other matters. There are reports on all hands of their strange

* Blank left by copyist.

† Lord H. Howard did not however reach England (after his embassy to Morocco) until the autumn. Yarbury was a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. See *Cal. S.P. Dom. Chas. II.*, 1670, pp. 467, 497.

‡ A copy of this letter is in the letter-book. It was written before other letters dated the 14th of June.

divisions among themselves, which give advantage to others to prey upon them, and though the impediments to their trade may probably be removed, it is to be feared that the continuance of these differences will quickly put them into as bad a condition again, if not a worse. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to JOHN GOLD, merchant.

1670, July [19-]29. Venice.—If I have not done as much as I would in your affair at Genoa, it is because of my short stay, and the little virtue of those with whom I had to do. The three chief debtors are Stephano Lomelino, the son of a senator and a very honest man, who will pay when his aged father dies, if he cannot do so before; Pietro Francisco Durazzo, who, having claims against Mr. Ball and Mr. Pargiter, has referred the matter to an award by which he promises to abide; and Giovanni Francisco Saoli, who formerly gave your factors great trouble, which, I think, they are not backward to retaliate. I have exposed his business to the Senate, and they have ordered him to deposit the moneys until some of themselves have decided upon it. [Details of the debts, &c.] Since coming hither, I have received complaints of one Giovanni Giacomo Grimaldo, and have written to Signor Giovanni Agostino Durazzo, a person of credit and interest there, to lay this matter also before the Senate. As to the proposals of the factors of Ligorne, which were made to me by the whole factory *nemine contradicente*, I represented them to the Grand Duke, and have left the perfecting of them to his Majesty's resident there.

I have no great hopes of doing much good in the business of Zante, for the heats and factions there are so high that whatever I can do will but stop a gap, and ere long they will break out again, to the utter ruin of our trade, unless some way can be found to compose them. *Copy in letter-book. 8 pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, at the Hague.

1670, [July 22-] August 1. Venice.—I have no sooner sat down in this place but I am ready to rise again and be gone, my business being in a manner already over and this air not agreeing with me. The great peace in which we live makes our letters somewhat dull and anything of action may more probably happen near your station than mine, we here being intent only upon advancing trade, and contriving new ways of paying old debts. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to LORD ARLINGTON.

1670, [July 23-] August 2. Venice.—Stating that the people of Venice dispose themselves wholly to good husbandry, for the discharging of their debts, which are very great, the Candia war having consumed a hundred and fifty-two thousand million ducats; and praying for his speedy recall, as the air and heats of

the place agree so ill with him that he is seldom three days together upon his legs. With note that the rest was in cypher. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p. *The original is amongst the State Papers, Venice, at the Public Record Office, but un-dated.*

MARQUIS DE ST. THOMAS TO LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, [July 28-] August 2. Turin.—States that "Monsieur Amilton," who arrived in Turin the previous evening, on his way to make the compliments of condolence at Florence, has brought him a very obliging letter from Lord Arlington, on the subject of the ratification. Count Morello is going to England to offer condolences on Madame's death, and has orders to assure the King that the Duke will do all in his power to prevent the peace of Italy from being troubled, but should matters come to an extremity, he would greatly value his Majesty's protection and assistance. *French. Copy in letter-book.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

SIR THOMAS CLUTTERBUCK TO LORD FAUCONBERG.

[1670, July 28- August 2? Livorno.]—" . . . I cannot as yet perfect the nation's subscription for a minister, but doubt not shall be able to effect it in my next." Meanwhile, I send you the enclosed, "whereby our different humours may be the better discovered. I have not subscribed with the rest, but Mr. Durham shall be heartily welcome to the best accomodation my house will afford, which imports three times more than any house's allowance." Mr. Longland and Company and Mr. Williams will not contribute a penny, but there are three other houses which I hope to bring to reason. The Dutch convoy will sail in a day or two for Cadiz, and Sir John Harman is shortly expected here. Mr. Wren writes to me that his Royal Highness has changed the manner of prosecuting the war with the Algerines, and that there shall now be convoys designed for four seasons of the year, which gives the merchants general satisfaction. Sir Thomas Allen's squadron is to consist of ten sail, besides two ketches and two fire ships, and is to lie before Algiers, on the offensive part. "God crown his Majesty's designs with all good success. The death of Madame cannot but afflict any royal [*? loyal*] heart." *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

The Enclosure:—

Statement that having lately obtained permission from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, by means of Lord Fauconberg, to enjoy a minister or preacher, they with all thankfulness acknowledge so great a favour and mercy; and for the encouragement of a learned sober divine to come amongst them (whom they particularly desire may be the present chaplain of his Excellency) they promise to subscribe the following sums, as witness their hands. Livorno, August 2, 1670.*

* See Lord Fauconberg's letter to Arlington, dated June 11, 1670, N.S.; also a statement by him, same date. S.P. Tuscany.

We, Dethick, Charlton and à Court subscribe to allow per annum - - - - - dollars 70.

We, Humphrey and David Sidney affirm as above - 70.

We, Death, Skinner and Ball subscribe in like manner, 70 dollars per annum, provided that without any restraint we may have liberty to hear him preach when we please - - - - - 70.

We, Foot, Smith, do in like manner for 70 dollars per annum, pro rata, for so long as we see convenient 70.

I, Gilbert Searle affirm, provided Mr. Durham, now chaplain to the Lord Fauconberg, be chosen - 70.

We, Gold and Co. affirm as long as we see convenient, 70.

I, William Sherwood affirm - - - - - 25.

Copy in letter-book. 1 p.

SIR THOMAS CLUTTERBUCK to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, [July 29–] August 8. Livorno.—States that Mr. Lee and Co., and Messrs. Northleigh and Hodges have subscribed to the allowance for a minister, which brings the amount up to 565 dollars per annum, and he believes Mr. Mico may be prevailed with to make it 600 dollars, but Messrs. Longland and Williams will give nothing, “being professed enemies to a public and orthodox ministry.” Also that Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Savill have passed by Pisa for Florence; that Sir Thomas Allin with his squadron is returned before Algiers, which it is to be feared will be little advantage or honour to him; that those of Tunis have lately taken a Livorno barque laden with currants from Zante; and that the French still lie before that port, not suffering any vessel to go in. Defends himself against charges brought against him by “the Mans,” who being indebted to him, and having need of his help to get out of prison, yet treacherously and falsely make demands against him in the public Courts of Florence, as if he were their debtor. *Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR JOHN HARMAN.

1670, [July 30–] August 9. Venice.—Requesting to know when he will be at Zante, *en route* for England, and hoping there will be no difficulty in his receiving five or six chests of plate and eight or ten persons on board his own or Capt. Darcy's ship—in regard that the plate is actually the King's own, and the persons are attendants upon an ambassador and here upon his Majesty's service—even if Mr. Wren has not had time to send orders in the matter.

Trusts that the new method for carrying on the war with the Algerines may find better success than the old one. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to MATHEW WREN.

1670, August [12-]22. Venice.—Having received yours of July 14, signifying his Royal Highness' pleasure that I should deliver his letter to the Duke of Venice in case the people here would engage their word that they had never given more to Monsieur than they now do to his Royal Highness, and the chief secretary having brought me every assurance from the College in that particular, I delivered the said letter at an audience on Monday last, and received "as many compliments of respects to the person of his Royal Highness as can be imagined," but I did not (as is customary) leave the papers with the College "to the end that the acquiescence of his Royal Highness under this lame title should not remain upon their records." *Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR CLEMENT HARRY, Consul at Zante.

1670, August [19-]29. Venice.—Stating the measures which he has taken with the Senate on behalf of the merchants, and offering his advice, though a stranger, that Sir Clement should endeavour to preserve a good correspondence both with and amongst the merchants of his factory, without which it must be inevitably lost. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

SIR THOMAS CLUTTERBUCK to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, August [19-]29. Florence.—I am just setting my foot in my coach to return home, but must not omit to thank you for your most affectionate letter.

I have never denied the promise I made you in favour of Mr. Mans, but they have most unjustly fallen on me, and endeavour to engage me in an expensive and vexatious law-suit, I will not trouble you with an account of their falsities, but know you would pity them "that so many years' misery should have made them so great strangers to common honesty, and forget what eminent merchants of great trust they once were, quite laying aside the dignity of being of such a father as theirs." I know not what Sir John [Finch] may write to you, but I will receive some considerable prejudice rather than be esteemed an instrument of their longer imprisonment. I find you have been informed of the unhappy controversy between Mr. Longland and myself. I want words to express his baseness in striking "at mine, my wife's and family's honour, which envy herself could never in the least tincture be spotted." He has applied to the Governor of Legorne, so that the Grand Duke has interposed, and commanded a speedy adjustment. No one will more promote a clear and friendly understanding amongst the factory than myself, in which I have already made fair progress, and hope to perfect the good work. "Sir John Finch being now upon the certainty of his removal from this his charge," I must request your Excellency effectually to recommend me at home . . . I aim not at living at Florence as the King's Resident, but to be his agent and consul with a salary of D500 per annum. "I shall by my decorum evidence whom I serve, and prove my many obligations to yourself." *Copy in letter-book. 2 pp.*

LORD ARLINGTON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, August 21. Whitehall.—Since my last to you, I have had his Majesty's leave to be absent at my country house for three weeks, and have also been indisposed, which is the reason I have not acknowledged your last three letters. His Majesty approves of your intention to send his picture to the Duke of Savoy, to whom we are preparing to send the ratification of his treaty, according to your promise. Your last mentions another favourable audience from the College, and also your employing Mr. Dodington again, wherein you will find yourself entirely justified when you receive my last to you. His Majesty has now so far forgiven Mr. Dodington as to allow you to leave him as Resident at Venice, and his allowances shall be settled and his credentials sent him as soon as the King returns from Windsor, whither he goes early to-morrow, as does the Queen to Hampton Court, for twelve or fifteen days, as they say, if the ill-weather or want of divertisement do not drive them home sooner. The Duke accompanies the King and the Duchess the Queen. His Royal Highness is not strong enough to follow the King a-hunting, but is, God be thanked, in a fair way of recovery.

Parliament is to meet on the 24th October, and a proclamation is issued to oblige all the members to come up to it. *Copy in letter-book.* 1½ pp.

SIR JOHN HARMAN to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, September 9. Aboard H.M. ship *St. David*, in Livorne Road.—On my arrival here, Sir Thomas Clutterbuck gave me your letter asking when I shall be at Zante, "of which I shall satisfy your lordship as near as I can, and shall be heartily glad it may lay in me to be any ways serviceable to your lordship or any belongs to your lordship or any belongs to you." I have orders from his Royal Highness to range up as far as Cyprus, to convoy down the Scanderoon ships, and then to call at Zante and take such ships as I find there and in the adjacent ports and so for England. If I am at Zante by the beginning of November, it will be a good passage. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

CONSUL GEORGE HAYLES to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, September [16-]26. Venice.—I have delivered your Excellency's letter to the Senate, but find not only coldness but seeming displeasure amongst them; truly a great change, for when I was last before them, I received as much kindness as I could desire. Now, not a word of answer to either of my concerns, although they are so reasonable that the very doors of the College, could they speak, would plead on my behalf.

"The Pope's nuncio sent his chief priest to me, desiring that in his master's name I would advise your nephew, when he goes to Rome, to have recourse to Cardinal Prón Altieri, the Pope's nephew, who, without any other letters of recommendation will very kindly assist him in all things there *per aviso*." *Copy in letter-book.* 1½ pp.

LORD FAUCONBERG TO LORD ARLINGTON.

1670, [Sept. 29.-] Oct. 9. Augusta [Augsburg].—Regretting that he has not been able to send better information from Venice, where not only was converse with the foreign Ministers prohibited, but every means taken to deceive them, and where the College itself set persons on work as spies in his family under the guise of friendship. *Copy in letter-book. 2 pp. [Original in S.P. German States, under this date.]*

LORD FAUCONBERG TO THE DUKE OF SAVOY.

1670, [Sept. 29.-] Oct. 9. Augusta.—Letter of compliment, accompanying the portrait of the English King, sent as a present. *French. Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG TO GENERAL TRUCHI.

1670, [Sept. 29.-] Oct. 9.—Stating that he hears from Lord Arlington that the King is ready to sign the ratification of the Treaty, and announcing that Mr. Dodington has been left at Venice as Resident of his Majesty. *French. Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

MARIE M. GOUFFIER DE NORTHUMBRIA TO LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, October [2.-] 12. Paris.—Thanking him for his kind care as regards their affairs, and praying him to persuade the King to honour the Duke of Northumberland^a with a reply. Father le Croe can inform him more particularly concerning their interests. *French. Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG TO LORD ARLINGTON.

1670, October [4.-] 14. Heidelberg.—Concerning the severity of the Senate of Venice towards Morosini, their Captain-General, and the apprehensions felt in Italy and Germany in consequence of the rumoured dissolution of the Triple Alliance. Is going on to Mannheim, where the Prince [Elector Palatine] and his Court have been for the last three weeks. *Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp. [Original in S.P. German States.]*

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

[1670, October 12-22. Cologne.]—Is unhappily stayed by the accidental firing of one of his guns, which has wounded a man. Finds everywhere a strange alarm at the French King's advance (who has taken, or rather bought, Homburg), and at the believed breach of the Triple Alliance, "which they will needs conclude from the so sending and so receiving my Lord of Buckingham."

^a See above, p. 142.

In this town, three engineers from Holland are already at work, in spite of the endeavours of the Bishop or Elector. Is going next day towards Rotterdam, where he will await advices from Mr. Wren.

Postscript.—Has just heard that Homburg was not taken by the French, but restored by the Duke of Lorraine into the hands of Count Nassau-Sarbrugge, so that it is under the Emperor's protection. *Copy in letter-book. 2 pp. [Original, dated, in S.P. German States.]*

LORD FAUCONBERG to the ELECTOR PALATINE.

[1670, October.] Backrach.—Thanking him for kindnesses received, not only at his Highness's Court, but throughout his territories, and declaring his desire to advance his Highness's interest in all parts of the world where fortune may carry him. *Copy in letter-book. ¾ p.*

EMANUEL, DUKE OF SAVOY, to LORD FAUCONBERG,
Ambassador Extraordinary.

1670, [October 31-] November 10. Turin.—Thanking him for sending him the *tres beau portrait* of the King of England, as well as for all his other friendly offices. *French. Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

MARQUIS DE ST. THOMAS to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, November [2-]12. Turin.—Learns from Comte de Mowrouz, who has been in England, that Lord Arlington has confirmed what his Excellency wrote touching the ratification of the Articles of Commerce of Villa Franca, which they therefore hope to receive shortly. In the meantime all shall be put in readiness at that port. Has informed his Royal Highness (the Duke of Savoy) that his Excellency has left Mr. Dodington as Resident at Vanica. *French. Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

GENERAL GIOVANNI BATISTA TRUCHI to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1670, November [8-]18. Turin.—Expressing the pleasure which the King of England's portrait has given at the Court at Turin, and also his own satisfaction concerning the expected ratification of the commercial treaty. Matters at Nice and Villa Franca are in so forward a state that he hopes shortly to see them in full blossom, a result which will be greatly due to his Excellency. *Italian. Copy in letter-book. ¾ p.*

SIEGE of CANDIA.

[1670?] Manuscript book, folio, of 70 pages, bound in vellum; stated on first page to be "Lord Fauconberg, his book," and containing:—

1. "A brief narrative of the most eminent persons among the Turks that were at the last siege of Candia, which began the 22nd of May, 1667."

2. A particular account of the numbers of those Turks and gallees that attended the Grand Vizier in his voyage to Candia, as also of those that followed him after his arrival there."

3. An account of the end of the siege of Candia, from the time of the withdrawal of the French ship, beginning "The occurrences which happened during the twenty-nine months' defence of Candia and its fatal overthrow is a subject more copious and fit for a voluminous history than a short relation; therefore I will confine myself to the last act of the tragedy and acquaint you how that when all possible endeavours were used to maintain it . . . they were constrained by an irreparable and most urgent necessity to yield, and the Captain-General Morosini, as it were with the exchange of a city already lost, did by his prudence promote an honourable and advantageous peace to the most serene Republic."

4. A copy of "the Articles of peace agreed upon the 6th of September, 1669."

[The descriptions of the chief persons engaged on both sides, and of the discussions which preceded the surrender of the town, are very vividly written. From the minute details concerning the proceedings of Colonel Annand, sent out under a flag of truce to treat with the Turks, "only accompanied with a young man as his secretary to write down that might happen in discourse upon occasion, with an injunction not to speak a word," it is evident that the narrator is either this secretary or the Colonel himself, and indeed, in one place, near the end of the relation, by an evident slip, he writes "us" instead of "them."]

EMANUEL, DUKE OF SAVOY, to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1671, January [7-]17. Turin.—Congratulating him on his safe arrival in England, and praying for a continuance of his friendship. *French. Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

MARQUIS DE ST. THOMAS to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1671, January [7-]17. Turin.—Adding his congratulations to those of the Duke, and praying his Excellency to use his influence with Lord Arlington for the sending off of the ratification of the treaty. *French. Copy in letter-book.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.

EMANUEL, DUKE OF SAVOY to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1671, March [2-]12. Turin.—"Les petits chiens que vous m'avez donnez chassent si bien, et j'en recois tant de plaisir, que je ne scaurois m'empescher de redoubler les remercemens que je vous en ay desja faits. Je me sers pour cet effet de l'occasion que je vous envoie les velours a fonds d'or, de la façon qu'on les travaille icy. Je souhaite qu'ils reussissent a votre gré et que vous epreuviez en cela une partie de la satisfaction que je ressens de votre present. . . . J'esperé que j'en pourray conserver la race en ce pays, ainay j'auray toujours devant les yeux des choses qui me feront ressouvenir agreablement de ce que vous avez voulu contribuer a mon divertissement par votre genereuse amitié. . . ." *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

GENERAL TRUCHI to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1671, March [9-]19. Turin.—Praising the skill and daring shown by his Excellency's little dogs in coursing, and expressing his master's desire to procure half a dozen more of the same sort, or a larger number if possible. *Italian. Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

DUCHESS OF SAVOY to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1672, January [6-]16, Turin.—Thanking him for a present, which has given her the more pleasure as being a token of the friendship which she so much values. *French. Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

DUKE OF SAVOY to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1672, January [6-]16. Turin.—Expressing his concern that the letter praying his Excellency to thank the King for the dogs which he was so good as to send him and also thanking him for his own present added thereto has never been received. *French. Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

MARQUIS DE ST. MAURICE to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1672, January [20-]90. Paris.—Assurances of friendship. *French. Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

KING CHARLES II. to the CLERK OF THE SIGNET.

[1674-1676.]—Order to prepare a warrant to Lord Treasurer Danby, Sir John Duncombe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others, for the payment of an annuity of 200*l.* to Mrs. Barbara Strickland. *Not signed. [This warrant does not appear to have been issued.]*

VENICE.

1677. A manuscript book, folio, of 800 pages, bound in vellum, on the first page of which is written "Lord Fauconberg, his book, 1677"; containing:—

1. "Relatione della città e republica di Venetia, nella quale sono descritti li principii di sua edificatione, avanzamenti, acquisti, e perdite fatte, governo, riti, costumi, dominio, forze, erario, aderenze con principi, e differenze con gl'Elettori dell' Imperio per causa di precedenza."

2. "Relatione della Corte di Roma, del Duca di Scioné, ambre: del Re di Francia, appresser la Santità di Nro.: Sig.: Clementi Nono."

3. "Discorso Politico sopra la pace fatta tra la Republica e il Gran Turco."

SIR JOS. CRADOCK to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1678[-9], January 26. Richmond.—Stating that there have been some Romish priests in York, and that a gentleman desired Mr. Elcock, an Alderman and a Justice of the Peace there, to give him a warrant to apprehend one of them, but he refused. There are believed to be many of that temper in Yorkshire and the adjacent counties, and if more diligent search were made for them, many would be relieved from the fears which at present they are full of. The Justices at the sessions at Richmond have sent Mr. Michael Pudsey to York Castle for trial. *Copy in letter book.* 1 p.

Enclosing,

Certificate from the Justices of the Peace of their proceedings at the Sessions at Richmond. Being informed that the Justices at York, of the West Riding, and of the North Riding at Helmsley have not proceeded further against the papists than by binding them over to appear at the next sessions or assizes, they have thought it best to follow their example, and so have not at this time tendered the oaths.

They send his lordship some papers found in a box at Ripling when searching for one Calvert Smythson, with letters, Agnus Deis and beads, conceived to belong to one John Smithson, a reputed Romish priest. "As for Michael Pudsey, there was evidence that he did say these words, viz: 'If one should kill the King, the Pope could or would pardon it,' and also that the two Lomases were found by the grand jury to be guilty of hearing mass." Signed: Joseph Cradock, Thos. Cradock, Richard Grahme, Wm. Chaytor, Wm. Robinson, Geo. Smithson, James Clayton. Undated. Copy. 1 p.

THE EARL OF DERBY to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1678-9, January 30.—I have been to wait on you but found you out of town. I desire to know what your resolution is concerning the burgess-ship of Thirske, and whether you are still of the mind for us to elect in turns. "I am content to be for that gentleman your lordship names, if you be pleased to honour me so far as to give me your lordship's interest for the person I shall propose." *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

PHIL. LLOYD to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1678[-9], February 3. Council Chamber.—Informing him that the Lords of the Committee appointed for examining matters relating to the plot wish for a list of all his deputy-lieutenants. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

Underwritten:—

Note by Lord Fauconberg that the following list was sent, "with mention of Sir Thomas Strickland."

The honourable Conyets Darcy, Dep.-Lieutenant and Colonel.

Sir Christopher Wyvyll.

Sir David Foulis, Colonel.

Sir Hugh Cholmley.

Sir Roger Langley, who has not lived of some years in the county, but keeps his deputation.

Sir Metcalfe Robinson, Captain of horse.

Sir William Frankland, Colonel.

Sir Thomas Slingsby.

Sir Edward Challoner.

Sir Marmaduke Dalton.

Sir James Pennyman.

Sir Richard Grahme of Norton.

Sir Gilbert Gerrard.

William Wyvyll, Esq. *Copy in letter-book.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to the EARL OF DERBY.

1678[-9], February 4.—“Had I not been before with all imaginable esteem devoted to your service, the favour of your lordship’s visit and letter was infinitely obliging to create me so. . . . Sir William Frankland, who lives within two miles of and served for the town of Thirsk this last parliament, has so great an interest there as would prevail though your lordship and myself should both oppose him. So as in truth it remains only who shall be his partner, and to this I do assure your lordship upon my word, I have not yet made application to the town, neither by letter or otherwise; not for him, because he has no need of my assistance, nor for any other out of respect to your lordship, though I should be very glad (if your lordship be not engaged) to recommend my nephew Sanderson, son to Lord Castleton, who, living with Sir William Frankland near the place, is very well known and esteemed there, and, I am confident, would carry himself very honestly.” *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

PHIL. LLOYD to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1678[-9], February 8. Council Chamber.—Informing him that the Lords of the Council “do not think that the great number of papists in the North Riding of Yorkshire ought to be looked upon as any ground for their not being prosecuted according to law, but on the contrary that therefore the greater severity should be used in the execution of the laws, in regard that as the number, so consequently the danger must be great.” Has sent down the orders in Council and the answers of the Judges for the guidance of the Justices. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR JOS. CRODOCK.

1678-9, February 8. Sutton Court.—Has transmitted his letter and the one enclosed with it from several worthy gentlemen at Richmond to the Privy Council, and herewith sends a copy of the Clerk of the Council’s letter to himself. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR RICHARD GRAHME.

1678-9, February 8. Sutton Court.—To the same effect as the preceding. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR JAMES PENNYMAN.

1678[-9], February 8. Sutton Court.—Not knowing "who might pretend to be elected for the county," he had recommended Lord Clifford, but perceiving by Sir D. Foulis that some applications have been made in Cleaveland about it, he hastens to say that he only wishes that such persons may be chosen as will faithfully serve their good King and their country. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR D. FOULIS.

1678[-9], February 8. Sutton Court.—Acknowledging his letter, "with an enclosed certificate for one Consett to be employed in some ecclesiastical court," about which he thinks there must be a mistake, "being incapable of recommending him to those places." Hopes they have agreed at York to choose fitting persons to serve their King and country. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to his cousin, CONYERS DARCY.

1678[-9], February 8. Sutton Court.—"Your return from Sheffield in relation to Sir William Frankland must needs be a mistake. Though very great invitations have been made him to stand for the county, yet neither he nor I had ever any thoughts of it, Thirske having declared they will choose him, which is easier and more convenient to him now in the gout, besides my parole to Lord Cl[ifford], in whose favour I have writ forty letters, though never yet had one from him. Sir J. K[aye] did desire my assistance, which I excused upon Lord Cl.'s account." *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

The EARL OF DERBY to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1678-9, February 9. Knowsley.—"Though I have not the honour of knowing Mr. Sanderson, and but a small acquaintance with my Lord his father, yet the relation he has to your lordship, and the merit of my Lord, and being in so great esteem among the honest for the well-carrying of himself since his lordship was a member, is sufficient enough to engage me for the gentleman your lordship has recommended, and I will accordingly send to whom I have at Thirske that are at my disposal that they be for Mr. Sanderson." *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the EARL OF DERBY.

1678[-9], February 18.—Acknowledging his letter and stating that the post which brought it brought also the news that Sir William Frankland and his nephew were chosen at Thirsk without opposition. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to LORD CLIFFORD.

1678[-9], February 18.—Believes that his lordship will be in no danger of competitors, but assures him that he shall be attended at York by a sufficient number of the writer's neighbours "to make the name of Clifford sound as loud as formerly it has done in Yorkshire." More would have been there on the former occasion, had not Sir William Frankland been disabled by the gout. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

SIR EDWARD JENINGS, WILLIAM DAWSON, WALTER LISTER
and RICHARD ALDBURGHE to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1679, December 26. Ripon.—Complaining to his lordship—as Custos Rotulorum for the liberty of Ripon—that they have been left out of the new Commission of the Peace, which they believe (not being conscious of any demerits in themselves) must be due to "some surprise put upon" the Lord Chancellor and his lordship. *Copy in letter-book,* 1 p.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, Dean of Ripon, to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1679, December 26. Ripon—"Though I question not but that your lordship may have heard from other and better hands that my lord Archbishop of York hath lately renewed the commission of Peace for Ripon, yet the alterations in it are so strange, and may (in my poor judgment) prove so prejudicial both to the King and Church at this critical time, that I thought myself obliged, both in duty to His Majesty and your honour, as the Custos Rotulorum, to give you this following account of it. The persons left out are, Sir Edmund Jennings, Mr. Aldburghe, Mr. Lister, and Mr. Dawson, the Recorder of Ripon, a person of great loyalty and prudence. Those new put in are Mr. Welbury Norton, Towers Driffeild, Mr. Blackett, and Mr. Binslowe, late a non-conformist preacher, now a lawyer. I hope the alterations which the public intelligence tells us are to be made in other commissions will not prove like these. I am apt to believe that not only my Lord Chancellor and your lordship have been surprised but also that my lord Archbishop hath been imposed upon by his learned steward, Mr. Driffeild, in this change. If the commission be renewed again upon better advice, I think the Dean of Ripon for the time being (who is lord of the one half of the town, keeps a canon-fee court, and has a jurisdiction and gaol of his own, distinct from the Archbishop's) may do the King and Church better service than a silenced minister, who will probably serve his faction as well on the bench as at the bar. I am sure, as the commission now stands, there will want one to put many laws of our royal founder, King James, in execution, especially those against swearing and tippling in ale-houses in time of divine service on Sundays, which he would be less likely to connive at than some others, for fear of losing their clients or customers. My lord, I speak not this for myself (though I have been in the commission of Peace at Durham these six years), but for my

successors, for I am not willing to appear forward in anything which may look like crossing my metropolitan, nor would I have given your honour this present trouble, but that I feared the omission of it might be more than a venial sin in the King's chaplain." *Copy in letter-book.* 1½ pp.

LORD FAUCONBERG to LORD CHANCELLOR [FINCH].

[1679, December.]—Sending him the two letters calendared above, and stating that the gentlemen left out are all of them "not only men of figure but loyal principles," and three of them, he is confident, well known to be so by His Majesty, whom God preserve. Of the Dean's letter he will give a further account when he waits upon his lordship. *Copy in letter-book.* ¾ p.

CHIEF JUSTICE FRANCIS NORTH to SIR LEOLINE JENKINS.

1680, August 16. Bristol.—Giving an account of his visit to William Bedloe, in order to receive his dying testimony concerning the Popish Plot, and enclosing a copy of the examination. Both letter and examination are printed in Sir George Treby's collection of pamphlets relating to the Plot (*B. M. pressmark, 669 d 1 (18)*).

SIR LEOLINE JENKINS to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1683, June 28. Whitehall.—Concerning the late horrid design "against the King and the Duke of York." [*See a like letter to the Earl of Rutland, printed in the Report on the Rutland MSS., Vol. II., p. 79.*] *Copy in letter-book.* ¾ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS of the North Riding.

1683, June 26.—Doubts not but they have heard of "a most horrible and detestable plot and contrivance by some fanatics and other wicked men to murder the King and his Royal Highness, and in pursuance of that to raise a rebellion, which God Almighty by a wonderful providence has detected." Sends them a transcript of Secretary Jenkins' letter and desires them to take all possible care in the matter, that they may all show His Majesty the great sense they have of these villainous designs and their readiness to obey his commands. *Copy in letter-book.* ¾ p.

SIR LEOLINE JENKINS to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1683, June 27. Whitehall.—"His Majesty having discovered in the course of the evidence relating to this horrid conspiracy that there were just and legal grounds to cause the Duke of Monmouth and the Lord Gray of Warke, amongst others, to be apprehended, and the Lord Gray being seized and after examination committed to the Tower for high treason, and having made his escape and fled from justice from before the very Tower gate,

and the Duke of Monmouth also not to be found yesterday in his house," it is believed that they may have fled northward towards Scotland. His Majesty hath therefore commanded me to desire you to make diligent search in suspected places, and, if possible, to apprehend them. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS of the North Riding to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1683, July 2. Stoxley.—Having had a meeting of their own division at Stoxley, they have sent to appoint a general meeting at North Allerton, and meanwhile have issued warrants for notice to be given of "all such fanatics, dissenting and ill-affected persons to monarchical government" as have furnished themselves with arms or are under any suspicion of rebellion. *Signed. David Foulis, H. Marwood, Tho. Pennyman, W. Hustler. Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

SIR DAVID FOULIS to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1683, July 3.—Sending the above and stating that on receipt from Sir Metcalfe Robinson of his lordship's other letter with that of Mr. Secretary Jenkins, for the apprehension of the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Gray, he has summoned a meeting of his neighbour deputy-lieutenants, and has written to the officers of the regiment "to be very ready and diligent in this great concern." *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

The DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS of the North Riding to
LORD FAUCONBERG.

1683, July 5. North Allerton.—Stating that they do not as yet discover any signs of insurrection, but that they have posted one of his lordship's troop of horse partly at Richmond and partly at North Allerton, have ordered His Majesty's proclamation to be read, and diligent watch and ward to be kept throughout the country, and have written to the Bishop of Durham, praying him to send them any intelligence which may come from the northward. *Seven signatures. Copy in letter-book. 2 pp.*

SIR LEOLINE JENKINS to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1683, July 10. Whitehall.—Stating that proofs have been received that a general insurrection was intended, and desiring him to disarm suspicious persons. [*See Report on the Rutland MSS., Vol. II., p. 79.*] *Copy in letter-book. 2 pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to the DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS and JUSTICES
OF THE PEACE of the North Riding.

1683, July 10.—The last news-book furnishes such choice of addresses that he need say nothing more than that the most succinct seems to him the best. Prays them to send theirs up as quickly as possible, when he will sign it, and with Lord Darcy, Col. Darcy and such northern gentlemen as are in town, will present it to the King. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

Address from the North Riding to the King.

1688, July.—Expressing their amazement at the devilish conspiracy against himself and his dearest brother, and declaring their resolve to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in his defence.

Noted. "A copy of the address sent down to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the North Riding." 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to his kinsman, ———.

1688, July 12.—You will receive a letter from Secretary Jenkins which will enable you to do the King a considerable service. Pray assure Sir B. Bourchier of my esteem. If I had a recommendary letter from yourself, or any other person of quality known at Court, I would willingly try to obtain a deputation for him, but otherwise I cannot, "by reason of the objection you know of." I heartily wish you a good journey. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

The DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS of the North Riding to
LORD FAUCONBERG.

1688, July 13. North Allerton.—Acknowledging his letter and stating they have already framed an address agreeable to the sense of that received from his lordship by Mr. Chambers. His troop of horse, which has been viewed and found in good order and complete, is about to be dismissed, but if need be, another troop will be ordered upon duty. *Seven signatures. Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR LEOLINE JENKINS.

1688, July 17.—Is confident that the address from the North Riding "will come as unanimous and hearty" as from any part of His Majesty's dominions. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.

NICHOLAS LATON to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1688, July 17. Asleby.—"After I was dismissed upon that information I presented to your lordship, . . . I did acquaint your lordship that the Duke of Monmouth, Armstrong and others their associates, at the time when we quartered at Wansworth and Putney, after some discourse with some gentlemen of our troop, enquired when they came from Huntington, and whether they paid their quarters when they removed thence, from Croydon or Uxbridge, which being answered in the negative they asked them why they would march before they paid their quarters, thus encouraging them to mutiny. I likewise did acquaint your lordship that not long before, the fanatics in our troop, with others their associates, did say that the Duke of Monmouth would be King of England and that they had a hundred to ten to fight for him." I am dismissed from my command after twenty-two or three years loyal service, "and whereas my father and I had several orders to search the houses of Luke

Robinson, Mr. Straingways, Capt. Nairy, Capt. Smith, Cornet Smith and Mr. Shipton and others, all which arms by other orders yet to be produced were returned either to the owners or to the magazine at Scarbrough, yet as I am a Christian, there was not retained or embezzled to the value of sixpence."

My expenses being great, having to take a party of horse along with me, Sir Jordan Crosland, then my captain, allowed me his fourteen days' pay.

That same year, Sir Francis Cob being sheriff, I paid my proportion towards an assessment "for that use." The evening before it was to be returned into the Treasury, Major Bellasis received the proportion due to your officers from Sir Francis, in the presence of my cousins Trotter and Tocketts, but I never had my part of it. Likewise, in the Dutch war, when our troop was quartered at Whitby six weeks and your lordship told us you had the word of the King that if we were there above fourteen days we should enter into his pay, "I dare engage my life His Majesty never broke his word with any of his subjects," but I got nothing. Also my cousin Conyers had two ten pounds allowed him towards his light horse, but although I had an order for "four bearers to contribute" towards mine, two of them have never paid me anything. [Narrates his endeavours to obtain satisfaction, and prays his lordship to assist him.] *Copy. 8 pp.*

THE DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS TO LORD FAUCONBERG.

1688, July 20. North Allerton.—Informing him that they had drawn up their address, very little altered from his lordship's model, but that their clerk, in engrossing it, had (without orders) altered certain words, so that the conclusion, instead of standing "we are resolved to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in defence of your Majesty's person, your heirs and successors and your established government" ran thus "in defence of your Majesty's person, your heirs and successors, and your government, both in church and state as it is now established." They knew nothing of the alteration, and in this form it was posted up by Mr. Grimston on the Sessions House door and Market cross, and was offered for subscription to the people; which matter they submit to his lordship's consideration. They have not hitherto discovered any arms in disaffected hands. *Seren signatures. Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

R. GRIMSTON TO LORD FAUCONBERG.

[1688, July 20.]—This day the deputy-lieutenants finished the address, and are sending it up by Mr. Yoward. "Your lordship, I presume, will find by theirs to your honour they are angry with me about a little variation in the address, which I adventured upon, presuming they would have thanked me for it, as Sir William W[yvell?] did at Richmond. I have not now time to give your honour a particular account of it, only that

the words (I think not the sense) was varied thus, from 'and your established government both in church and state' to 'and your government, both in church and state, as it is now established.' I cannot excuse myself for doing it without their approbation, although I thought that if not liked, they might easily command me to alter it." *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

TIM. FORD and NIC. SANDERS, bailiffs of Scarborough, to
LORD FAUCONBERG.

1688, August 1. Scarborough.—Apologising for their delay concerning the address—now sent up by Mr. J. Wyvell, who comes recommended by the Marquis of Winchester—on the ground that their Corporation consists chiefly of seamen, who in summer are mostly abroad; and assuring his Lordship that His Majesty has as many loyal hearts in their Corporation as are to be found in any other. *Copy in letter-book.* 1½ pp.

ROGER BECKWITH to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1688, August 3. Ripon.—I think it my duty to inform you that S. Walker, an attorney at law in Cunnie Street, York, said in my hearing that "Lord Moogrove was causelessly forbid the Court, and his places there in like manner taken from him, his suit to Lady Anne being laid to his charge on purpose to disgrace him" because he was a disliker of popery and a true friend to the protestant religion. He also said that justice was not to be found in the Courts at Westminster, business being carried on there like France, in an arbitrary way, and that he hoped for a change. If this last horrid plot had not been discovered, your lordship would not have received this account from me. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to MR. MAULIVERER.

1688, August 4. S[utton] Court.—I placed my nephew, T. S[anderson] at a school to learn merchants' accounts, but do not think he profits as much as he did here, by Frost's help. I hope to place him with Sir D[udley] North, of whom I hear great commendations, but he expects 600*l.*, which will put us in a difficulty, unless his father will contribute towards his clothes so long as his annuity shall be assigned, and which I believe Sir Dudley will expect to be made good, whether his apprentice live or die. I will give him 250*l.* and no more, so you must consult my lord in the matter without delay, Sir Dudley having so many offers as will oblige me either to close or break with him in a few days. "I did with much ado get a sight of my nephew Sanderson when he was in town and carried him to the place where his brother is now, whose want of pocket-money, clothes, linen and all other necessaries when he came hither has run his 50*l.* very low . . . though I have kept him ever since at my own house." *Copy in letter-book.* 1½ p.

THO. MAULYVERER to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1688, August 18.—Stating that he has spoken to Lord Castleton, but cannot persuade him to increase Mr. Thomas's allowance, though possibly when his circumstances are more easy, he may be induced to do more for his son's advancement. Does not question Mr. Thomas's improvement under his lordship's eye and assisted by his generosity, and thinks he may date his happiness from the date when his lordship undertook his education. *Copy in letter-book.* 1 p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the CORPORATION OF SCARBOROUGH.

1688, August 18. S[utton] Court.—“According to your desire, I acquainted His Majesty with the contents of your letter and presented Mr. Wyvel to him with your address, which he was graciously pleased to receive, notwithstanding that two of the bloody conspirators made their escape from your port, which His Majesty is willing rather to impute to the disaffection of some particular persons than the Corporation, whom I have represented to him as very loyal, and I hope you will upon all occasions appear so.” *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

1688, August 18. S[utton] Court.—Has, in obedience to his Lordship's letter, presented Mr. Wyvel and the address to the King, who graciously accepted it “notwithstanding some exception might be taken to that place upon the escape of two of those villains in the proclamation.” Hopes he has returned to Bolton in better health than ever. *Copy in letter-book.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD FAUCONBERG to the DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS of the North Riding.

1688, August 18. S[utton] Court.—Expressing surprise that he has heard nothing from them concerning the disarming of suspicious persons, and stating that “such as have either promoted or notoriously approved the Bill of Exclusion have been in most other counties considered dangerous.” As those whose houses were searched may possibly have had notice of it “by reason of the noise made” he desires them to make a second search, with all the privacy that such a proceeding is capable of. *Copy in letter-book.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

THE DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS to LORD FAUCONBERG.

1688, August 17. North Allerton.—Assuring him that they have done their utmost to discover dangerous persons, employing “divers trusty agents privately” wherever there was the least suspicion, “not only to dive into their bypast actions but also to inspect their demeanours in this late most damnable plot,”

yet neither by these agents nor by their own utmost endeavours have they been able to discover anything. They continue the militia in great readiness, though they hope in God there will be no need of them, those parts being perfectly quiet. *Four signatures. Copy in letter-book. 2 pp.*

The DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS to LORD FAUCONBERG
at Whitehall.

1688, August 28. North Allerton.—They have this day met and opened his letter, but hope their last will have explained why they have delayed the searching of any houses. They have now issued orders for searching the houses of the following, viz:—Mr. Thompson and his son, late of Scarbrough, Sir William Ayscough, Humphrey and Robert Wharton, Sir H[enry] Carverley, Benj. Purchase and Tho. Lascells. They would have done the like to Sir Gilbert Gerard, but he is removed out of the Riding. As regards his lordship's intimation for employing Mr. Athey as their clerk, they find Mr. Grimston very repentant for his fault, and so have forgiven him and are willing to employ him still, if his lordship thinks fit. *Five signatures. Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1688, August 31. North Allerton.—Stating that they send up a list of the arms seized, but that (in spite of very diligent search) the number is so small that they are not much encouraged to make further noise in the matter. *Four signatures. Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

The Enclosure :—

[1688, August.]—List of arms seized in the houses of Mr. Humphrey Wharton, of Gilling Wood, Sir Henry Carverley, Mr. Lascells of North Allerton, Mr. Purchase of Langton, and Sir William Ayscough's, by Lieutenant Wright.

With note by Lord Fauconberg that Sir H. Cholmley informs him that a case of pistols and an old musket were taken from Captain Newton and Capt. Clement, but in Mr. Thomson's house nothing was found worth taking away. *Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to the DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS.

1688, September 1. S[utton] Court.—Has received theirs of the 28rd and will not fail to inform the King, on his return from Winchester, of their zeal in his service. As to the matter of the clerk, he has ever judged it necessary to have two or three versed in militia affairs, especially as the Deputy-Lieutenants sometimes appoint meetings at several places on the same day. Since Mr. Chamber has been made Clerk of the Peace, these three have been Grimston, Jackson and Athey, and of these they may make use of which they please. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG TO THO. MAULIVERER.

1688, September 15. Sutton Court.—“I have made all the enquiry possible amongst both the Turkey and Spanish merchants for a master for my nephew, but could never hear of any since Sir D. North, and, besides, both these trades are under such great discouragements, the first by the prejudice it receives by the East India trade and the second by the apprehensions of a war with Spain, as I am generally dissuaded from venturing money in either, but rather to enquire out a general trader, which will take him with less money, and leave him to his choice of trading when his term expires, with this disadvantage only, that his factorage during his apprenticeship will not be so profitable as in companies, and will require, when his term expires, some stock to set up with.” I cannot yet hear of such an one, but meanwhile desire you to mention the matter to Lord Castleton. *Unfinished. Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1688, October 18.—Has so far heard only of two merchants who wanted apprentices, the one a Turkey merchant upon whom all the other Levant merchants assure him that money would be thrown away, the other, one Mr. Hubland, a general trader, who said plainly he could never send him abroad, in which case his apprenticeship would be unprofitable, and he would need money to set him up at the end of his term, which, might not be agreeable to his father's circumstances. Is now advised to try for a Spanish merchant, and is in pursuit of one with all the industry possible. The youth is very sober and well inclined, but he fears not so capable of other employment as he may prove for this. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG TO LORD CASTLETON.

1688, October 23.—Having at length found a very honest and sufficient Spanish merchant, one Mr. Goddard, who asked no more than 400*l.*, he sent his nephew and Mr. Frost to see him, but after much discourse, the merchant refused, for what reason they know not, unless he “bogled” at the boy's quality. Upon this, his nephew told Lady Fauconberg that he would rather be a lawyer “in which his great industry and application should supply his insufficiency of parts.” Will therefore, if his father approves, purchase him a chamber and place him in the Inns of Court with all the advantages he can. *Copy in letter-book. 1 p.*

LORD CASTLETON TO LORD FAUCONBERG.

1688, October 31.—Is much surprised by the contents of his lordship's last letter, but having all along left his son at his disposal, will approve whatever he judges most convenient for him, and be ever grateful for his care and kindness. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

THE DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS TO LORD FAUCONBERG.

[1688, November.] —Stating that Lieutenant Thomas Waade, an officer of the Militia employed to disarm Mr. Isaac Newton of Whitby, as a person dangerous and disaffected, makes oath that the said Newton confessed that he had arms for the defence of his house, but refused to give them up and said he could get his lordship's consent to keep them, "withal sending other misbecoming and reflective messages" to the nearest deputy-lieutenant. As, upon search, the arms cannot be found, they pray his lordship's direction in the matter. *Eight signatures. Copy in letter-book. 1½ pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG TO THE DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS.

1688, November 17.—Acknowledging their letter, received some days since and stating that Captain Isaac Newton's arms were delivered up to Sir H. Cholmley soon after it arrived, but that it is his Majesty's pleasure that all arms taken from gentlemen of the militia be returned. *Copy in letter-book. ½ p.*

BILL PICKETT TO JOHN ATHY, at Newbrough.

1695-6, February 11. Whitehall.—I hoped to have seen you this winter, as a gentleman at the War office promised me some employment in England, but 'tis otherwise, and I go to Flanders in less than five weeks. May be it is for the best, as I am to enjoy the baggage master's place, which I had before, and which is a pistoll a week. I sent you a letter when I was at Namur, but know not whether you received it. If anything remarkable falls out this *prochain campayne* you shall hear of it. If I get nothing else, I shall have got what the French, if they light on me, cannot take away, for I doubt not but this campaign, if we come so near the French country as we did last year, I shall attain the French tongue (in Gant where I was last winter, they speak both Flamand and French) and I can flaunt it bravely.

I see Monsieur Bouffler is seized, and hope to see the French King taken the next campaign.

Postscript.—Address to me at the War Office, Whitehall; and in Flanders, to Mr. Blathwayt, Secretary of War at his Majesty's quarters. I send you some verses, new from Namur. *1½ pp.*

Overleaf:

"Great Britain's great King undertook a great thing,
When he befor NAMUR sat down;
After which he ne'er rests, till by bloody contests
He had conquered that capitall town.
When att Counsells of warr resoulved we are
For to storm their impregnable fort;
When our worthes and all, haveing shattered the wall,
They doe enter att every port.

And all this was done while their armies look't on,
 Being fill'd by vexation and rage;
 But observe what I say, nor La Roy (*sic*) neither they
 To releive it had harts to engage.
 For alltho Villiroy thought us to decoy,
 Brave Vadimont led him a dance,
 While our King the mean time did esteem it no crime
 To confine a high MARSHALL OF FRANCE.
 The bare taking the town was of no small renown,
 But 'twas this put the castle in fear
 Of the self-same success, without any redress,
 Being Cæsar's superior was their:
 Where our noble Barvarian, who to Turk and Tartarian
 Befor Buda was very well known,
 Doth again at this seige, proud Monseur oblige
 Both his conduct and courage to own.
 The rest of our leaders I refer to the readers
 What in History shall be recorded
 By some other penn, and sure I am then
 'Twill be better related and worded.
 But for that commander that outdoo Alexander
 And appeared in all places of need,
 Lett us pyramids raise to perpetuate his praise
 Who is great both in minde and in deed."

MARY, LADY FAUCONBERG.

1698[-9], February 19.—Bond of Mary, Countess Dowager Fauconberg, to Charles Sanderson, in 400*l.*, conditioned for the payment of 200*l.* to the aforesaid Charles Sanderson on August 19 next ensuing. *Signed and sealed.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

MARY, LADY FAUCONBERG.

1711, November 27.—Corrected draft of her will, noted as having been read to, approved and executed by her. $3\frac{1}{2}$ folios.

NEWS-LETTER.*

1712, May [5-]16. Paris.—We hear from Bayonne that a French man-of-war took a packet-boat, carrying letters from the English Queen to the King of Portugal, but the vessel was afterwards released. Letters from Strasbourg say that troops are continually arriving at Hagenau and in our [*i.e.* the French] lines, but as the Marechal d' Harcourt is not expected until the end of the month, the campaign will not begin before then. The enemy are still in their lines, and will probably be less numerous than was expected, as part of the Imperial troops are to go to the Low Countries instead of to the Rhine.

The campaign has not yet begun in Estramadura, but the Marquis de Bay's army is expected presently to enter Portugal.

* This letter and that of June 9-20, below, are addressed to George Pinckney, at Viscount Fauconberg's at Newbrough. The third, of December 2, is in the same handwriting, but without address.

The Hague. May [9.] 20.—It is hoped at Copenhagen that the King will decide to come to an agreement with the King of Sweden, and to renounce his engagements with King Augustus and the Czar of Muscovy.

On Wednesday, the Pensionary Hensius told the States General that he had conferred with their deputies for foreign affairs, and also with Counts Zinsendorf and Tarroca, the ministers of the Emperor and of Portugal; that it was desirable to support the interests of the Emperor, and that he believed the obstacles raised by the Queen of Great Britain might, by a reasonable moderation be removed; upon which the States resolved that their plenipotentiaries should apply themselves to this end by all possible means.

The Elector of Bavaria has been inaugurated at Namur as Count of that country, and is to proceed to be inaugurated at Luxembourg as Duke of that province, and at Newport as Count of Flanders. The Duke of Ormond is believed to be on the point of advancing against the enemy, either to draw him to a battle, or to besiege Quesnoy.

From Utrecht we hear that the Lord Keeper of the Seals being now recovered, the ministers of the States General are to-day having a conference with him and the Earl of Strafford. Yesterday Baron Bothmar arrived from the Hague, and has to-day visited the two plenipotentiaries and Mr. Harley, her Majesty's envoy at the Court of Hanover. He and Mr. Harley are going presently to Hanover and then the Baron will return and remain here while the treaty continues. Count Zinsendorf and several other ministers have also arrived. They no longer speak of a written reply from the French, but it is said that negotiations will go on under some other form. *French.* 8 pp.

NEWS-LETTER.

1712, June [9.] 20. Paris.—Letters from Madrid say that the troops in Valencia are forming their army. The English fleet has arrived at Barcelona from Port Mahon, and was desired to embark some troops in Italy before landing the Archduchess; but the Commander excused himself, as having orders to the contrary from the Queen. Four hundred men had arrived from Gibraltar in this town, and General Staremberg was still demanding money for the troops.

In Portugal, all is in movement. Part of the Portuguese troops are at Estremos and the rest at Campo Mayor. The Marquis de Bay is in the country, maintaining himself at the expense of the enemy, until the cessation of the continual rains allows him to advance further.

From Verdun we hear that the detachment sent by Prince Eugene into Champagne is pressing rapidly towards Germany, pillaging and making prisoners wherever they go.

Letters from Rheims say that this detachment, in number between four and five thousand horse, for several days over-ran that diocese, and those of Verdun and Châlons, pillaging and

burning many houses, and that then, fearing to be surrounded by Maréchal de Villars, they had tried to get to the other side of the Meuse, but had been defeated at the passage, when a good many men were drowned, killed or taken.

The Sieur de Refuge, commandant at Metz, is also said to have detached troops to cut off their passage, so that it is believed that none will escape.

We hear that Prince Eugene has opened his trenches before Quesnoy, the Governor of which has made a very successful sally, killing or taking a good number of the enemy.

The Count d'Albert will leave this place shortly for Madrid, as envoy from the Elector of Bavaria, to thank the King of Spain for bestowing upon him the Spanish Low Countries.

The Hague. June [13-]24.—It is believed at Turin that only defensive operations will be undertaken in that quarter.

The Pensionary Hensius and other deputies of the States General have been in conference upon the Queen's speech to Parliament, and the articles therein touching her negotiations with France for bringing about a general peace, and upon their report, the States General have decided to consult with the States of Holland and West Friesland before taking any further steps.

The siege of Quesnoy is being pushed on vigorously. The town was yesterday cannonaded by seventy pieces, placed in five batteries, and the besiegers expect to be master of it on or about the twentieth day from opening the trenches. It is rumoured that after this there may be a suspension of arms.

The enemy has put a great quantity of provisions and ammunition into Landrecy, drawing it from Maubeuge. Letters from Brussels say that during the attack on the opening of the trenches before Quesnoy, the left suffered very little, but that the loss of the right was considerable. Comte de Humpesche, Governor of Douay, is said to have been killed by a cannon ball.

Utrecht, June [12-]28.—After the arrival of the letters of the 17th from England to the Bishop of Bristol, and the return of the Count de Taroca and other ministers from the Hague, this prelate communicated to the ministers of France and the States General the overtures made by the Queen to her Parliament; whereupon there was a general congress, and most of the ministers have sent off expresses to their masters for fresh orders. Meanwhile, they will apply themselves to the general negotiation, which appears to progress favourably.

General Grovestein's detachment is said to have arrived near Metz, with good booty. *French.* 8½ pp.

NEWS-LETTER.

1712, [Nov. 21-]Dec. 2. Paris.—After much coming and going of couriers to Madrid and London, it has been decided by the three crowns to prolong the suspension of arms until March 28 next, and the publication of the peace to come after that day, even if the other allies will not consent. Great preparations are being

made for the coming campaign, but the propositions of the three crowns are so plausible that it is to be hoped they will not be rejected, unless the obstinacy of the Arch-duke refuses to give satisfaction to the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne.

The Dukes of Berry and Orleans having renounced their right to the crown of Spain, the act has been sent by express to the Queen of Great Britain.

From Madrid we have received the speech made by the King to the Assembly of the States, renouncing his claim to the throne of France, in order that he may procure peace for, show his gratitude to, and never be separated from the nation which has shown so much zeal in assuring to him his crown. His Catholic Majesty has written a very tender and touching letter to the Duc de Berry on the subject.

We hear from Lerida that General Gaetano has seized a post giving access into the plain of Tarrecona, killing or taking prisoner the four hundred men who held it.

Letters from Perpignon state that the Comte de Fiennes had driven the enemy from the neighbourhood of Gironne, and had got in a great convoy of munitions. Troops continue to arrive from Languedoc and Dauphiné. From Grenoble the news comes that the Comte de Medavid is to make a detachment under the Marquis de Sily, whose command at Chambéry is to be taken by the Marquis de Gonzagnes. The Marquis de Broglio, and Messieurs de Cadireux and de Rebours are also with the detachment, which has set out to join the other troops in Le Lempourdan. The Marshal of Berwick has started to take the command of them.

The King has given the Duchess of Chevreuse a pension of 30,000*l.* charged upon the government of Guienne.

Hague [Nov. 25-] Dec. 6.—In reply to Count Zinsendorf's memorial concerning the naval armament, the States-General have said that they have not yet got the opinions of the provinces. This shows with how little diligence they are preparing for the coming campaign. A general peace is talked of more than ever, and it is said the proposition made by the King of Spain last June, to recover possession of Port Mahon and Gibraltar (accorded to the English) for a money equivalent, is once more upon the carpet.

France has put off the work upon the new fortifications at Landrecy and Maubeuge until the spring. A good part of the Elector of Bavaria's baggage has passed the latter place on its way to Namur.

There has been a rumour that the Swedish General Stenbock had beaten the Saxons, and that King Stanislaus was marching for Poland, but it has proved false. Since then we have heard that the King of Sweden and King Augustus have made peace, but this lacks confirmation. They have however certainly agreed to a suspension of arms, which looks like an approach to peace.

Letters from Paris state that the King of Spain's renunciation of the throne of France is conditional upon a like renunciation by the Emperor of all pretensions to the monarchy of Spain. They also say that the coming treaty will confirm the Elector of Bavaria as ruler of the Low Countries. *French. 8 pp.*

FRANCIS CROMWELL.

1712[-13], January 14.—Acknowledgement by Francis Cromwell, son of Henry Cromwell, Esq., and nephew of Richard Cromwell, late of Hursley, co. Southampton, Esq., deceased, of the receipt from Mary, Countess Fauconberg, executrix of the said Richard, of the sum of 800*l.*, which, with 50*l.* formerly received from her, is in full of the legacy left him by the said Richard Cromwell. *Signed and sealed.*

Witnesses :—J. Legrand, J. Sharp, Jos. Owen. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

MARY, COUNTESS FAUCONBERG.

1712[-13], January 14.—Grant to Francis Cromwell of an annuity of 80*l.* in consideration of a present payment of 800*l.* *Signed and sealed.*

Witnesses :—J. Legrand, J. Sharp, Jos. Owen. 1 sheet.

Overleaf,

*Receipt from F. Cromwell for 800*l.* paid to him by Dame Frances Russell and Sir Thomas Frankland, bart., executors of the late Countess Fauconberg, in discharge of the within mentioned annuity. August 1, 1713.*

Witnesses :—Tho. Frankland, Tho. Roebuck.

P. to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG, in London.

1719, April [17-]28. Brussels.—This is to inform you of my lady's sudden departure for England in a post chaise, attended only by Dr. Mahar. She gives out that it is to prove your father's will. As to her further designs, you must not expect any to your advantage, for she is all fire and tow against you still. She has not paid one farthing of debts since my lord's decease. "The common discourse of the town is that she made a hole in the moon." I endeavour to calm the creditors by assuring them that you are too just let any suffer; yet I fear all in the great house will be arrested. Mr. d'Halwyn, and the Countess, however, desire me to tell you that they will arrest nothing, feeling confident that you will see them paid, after having served you so well in the transporting of your deceased father's corpse. "I saw your poor distressed sister, which I endeavoured to comfort, in all this ill noise that runs about the town The tall Betty is set to watch your sister as a spy." Your sister Penny is gone to Louvain with Mrs. Stapleton. Your mother intrusted the Lady Abbess with her departure as a secret, and made her enjoin this on the nuns, under obedience. Dr. Mahar is to return to fetch your sister to her mother. "She'll have a fine time on't, for I was told that she used her here very ill. She dares not speak, for fear it should come to her ears and [she] fare worse."

It would not be amiss if you ordered Du Chesne, the steward, to let the great house for the two years left of the lease. It would save you two hundred pounds.

All the goods your mother bought in Holland are secured in the monastery. She says she bought them of her own money. The poor nuns are not paid one farthing. 2 pp.

P. to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG.

1719, May [12-]23. Brussels.—I have had a letter from my lady, beginning "in such high flights as [to] the lustre of the friends that surround her," that it appears to her as a sort of translation, but going on to express her sense of my friendship to her dear lord, and desiring an occasion to prove her great esteem for me. "Cela ne vous paroît il pas, my lord, du grand sublime, et que cette espece de translation enferme beaucoup du roman des Amadis de Gaules?" She desires me and Counsellor de Greve to arrange all her affairs, and to send lists of her own and my lord's debts, but I shall do nothing unless she gives me a power of attorney. Your poor sister is left without a penny, as is Du Cheane and her women, the children and the footmen, and not a farthing paid in the monastery. The change in her inclinations appears real, and the young man is going away very soon, but not to your parts. Mr. Cole and Mrs. Vane have lately been out of her ladyship's favour, "because they could not bear the strokes of her ill tongue she lashed them with." Your sister expected Dr. Mahar last night, and says she is glad to go out of this prison of a nunnery but dreads "her mother's whimsies and violent magots. She told me she should wish herself thousand times at Newborough, with your lordship, because she will not be able to support those airs of grandeur which she must infallibly, since she [Lady F.] received, as she writes, twice the King's and my Lord Stanhope's visits. . . . Mr. Mill, I hear, has incurred her anger by advancing you money, and she has sworn that she will ruin him. In fine, Rolando Furioso was but a coxcomb to her; she vaunts her power and she will make herself obeyed. *A peste, fame, bello, et mala muliere, libera nos, Domine.*" Mons. D'Hallwyn and his countess send you their duty and thanks. I will write to Col. Faulkenbridge. Mr. Du Chesne says that the debts amount to 600*l.* sterling, besides the year's rent of 1,000 guilders for the great house. *Seal with device.* 2½ pp.

Addressed to Lord Viscount Fauconberg, at Mr. Hudson's in Bromley Street, Drury Lane.

P. to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG.

1719, June. Angiers.—I have had another letter from my lady. "Her style is not so sublime as her first, but still very gracious. She tells me she has sent Du Chesne 600*l.* to pay what is owing, and she also sent your sister 50*l.* to carry herself and the servants into England. None are left here but your sister Penny and cousin Biddy. Three or four months ago, her ladyship being in one of her transports of passion against you, made a young woman living in the monastery, who knows no English, write a letter at her dictation imitating your 'character,'

signing it your dutiful son Fauconberg, and addressing it to *Madame la Vicomtesse de Fauconberg rue de la Cour a Bruxelles*. This being performed, she went about the house in a great distress and transport, as I was told, saying that your lordship was going to enter into rebellion, and that she had received a letter from you to that purpose. . . . This letter, as it is said, was sent few days after to my Lord Stanhope, Secretary of State, by her footman Harry, whom she sent into England. My lord's answer to it was that of a prudent and wise minister: that your lordship's 'character' was unknown to him, and that he could not give any credit to it, because of your good behaviour ever since you returned into England, which could give him no manner of suspicion that you were disaffected to the government. She told me several times and Mr. Cole as well as several others of this pretended rebellion, which we all laughed at, because we could not think of this trick she had made use of." But as soon as we heard of it, Cole and I induced the young woman to make the statement before a notary and witnesses which I herewith send you. Cole and I each have one also, in case this should miscarry. "One thing is remaining which will be also a relishing piece to your lordship. Your friend Cole and I preached the gospel so efficaciously to the young spark you know, that we have sent him a packing into Spain, where, upon his arrival, he is to have a commission of a captain of horse. I am sure he got no money from her, because she loves it too well to part with it. He will do there very well, because he has a great deal of honour and bravery."

Postscript.—"I am told that my lady has kissed the King's hand, and assured him that she will breed up all her family so that they may be useful to his Majesty and to the government."

8 pp.

Endorsed:—"Letter relating to Lady Fauconberg's scheme to accuse her son of treason."

P. to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG.

1719, [July 11-]22. Angiers.—On my return from a ten days' journey, I have received your letter of the 28rd of June. Mr. Cole showed the act passed by Mistress Doudelet before the notary to Mr. Leathes, the English Resident, who asked him to get the young woman to write over again the ending and address of the letter, in your character, which she did so exactly that none of us could distinguish it from your own.

Mr. Leathes will keep this until the Earl of Stanhope returns to England, and then send it to him, to compare with the other. My lady has sent a power of attorney, not to me but to Du Chesne. She restrains him so much, however, that he cannot possibly make an end of matters. [*Business details*.] I think you should represent these things to your uncle, Mr. Roland Bellasis, that he may move my lady therein.

Before your sister went away, she had the imprudence to tell Mrs. Thorold what Cole and I had done on your behalf with Mademoiselle Doudelet, and, I believe, has acquainted my lady with it also, but I care not, for I covet no friendship got by concealing so barbarous an injustice, which might have brought your lordship to a fatal end.

When Lord Frederick Howard comes back from Aix, I will ask him to carry your gun into England.

Postscript.—Monsieur de la Puente embarked at Amsterdam for Spain six weeks ago, with a commission as captain of a troop of horse. 2 pp.

GILLING.

1728.—A recital of certain terriers of the glebe lands and tithes of the parish church of Gilling, viz. :—

1. A terrier dated April 18, 1665; *witnesses*, Thomas Preston, William Read, Richard Hall.
2. A terrier dated August 21, 1685; *witnesses*, Charles Mann, rector, Henry Spence, William Hipkin.
3. A terrier dated March 15, 1694[-5]; *witness*, Mat. Hutchinson, vicar.
4. A terrier dated September 24, 1716; *witnesses*, Nich. Gouge, rector, Christopher Hewister, churchwarden, William Peears, John Nowlson, John Dawson, Thomas Mawlam.
5. An indenture, dated January 17, 1675[-6] between Charles Mann, clerk, parson of Gilling, and Charles, Viscount Fairfax, Viscount Emley, by which the former resigns part of the tythes of Gilling, together with certain "oblations, obventions and Easter books reckonings," to the latter.

Underwritten,

Opinion of Nath. Pigott, dated June 29, 1728, that this recital is of no force, as no act of an incumbent can bind his successor unless the patron and the Ordinary have both concurred therein. As by the common law a modus is a good discharge of title, although not by canon law, it lies with Mr. Fairfax "to prove to what this modus extends, for though the terriers may be of use, yet the proof of the usage by ancient witnesses will be of the greatest force." 2 pp.

THOMAS, VISCOUNT FAUCONBERGE and CATHERINE his wife.

1738.—Summons to them to appear personally at the archdeacon of Cleveland's Court of Corrections, to be held in the parish church of Thirsk, on Tuesday, September 25, 1738, to answer articles objected against them for not frequenting their parish church "on Sundays and holidays, or any other place of religious worship tolerated by law," for which they were presented at the archdeacon's late visitation. *Printed form, filled in.*

A BILL for a CHARITABLE LOTTERY for the relief of the distressed
Virgins in Great Britain.

[1784, Before July.]—Whereas by the melancholy disuse of holy matrimony in these kingdoms, an infinite number of his Majesty's female subjects are left upon the hands of their parents, in the un-natural state of virginity, to the prejudice of the commonwealth, the unsupportable burdening of private families, and the unspeakable affliction of the said females; And whereas all ordinary methods to prevent or remedy so great an evil have hitherto proved ineffectual; Be it enacted for the better hindrance thereof in times to come, and for the necessary encouragement of propogation, which we ought particularly to attend to upon the prospect of an approaching war, that all the virgins in Great Britain from fifteen to forty shall be disposed of by lottery in the manner here set forth:—

The greatest prizes are fortunes:—

2 of 100,000 <i>l</i> .	10 — 50,000 <i>l</i> .
4 — 80,000 <i>l</i> .	12 — 40,000 <i>l</i> .
5 — 70,000 <i>l</i> .	20 — 30,000 <i>l</i> .
6 — 60,000 <i>l</i> .	100 — 10,000 <i>l</i> .

The second prizes:—

Beauties ... 100.	Huswifes ... 5.
Pretty Girls ... 5,000.	Ladies of quality ... 5,000.
Agreeables ... 10,000.	Relations of the first minister
Wits ... 10.	or his mistress ... 25.

The lowest prizes are:—

Women of fashion and breeding	- -	300,000
Good players at quadrille	- -	12,000
Misses of great accomplishments	- -	30,000
Special breeders, most of them parsons'		
daughters	- - - -	1,700
Saints	- - - -	20
Good conditioned girls, <i>alias</i> friskies	- -	100,000

"In the list of blanks are comprehended all the females of Great Britain within that age that are only known by the general denomination of virtuous women, 1 million.

"It is proposed that the said lottery shall be carried on in the usual methods, only that whatsoever any man shall draw, either blank or prize, he shall be obliged to keep the same.

"And whereas the principal objection to all State lotteries is the draining the poor of their money, and discouraging trade and industry, be it provided that in the present lottery no man shall be permitted to take a ticket who has not an estate of at least 100*l*. *per annum*, except it be idle and useless persons, such as courtiers, attorneys, deans and prebends, fellows of colleges, poets and the like, who are expected to serve their country this way since they do it no other.

"To prevent quarrels or disputes about fixing the value of prizes, the Beauties shall be settled by the remaining members of Kit Cat and the Toast; the Pretty and Agreeable shall be rated by the number of their lovers and the Wits by the number of their enemies.

"For the better encouragement of the men, and to take away the dreadful apprehensions of the thing called cuckoldom, no women of scandalous and lewd behaviour, who cant possibly be mistaken for virgins, shall be put into the lottery as such, but where the point is only a little doubtful, it is hoped that gentlemen will not be so unreasonable to expect the Government should insure them, but judge favourably and make themselves easy as it is the part of wise men and good subjects so to do.

"And whereas certain ill-affected and seditious persons, who admit no opportunity of aspersing the Administration, may go about to represent this present Act as an attempt to introduce arbitrary power, by putting a grievous yoke upon the necks of his Majesty's faithful subjects, be it declared that there is nothing in this Act contrary to Magna Carta, the Petition of Right or Act of Settlement, and the liberties and rights of the people are safe and inviolate, no man being compelled to take a ticket, but only advised and exhorted thereunto. No man shall take above one, except peers, privy counsellors, judges and members of parliament, who are allowed to take as far as three, and the bishops *ad libitum*.

"Tickets are delivered gratis, and special care will be taken that no member of the House of Commons take more than are granted by this Act, nor even the patriots belonging to the Court, though it has been usual to indulge them in former lotteries.

"Provided nevertheless that all such husbands as have brought a contempt upon matrimony by suing publicly for a divorce and proving themselves cuckolds in open Court, be especially and particularly excluded from the benefit of this Act, and be it enacted that all and every woman or women that have been or shall be so divorced, shall continue to act and do all such things as they might have done if no such judgment had been given against them.

Neither Senesino nor Carestini shall be suffered to take a ticket, but in regard to the great affection the ladies bear them, they may be allowed to go shares with other men; and whereas many young women may pretend to lie under dismal apprehension of ——— Esq., to the great discouragement and prejudice of the present lottery, be it declared that the said ——— Esq., is *ipso facto* an unfit person and remains excluded accordingly.

"The said lottery is to be drawn the 1st of July, 1734, and doctors, proctors and other officers of the spiritual court to be appointed commissioners and managers thereof.

"It is proposed that the same be renewed once in every seven years. There shall be no hiring of horses, such a practice being directly contrary to the design of this bill.

And forasmuch as M. ———, spinster, trusting too much to her beauty, wit, &c., and not having the fear of virginity before her eyes, has refused divers good offers and showed a cruel delight in the pains and sufferings of her lovers, it is thought proper to make an example of her by not admitting her into the number of prizes in the present lottery.

"And whereas a difficulty may arise in what rank of the prizes should be placed Kitty D——d, spinster; whether amongst the Beauties, the Pretty or Agreeables, she manifestly belonging to all three, to prevent confusion and save the public a needless trouble, she is desired to provide a husband for herself.

"Ordered that this bill be read every Sunday before sermon in all the parish churches in Great Britain for the consolation of the godly women there assembled, and to the end that the preachers may instruct the men not to fail in this act of Christian charity." 3 pp.

VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG to his sister, the HON. MARY PITT, at York.

1794, October 7. Newborough.—"I am equally surprised and concerned at your return into England in direct disobedience to your husband, who not only demanded you at Gand, but came on the same purpose from England thither again. You then was flown to Brussels, and now think yourself out of his power," but until I hear from himself that living apart is agreeable to him, I must ask you to pardon me for not sending for you here, and, had you come, should have thought myself obliged to give the Colonel* notice of it. I cannot think anything so advisable as your going to London, where I hope matters might be arranged. 1 p.

The ABBOT OF VILLA-NOVA, Superior of the Anglo-Benedictine Monastery of St. Mary of Consolation at Cambrai, to his Excellency the CARDINAL-REGENT OF THE SACRED PENITENTIARY at Rome.

1785, May [6-]17. Rome.—States that Maria Wild,† widow, by her second marriage, of Sir Francis Hungate, Bart., had, twenty years previously, vowed to enter religion after she had settled her two daughters in marriage, but without consulting her confessor. For this object she has now come to the monastery at Cambrai and made full confession to the Superior, who, however, considers that her age and the state of her health render her unfit for the service of religion, and therefore prays his Excellency to dispense her from her vow. *Latin.*

Underwritten,

The dispensation prayed for, signed M. Millinus. S.P. Regens, and dated as above. Latin. 1½ pp.

* John Pitt, 3rd son of the Governor of Fort St. George.

† i.e. Weld. She was the daughter of William Weld of Lulworth Castle, her first husband being Nicholas Fairfax, of Gilling.

LORD STAIR to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG.

1744-5, March 10. London.—His Majesty having signified his pleasure to me by the Secretary at War at Ware, the 22nd of last month, that a board of general officers should enquire into the conduct and behaviour of Cornet Henry Belasyse, of Lieut.-General Cope's regiment of dragoons, at the battle of Dettingen, I called them together accordingly, and yesterday presented to his Majesty their report; a copy of which I now send you. His Majesty was pleased to approve of it, and has signified his intention to restore Mr. Belasyse to his rank, and to provide for him in the army. I know it will be agreeable to you, as well as a very sensible pleasure to Cornet Belasyse, to know that the Board has not only acquitted him in a most honourable manner, but recommended him to his Majesty's favour and protection.

Copy, certified by Lord Fauconberg. 1 p.

On the same sheet :

The report above-mentioned, stating the opinion of the Board that the narrative delivered to Sir John Cope by Lieut.-Colonel Erskine is entirely groundless and that "Cornet Belasyse behaved extremely well, doing his duty as an officer and a man of honour at the battle of Dettingen, and that he did not absent himself from the regiment but by his Majesty's leave, to come to England for the recovery of his health, which was so greatly impaired by the bruises he got at the said battle." The Board therefore recommends the restoration of Cornet Belasyse to his post and rank in the army, with such recompense as his Majesty shall think fit for having been so long deprived of his commission. Signed. Robert Dalryell. February 26, 1744-5. Certified copy. 1 p.

VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG to MR. CHAPMAN, attorney at Oulston.

1756, January 20. George Street.—Requests him to send up the "petition, articles and bill" by express. Has seen his Grace of York's letter to Mr. Bewley, with his approbation, and has since met him at Court, when they talked the matter over. He seemed pleased that Mr. Bewley was concerned, whose judgment and integrity might be depended on. 1½ pp.

Underwritten,

Note from Chapman to some person un-named, sending Lord Fauconberg's letter, and stating that the petition and bill are already gone and will reach London that day.

RICHARD CHAPMAN to EARL FAUCONBERG.

1761, September 25. Newborough.—"Enclosed is a new plan for the pews in Coxwold church, which is a new scheme of Mr. Sterne's. . . . It will be something in the form of a cathedral; it will give a better sound, a better light, and will all face the parson alike, and the other way, half the church will be with their backs to the pulpit, which will make a dispute for their seats, and this plan will go crossways on the old seats, so that no one will know their own place. . . ."

"I am extremely obliged to your lordship for the coronation news, and am glad your lordship got excused from attending, which might have been of bad consequence." Here a fine ox with his horns gilt was roasted whole in the middle of the town, after which "the bells put in for church, where an excellent sermon was delivered extempory on the occasion by Mr. Sterne, and gave great content to every hearer. The church was quite full, both quire and aisle, to the very door. The text, &c., you will see both in the London and York papers. About three o'clock the ox was cut up and distributed amongst at least three thousand people, after which two barrels of ale was distributed amongst those that could get nearest to 'em. Ringing of bells, squibs and crackers, tar-barrels and bonfires, &c., and a ball in the evening, concluded the joyful day." *Seal of arms. 2 pp.*

LAURENCE STERNE TO EARL FAUCONBERG.

1762, April 10. Paris.—"Mr. Wilcox, the late Bishop of Rochester's son, passing through this place in his return from Italy, has given me an opportunity of troubling your lordship with the enclosed for Lady Catherine. I did myself the honour of writing a long letter to your lordship, dated the 11th of February, from St. Germain, where I retired for a week with young Mr. Fox, but I suppose that letter never reached your lordship, because five others sent by that post have all miscarried. Thank God, there was no treason in any one of them.

"By all accounts you had a most dismal foggy winter in town; had I continued there I had certainly been six weeks ago in my grave. The weather indeed has been extremely severe here, but the air clear always and elastic, and not one foggy day (which is not the case, I believe, always), so that I have been gradually regaining my health, and on the mending hand ever since I came. This was so remarkable the first three weeks that the faculty advised me to stay where I was, and not go southwards so long as I felt I gained ground where I was. By this, together with the great civilities I have met with from the French, I have been trail'd on till now in this metropolis, where I purposed to have continued, till the end of May and returned home through Holland. I am told, however, by the faculty here I shall most certainly be where I was again the next winter, if I do not give time for my lungs to strengthen by going down to Tholouse and spending one winter free from coughs and colds; after which they say they shall look upon my cure as complete. This I should not regard on my own account, but fear I shall be compelled to it on my girl's, who, my wife writes me word, and has done some time, is in a declining way with this vile asthma of hers, which these three last winters has been growing worse and worse; and that unless something more than bare medicines can be done for her, she will be lost; and that the only chance for her is to try what one winter in a warmer climate will do for her. This obliges me to wait here till they

join me, and to go down and fix them at Tholouse, where I have taken a little house with a large garden in the pleasantest part of the town, and, in case I find myself very well when I have fixed them there, shall return; if not, stay the winter through and come back in May following.

"I beg pardon, my Lord, for troubling you with this long and particular account about myself and my affairs, but I thought it my duty to tell you my situation. My family, my Lord, is a very small machine, but it has many wheels in it, and I am forced too often to turn them about—not as I would—but as I can.

"I could never have been in France at so critical a period as this, when two of the greatest concerns that ever affected the interest of this kingdom are upon the anvil together—the affair of the Jesuits and the war,—for much of this kingdom's future glory and welfare seems to be depending upon these two great points. The first takes up the attention of the French much more than the last,—and well it may,—for in this city alone the Society have a rent of 95,000*l.* a year. What must their revenues be from the whole kingdom? It will end, I trow, like our Henry the 8th, in a general resumption.

"If your lordship has not read *Le compte rendu de Constitutions de Jesuists*, 'tis well worth your perusal. By this time, I suppose, it must have got to England. I hope your Lordship has had your health this winter. I wish it, as I do every other blessing to you and your family, with the zeal and truth which becomes me." 8 pp.

LAWRENCE STERNE TO LORD FAUCONBERGE.

1768, September 30. Montpellier.—"I could not think of turning my face homewards without enquiring whether there was anything in this part of the world I could do or purchase for your lordship, before I decamped. I have run over everything in my mind, but can think of nothing except wine, of which I would gladly send you a hogshead as a specimen.

You must know, my Lord, that the vintage this year about Bourdeaux is quite destroyed by a terrible hail, which cut up all the vines throughout the whole district which furnishes you with so very much good claret in England. This, I find, has set many commissions a going in this neighbourhood, to buy up the strong, ordinary wines, which,—as they will bear the sea and can be shipped for 40*s.* a hogshead at Lett, near this town, and landed at London for 20*s.* more—will not be drunk at more than 2*s.* a bottle. But your lordship understands this calculation better than I; this I am persuaded of, that many hundred tons will be both given and bought for French wine—which they truly are in one sense, though not in another. If, upon the whole, your lordship thinks a couple of hogsheads worth the duty, I should be very happy in being allowed to present you with them, which I will warrant shall be the best of their kind, as I am in particular friendship with a person here who has a large commission for the wines of this present vintage, to ship to London. Your lordship will let me have the honour

of a line upon this head, and of a much more valuable one, your lordship's health, which I hope is better by Coxwold air and Coxwold exercise. The air is as cold, by fits, here as with you, and I'm persuaded in winter will be more thin and penetrating, but the air is elastic and the sky generally clear, and the temptations to get out o' doors more frequent. This place has had a bad character of late years as the grave of consumptive people. I see nothing yet to terrify me upon that score. It may do hurt, but where it does no hurt, I believe it will do great good, and for my own part, I love to run hazards rather than die by inches.

"I had proposed to have spent the winter months with my family at Aix or Marseilles. We have been there and found objections to both, to Marseilles especially, from the dearness of living and house-rent, which last was so enormous I could not take the most miserable apartments under nine or ten guineas a month. Every thing else in proportion, so we returned directly here—where things are moderate enough—though a third dearer than at Toulouse, where the cheapness and plenty of everything is astonishing. This weighs much with my wife, who being a good œconomist, has a strong desire to return there, and stay a year behind me with my daughter. She talks of nothing less than saving as much money in a year as will equip them in clothes, &c. for seven. My system is to let her please herself, so I shall return to Coxwold alone, and manage my health and self in my own country as well as I can in the future, for I'm more than half tired of France, as fine a country as it is—but there is the *pour* and the *contre* for every place—all which being balanced, I think Old England preferable to any kingdom in the world.

"I beg pardon, my Lord, for this long letter, and beg leave to present my respects and wishes to Lord Bellasyse, whom I hope to see as much honoured in the world for his good conduct and good heart as for his birth and title. Mr. Bellasyse I beg to be remembered to, and my wife and daughter join with me in all kind compliments to the ladies."

Postscript.—"I purpose to set off for Coxwold about Candlemas day—or rather as soon as Mr. Chapman remits me my Christmas receipts, as I can neither leave Madame with an empty purse or travel eight hundred miles with one myself. If the weather is not too cold, I purpose, for the sake of avoiding both Paris and London, to return by Geneva, and then fall down the Rhine to Holland, by which means I shall see all the great cities upon the Rhine, and after a week's stay in Holland, may embark directly for Hull, and be landed within a day of my own parish." 4 pp.

LAURENCE STERNE TO LORD [FAUCONBERG].

[1767, January 9?] Friday. London.—"When we got up yesterday morning, the streets were four inches deep in snow; it has set in now with the most intense cold. I could scarce lay in bed for it; and this morning more snow again, though the roads after all, are extremely good near town and I suppose everywhere else. The snow has been very deep in Kent.

"No news. I dined yesterday with Lord March and a large company of the Duke of York's people, &c., and came away just as wise as I went. The King at *Cimon*, the new opera, last night; nobody at Covent Garden, but the citizens' children and apprentices. The Duke of York was to have had a play-house of his own, and had studied his part in *The Fair Penitent* and made Garrick act it twice on purpose to profit by it, but the King, 'tis said, has desired the Duke to give up the part and the project with it. All this is for the ladies, to whom, with all compliments to the party at quadrille and Lady Catherine, I am, my Lord, your most unworthy gazetteer that ever wrote but most faithfully your ever obliged." 1½ pp.

LAWRENCE STERNE to the EARL OF FAUCONBERG.

1767, January 16. Bond Street.—"There is a dead stagnation of everything, and scarce any talk but about the damages done over the kingdom by this cruel storm. It began yesterday morning to thaw gently, and has continued going on so till now. I hope it will all get away after the same manner. It was so intensely cold on Sunday that there were few either at the church or court, but last night it thawed, the concert at Soho top full, and was (this is for the ladies) the best assembly and the best concert I ever had the honour to be at. Lady Anne had the goodness to challenge me, or I had not known her, she was so prudently muffled up. Lord Bellasyse—I never saw him look so well—Lady Bellasyse recovers a *marveille*—and your little niece I believe grows like flax.

"We had reports yesterday that the York stage-coach with fourteen people in and about it, were drowned by mistaking a bridge. It was contradicted at night, as are half the morning reports in town.

"*The School for Guardians* (wrote by Murphy) could scarce get through the first night—'tis a most miserable affair. Garrick's *Cimon* fills his house brim-full every night.

"The streets are dirtier than in the town of Coxwold, for they are up to the knees, except on the *trottoir*.

"I beg my best compliments, my Lord, to Mr. Bellasyse, the ladies, and to Mr. Brian Stapleton." 2½ pp.

ROBERT PAUL.

1779, November 18. Court of St. James.—Commission from the King to Robert Paul to be major and also captain of a company in the regiment of foot commanded by Henry, Earl Fauconberg. *Sign manual. Royal seal. Countersigned by Viscount Stormont. Parchment.*

AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER'S FIRST CURIOSITY: or The Knowledge of his owne Countrey, by Henry B[elasayse]. 1657, April.

England Prayesd.—A great part of the commendations of England is included in this verse; *Anglia, mons, pons, fons, ecclesia, femina, lana*, that is, England is famous for mountains, bridges, fountains, churches, women and woll.

Mountaines covered with a fine short grasse fitt for grasing sheep, and bigg with mettalls and mineralls.

Bridges, even prodigally scattered haire and there, where theres scarce any need. Hence a witty poett observed and sung of Tadcaster [*margin*: a towne in Yorkeshire].

Nil Tadcaster habet, musis vel carmine dignum,

Præter magnifice structum sine flumine pontem.

Fountaines, wholesome either for bathing or potion, either for to put your selves into them, or them into you. The bath, the spaw. Others gushing out with such violence [*margin*: St. Winefrids well in Wales] that they might make a mill turne swiftly, others dropping so softly [*margin*: The dropping well in Yorkeshire] as if nature had a minde to save heare, what she so prodigally poured out in the other. Others bringing health from the mineralls they run through; others, wondring to see their water turne all things into stone.

Churches, the old venerable Basilicks and Cathedralls of Pauls, Westminster, Canterbury, Lincolne, Yorke, Ely, Salisbury and many others, whose stately aspects do still perswade wise men that our ansesters did really feare and love God, seeing they were at such huge cost to shew it.

Women, by the consent of mankinde held to be the fairest in Europe, and for this reason in all likelyhood was it, that St. Boniface, an Englishman, exhorted earnestly by letters out of Germany that Englishwomen should not be permitted to goe in pilgrimages to Rome, least their beauty might be a tumbling block to others vertu [*margin*: Baron. an. 740.] And no wonder if women there be so faire, seeing even the men themselves were called *Angli quasi Angeli* by a great pope [*margin*: St. Gregory in St. Beda's first booke], and were soe esteemed by a great cardinall [*margin*: C. Richlieu], that he could not hold (upon sight of some English noblemen at Rual) from saying to the bishope of Calcedon [*margin*: an Englishman]: *Il faut avouer que vous avez des plus beaux hommes que nous*: I must confesse, you have handsomer men than we.

Wooll, one of the great commodities of England, which is heere soe excellently good, that many merchants sayle hither like Argonauts, for to purchase this our golden fleece. It was Edward the 3rd who enriched much his country by setting first up the trade of wooll and cloth; and Edward the 4th did it as much hurt, when granting to the King of Spaine some of our Cotswell sheep, he transferred the race of good wooll from us to the Spaniard, and made them dispute that with us, which before we exceeded in; yet still wooll and clothing is verry considerable in England, and as we cloath half of Europe by our English

cloth, so to shew that wooll is the maine welth of England, the judges, masters of the rowles, and secretaries of state, used to sit upon woollpacks [*margin*: covered with red cloth] in the Parliament house, to putt the Parliament in minde, that the traffick of wool is to be kept up carefully by them. For these reasons England was called the *Fortunata Insula* which poets speake of.

Theire are whole mountaines of fish [*margin*: Herrings swimming upon the shallow shores like mountaines] in our seas; whole clouds of birds in our skyes, whole plaines covered with beeves and cattell; whole regions swarming with sheep; whole provinces cladd with forests and parks; whole forests abounding in game for our gentry; and whole mines of fewell growing under grownd for the commodity of the poore.

Commendations of England.

Hence one sayth of England, that if all the world be a ring, England is the diamond or stone of that ring, and if all the world be a hatt, England is the fether or hattband of that hatt.

Hence also the Italians say, that if their were a bridge over into England, all the women of Europe would hasten thither, because it is called the Paradise of women as well as the Purgatory of servants, and hell of horses.

The ayre of England is soe temperate, that its neither so hott nor so cold as it is in France, if we may trust Cæsar [*margin*: *Remissioribus frigoribus quam in Gallia aut in Italia.* Cæsar l. 5 de bello Gallico], the neighbourhood of the sea affording coolings in the summer, and a most warme ayre in winter, which makes our noses dropp, but not dropp off as in Moscovie.

Good witts in England.—Some thinke that this thickness of the ayre must needs breed in them thick witts, but it is not soe, England being like Athens in that, of whome it is sayd, *Athenis pingue cælum, sed tenua ingenia*; *id est* a thick ayre but thin witts, for what nation can shew more refined witts then those of our Ben, our Shakespeare, our Baumont, our Fletcher, our Dunn, our Randol, our Crashew, our Cleveland, our Sidney, our Bacon, &c.

The English humour is somewhat like unto that of the Italians, and a midling humor between the too much of the French and the too little of the Spaniard. It neither melts away like a snow-ball, nor stands out dully like a stone; they dance not when they walke, nor when they walke they stand not, that's for the light-headed French, this for the dull grave Spaniard.

Theire are nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-five parishes in England, twenty-two cittyes, two universityes equall for building and resort of scollers to six of the foraine universityes, Paris and some few others excepted, besides these their are many good villages and markett townes so thick sowne, that England is as populous as most nations, and for a need can Sparta like make it selfe a wall of ittse owne inhabitants to preserve it from forein invasion.

Yet it is not onely strong in men, its also strong in situation. Besides its rampier of men, it hath a sea for its ditch round about it. That which was the Israelites wall is our mote, and a whole sea betwixt us and our neighbours, makes us sleep securely. Neither doth it want efforts on its frontiers to play upon invaders, for where other countreyes can only defend their frontiers by single forts and castles, England can bring together one hundred strong forts to keep invasion play a farre off, which in case they be beaten, and an enemye land in our countrey, we have not lost the sett for all that, being but game and game all, that is army against army, stout defenders against bold attackants.

The Government antiently.

The government of England in Philip Comines his time, was judged by him the best that ever he had seen anywhere.

Good Scollers.

There was antiently in England verry good scollers, (viz.) The incomperable and venerable Beda, master of Alcuinus, Alcuinus, master of Charles the Greate, Duns Scotus, the *doctor subtilis*, whome Scaliger calls *Limam veritatis*, a man in this one thing greater then Homer, in that seven townes onely contended for Homer, whereas divers kingdomes contended for Scotus, and chalenged him to be theirs, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Italy. To whome add Ocham, ye father of the Nominalists, Baconthorp, the resolute docter, Sacroboscio, Rodger Bacon, Bradwardin, Thomas Walden, Pope Adrian, Cardinall Pool, Sir Thomas More, John Fisher, Cuthbert Tunstall, Sanders, Harding, Stapelton, Alan, B. Smith, Dr. Kellison, Champney, Bristow, Parsons, Campion, Strafford, White, Knott, and a world of others to bee seen in Pitzeus *de Scriptoribus Angliae*.

In prophane learning the most illustrious man that England hath bred this many yeares, was Sir Francis Bacon, a man so famous abroad, that in the king of Frances library in Paris, there is no other picture but Bacons, as if he alone were worthy of that honour, who had taught all kings in his *Henry the seventh* [margin: The life of Henry 7th writt by Bacon]. I cannot omitt some of his apopthegmes, for being asked by the king, what he thought of the Duke of N. (*sic*) the French Ambassadour, a propper tall man, Bacon answered, that tall men were like high houses, where the uppermost story is allways the worst furnished. Riding thorough a place where there used to be a thick grove of trees [margin: Bishop Mountague had caused these trees to be felled], but now was growne verry thinn and nothing so darke and shady as it used to be, he sayd: this is the first darke place that ever Bishopp Mountague illustrated. Meeting my Lord Privy Seale coming from New Markett [margin: it was then winter time], having then rendered up his staff of treasurer, which had cost him 20,000 pounds, he asked him amongst other questions, whether he had not found wood very deare at Newmarkett

[margin; meaning his staff which had cost so deare]. In a letter to K[ing] James after his disgrace, and in his latter times, he writt to him to begg some meanes, saying: 'Help me dread souverain, and pity me so farre, that I who have been borne to a bagg, be not forced now in my old age, to beare a wallett, nor I that desire to live to studdy, may not be forced to studdy to live.'

The English Valour.

Nor are the English lesse famous for their valour, then for their learning [margin: Brennus, an Englishman, putt Rome in a great fright, and Baodicea, a woman, held them sore to it]. Andrew Thevet, a French Cosmographer, speaking of the English, hath these words, 'As for the valour of the English, lett it suffice them, that they have overcome the French so often in battle,' or to this effect, for I have not seen the booke this long time. [Margin: a great praise to have overcome brave men]. An other Frenchman sayth, *Omnium Europe populorum bellicosissimi et strenuissimi sunt Britanni* [margin: Bodin in *mare historiarum*, c. 5.] And againe the same sayth in the same place: 'The French receaved oftentimes many great overthrowes by the English, even to the looseing almost of theire kingdome, but England never was invaded by the French, but when they were called in by the English.' And to shew that Bodin's words are true, Paulus Æmilius, the best of the French historians in Lipsius [margin: in *civili doctore*] his opinion, sayth, that Edward the Third of England [margin: Paul Emil. *de reb. gest. Fran.* l. 9, in *Phil. Wales*] in the battle of Cressy killed thirty thousand Frenchmen, and amongst the dead bodyes were found John, king of Bohemia, a blinde man, who desired to be ledd into the strong of the battle, and theire feighting (perchance with his owne side) was killed, as alsoe ten princes, eighty barons, twelve hundred knights, the flowre of the French nobility. The same Edward the Third had prisoners at the same time in London [margin: Paul Jovi. in *Scotia*], John, the king of France, and David, the king of Scotts.

These victoryes made ye English so famous, that the Duke of Britanny warring against Charles 8th of France, to strike terror into the French, apparelled fifteen hundred of his owne subjects in English armes, and under the English colours. But the asse is never the better for having putt on the Lyons skin, nor the Brittons for appearing like English. Nor have the Spaniards lesse opinion of the English valour, hence this proverb: *Pax con Inglatierra, y con todo el mundo guerra*. And this their estimation of the English, comes from theire experience of their courage in 88 where the English pluckt the crowne of universall monarchy off the Spaniards head, and threw him so farre behind, that he hath neither been able to recover his owne Holland, nor keep his pretended Portugall, nor master his mutinous Catalans. That monny, those men, those shippes and preparations which were spent thus against England in vaine,

would have conquered anything else. But because this action was so glorious for England, it will not be amiss to describe it here.

The king [*margin*: Philip the 2nd] of Spayne then, in the yeare 1588, sent against England a navy of one hundred and thirty-four galleons, the like to which the ocean had never seen. It was called by them the invincible Armada. There were eight thousand shipmen, twenty thousand soldiers, besides a world of voluntaires and noble men; six hundred brasse peices of ordinance; a thousand iron peices; a hundred and twenty thousand cannon bullets; with all munitions suitable to this preparation. The king made account that he had thirty-two thousand soldiers in all in it, and that it stood him daly in thirty thousand ducats. The whole expence, before it sett forth from Lisbo, was sayd to be a hundred and twenty millions of crowns [*margin*: Mendoza Span. Emba. to Henry the 4 of France], yet England feared it nott, all other princes else fearing it. The Queen putt on a man's courage upon her woman's habit, armed all her countrey, that is, enroled a hundred and ten thousand men, fortified the shoare of Them on both sides, ridd up and downe her selfe, ridded up her shippes, resolving to shew her animie some sea sporte before he should land, and let the world see that Englishmen are masters at sea as well as of the sea. The Spaniards in the meane time, made towards England, scorning the little English shippes, which they thought would have never endured the sight of those great sailing castles of Spayne, yet the English mett them, fought them, foyled them, for our little shippes were to nimble for those great unwildy gallions and getting alwayes the advantage of the winde and sea, they shewed their enemies that it is art and skill which overcomes, not number and bulke, and that though they had more men in number, we more in courage. Thus they skirmished many dayes, till at last the Armada being well beaten, shaken and discomposed, having lost many shippes, much mony, more honor, retired unto the coasts of Calice in France, from whence the English not knowing how to draw it out to a new fight, joyned new art to their former courage, and by eight fire shippes sent out at midnight with a favourable winde and tide, into the midst of the enemies shippes chained together, made them on a suddain breake theire chaines, and gett them againe to sea, where tossed by a storme, and stormed by our English bullets, they were forced severally to seeke their safety in flyeing, and at last, some of them having been carryed round about England towards Norwege, others by other wayes, this great Armada gott home againe more like a squellett or carcassee then an invincible navie. Thus dexterity overcame power, a woman a man, a queen of a little world a king of new worlds who had already devoured England not only in his thoughts, but even in his words too, speaking aloud in his courts one day, and saying, this day my army sacks London [*margin*: The Duchesse of Feria, an English woman borne, told this to one of my frends acquaintances (who told it me) having hard the king say it in his

court], and being asked how he knew that, he answered that his navy (the winde being so good as it was at its going out from Lisbo) would be so many days only in the journey to England, and so many dayes in disembarking, so many dayes in its march to London, and that consequently this day it must sack London. But he counted without his hostesse, or else he that made this supputation was some of his Mendozas or Mendaces of Spayne. In fine the losse was so great that their was scarce a noble man's house in Spayne but it morned for some or other killed in this occasion, or drowned in the shippwrack. And this England did onely by it selfe. Hence an Italian observes politickly: *che il regno d'Inghilterra non ha bisogno d'altri per la propria difesa, anzi non solo e difficile, ma si puo dire impossibile (se non e divisione n'el gegno [? regno]) che possa esser conquistata* [margin: Thesoro Politico part 1]. To this great testimony of the English valour adde these, that the Black Prince had at once, three kings captives. That an Emperor [margin: Maximilian] served the King of England in person and tooke pay of him against the French. That no prince carryed himselfe so gallantly in the holy warre, as the King of England. That one Lord Mayer of London treated at once five kings at a dinner, three wherof being captives.

The brave and heroicall actions of the English.

Besides this, divers of our kings have been famous for heroicall and brave actions. Edgar had his barge rowed by kings [margin: Cambden]. Henry the 8 had an Emperour serving under his command and standart. Edward the senior overcame by his humility and modesty the stubbornness of Leolinus (a petty king in Wales) his subject, who scorning to come over the river to King Edward, King Edward went over to him. At which humility Leolinus being moved, *projecto pallio solenni (nam se joro paraverat) usque ad pectus ingressus est aquam, et cymbam amplexens, ait: sapientissime Rex, tua humilitas meam vicit superbiam, et sapientia triumphavit ineptiam, collum ascende, quod contra te fatuus erexi, et sic intrabis terram quam hodie tuam fecit benignitas. Acceptumque humeris super pallium suum sedere fecit*, sayeth Gul. Mapæus in Camden. King Alfred made such good justice be observed in England, that theeves and robbers durst not stirre any thing, in so much that to use Ingulphus his wordes cited by Camden, *si viator quantamcunque summam pecuniæ in campis, vel in publicis compitis resperi demisisset, mane vel post mensem rediens integram et intactam videret*.^o Edgarus freed England of wolves, by imposing upon Ludwallus, a prince tributary unto him, a tribute yearly of three hundred wolves heads [margin: Camden]. Alfred the great divided the four and twenty howers into three parts, and gave one part to God, one part to his kingdome, and the third to himself [margin: Daniel in his cronicle]. And because clocks and watches were not then in use, these howers and times were distinguished by a great torche of wax which lasted only

^o Ingulphus has "indubie inventret."

four and twenty houres and had three severall distinctions at the end of every eight houres, which a servant observed, and advertised the King of his severall employments. This King was so chaste that he desired of God sicknesse, that he might not offend against chasity [*margin*: Cooper an. 872]. King Edward the Confessor was reported (sayth Malanesburiensis (*sic*), [*margin*: l. 2. c. 18]) never to have touched any woman, or wronged her chastity; and perchance for this reason was it, that God honoured his touching with the cure of the Kings evell.

These and many other such like heroicall actions of our ansisters, made England anciently so famous for vertu and sanctity, that it was called (sayth Camden) *fertilis terra sanctorum*, the frutefull soyle of saints. To which I will adde one thing much to the glory of our nation, that England brought forth the first Christian Emperour and first Christian King that publickly professed Christian religion, to witt Constantin the Great and King Lucius, which Lucius [*margin*: Baron. anno 176, n. 1, 2.] hearing of the famous miracle which hapned in his dayes, of the rayne miraculously drawne downe from heaven [*margin*: Christians prayers broatched the verry heavens and sett the clouds on tapp] upon the heads of the Roman soldiers almost dead for want of water, and of the fire and flames upon the heads of the Marckomans their enimies, and all this by the prayers of the Christians, who were in the Emperours [*margin*: Mar. Aurelius Antoninus] army, he resolved to become Christian, and forthwith [*margin*: Baron, an. 88, n. 3.] sent for Christians to convert him and instruct him in the Christian faith. That Constantin was an Englishman though needs no more prooffe then that magasin of judgment and reading great Cardinall Baronius who affirmes it [*margin*: Baron, tom 9, in *Princip.*]. Yet I will go higher then so, and bring forth a testimony of an ancient orator who pronouncing a panegirick before Constantin himselfe sayd : *O fortunata et omnibus beatior terris Britannia, quæ Constantinum Cæsarem prima vidisti* [*margin*: Eumenius in *Panegyrr. Constantino dicto.*]. And their upon runns into the prayeses of England, like orators who prayse men often for their parents and countrey sake. Having sayd thus much of the piety of our ancesters which I fell into by the by, not thinking to have made so long a digression, He returne to our valiant ancesters againe, the cheife whereof were Brennus the terror even of Rome, Cassibilan, Arthur the cheife of the nine worthies, whome though poets have discredited by their fables, yet there is matter [*margin*: Fam. Strada in *Prelusionibus*] enough in his actions, besides the fabolous, to make up his full prayeses, Richard the First, Edward the Third, Henry the Fifth, our English Alexander, Edward the Black Prince, John of Bedfort, and brave Talbot.

Famous seamen.

Our famous sea men are Haukins, Willoughby, Bourroughs, Jenkinson, Candish, Forbisher, Davies, and our incomperable Drake.

This great reputation which our nation had gotten by land and by sea, made England heretofore so considerable that if France and Spayne were sayd to be tow wea-scales, England was the graine, which into whethers scale soever it was putt itt carryed it downe. Hence Henry the eight's motto, *cui adhæreo præest*, nay it is the only kingdome able to keep the other tow at evens, and from devouring one another, its intrest being, to aide still with the oppressed against the oppressor, so that it is the check of France and Spaynes gluttony, and is allwayes ready to take the dish away from either of them that should fall to, too frely. As we have seen lately in the helping the Spaniard againe to his Dunkerk.

As for the situation of those places and kingdomes which belong now, and are united with England, to witt Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and divers adjacent islands, they make England (when they are truly united) much the stronger, being able by sea (if land way be intercepted) to succour, or receive succour, so that it would be hard for forrainers to subdew totally countreyes which can so easily receive succours on all sides.

How Wales was united and outwitted.

Its pretty to observe how Wales was united to England. Edward the first, first did it, by promising the stubborne Welchmen a governour who should be borne in that countrey, who could not speak one word of English, and whose life no man could take; these conditions being accepted on and sworne to by the Welch, the king proposed unto them his eldest sonne, newly borne in their countrey (the king having sent for his wife great with childe, that she might lye in there on the purpose) who could speake no English; was borne amongst them, and whose life was so innocent that none could accuse him of any crime or fault. Thus the King outwitting Wales united it, and purchased the title of Prince of Wales to the eldest sonne of the kings of England.

Comodities.

As for the comodities of England, and its cheife richyes looked after by strangers, the cheife and first is cloth, which maketh all Europe almost Englands servant, and weare our liveray. The next is our tinn or pewter, which is so excelent in Cornewell that its only not sylver. Leather is excellant in England, and of great asteeme abroad in so much that whole shippfull of old bootes brought out of England, and sett up againe after the French fashion, afford great gaine to the merchant that bringeth them over. Stockins belong to shooes and our worsted stockins are in great request all Europe over, espetially in France and Flanders, so that almost, whole man is not only covered and thatched, but is even fine and neate, in our cloth, stockins and shooes.

Coales is an other great necessary commodity which smiths at east, cannot be without, and as men are shodd with our leather, so horses by our iron and coales. For even iron too which looks

up all other treasures, comes out of England. Lead too is a great commodity, especially in this gunning age, and men that will not make peace with it, cannot well make warre without it.

Adde to these the rare horses, houndes and mastives of England, which makes us sport in the day, and reste in the night.

We have excelent beafs for meat, and excellent knives to cutt them with all. In fine its most true what the poet sayeth of England

*Quidquid amat luxus, quidquid desiderat unus,
Aut illic oritur, aut aliunde venit.*

I thought I had sayd all that could be sayd of England but the commendations of England are so many that a man shall have alwayes something to say after all.

The rare wilde foule, knotts, puetts, codwitts, wheateares, in Sussex, litle lumps of flyeing sugar equall to the best ortholan in France, fassans, and dottrills, the last affording as much pleasure to catche them, as the other to eat them.

Then the world of parkes, warrens, duckcoys. The exquisit fish not knowe any where else, brettts, charres (in Windermore lake in Westmerland), lumpes, and the admirable oysters, crabbs, and lobsters, which the ancients would have called *Cerebrum Jovis*; and the verry worst of our fishes are pilchards, being salted and sent into Spayne (where they call them fumados) make the Don's mouth water againe after so rich a countrey as England is.

There are many varities in England both for art and nature. For nature the stone called maine Amber neare the markett towne of Pensan, which though very great, may be stirred with a finger, but not carryed away even by a great many hands [*margin*: Camden in his *Britan.*]. The diomonds of Bristol, whole bushels full of them, worse only then those of Indea because they are not farre fetched [*margin*: Camden] not so much esteemed, some what softer to cutt, and much too common.

The dropping well in Yorkshire turning wood into stone.

The stone jeat, esteemed by the ancients almost a pretious stone *prope gemma gagates*.

The whispering walls of Gloster with many such like varities of nature.

And for those of art, the famous houses-royal of Hamton court, Windsor (where Edward the third was borne, and borne to overcome the French, and where he instituted the order of the Garter), Nonesuch, whose verry name commends it, and yet scarce enough by this negative; being built with as much skill as art could invent, and coste execute, and built in such a sweet place, that if pleasure herselfe, would chuse one settled seat for to dwell, she would finde none like to Nonesuch.

Greenwich is more famous and beautifull for its situation then for the castle itselfe. Here is the best prospect in Europe sayth judicious Barekley [*margin*: in his *Icon animarum*], for under the hill runneth Themms, and from thence to London is loaden with so many tall ships, that their verry masts looke like an old forest. On boath sides of the river are seen pleasant green

meadowes, like so many gardens, and at the end of the prospect a goodly great citty, London, shewing its broad sides; all which concurring together make that this castle may most deservedly be called, the Belvedere of Europe; neither that of St. Germans in France, of Frescati in Italy, or of Constantinople in Greece, comeing neere this prospect for trew beauty and pleasantness. The cheif citty of England, and in my opinion the greatest of Europe but one [*margin*: Paris], is London. Theires nothing heare but hansome. Hansome inhabitants; rich shopps, tow rare exchanges, noble palaces upon the rivers side; streets both large and long, neat buildings and walkes of the Inns of Court, curious feilds on all sides of it, exquisit markets in it well stored with all provisions; the commodity of the river and boates, the prodigious bridge; the dew and dayly visit of the ebbing and flowing of the sea in the Themms, which visiting London dewly once a day, either bringeth to it, or carryeth from it all merchandise the world can afforde it, or it the world. The greatest ships that ride upon the sea come and unload in London in the verry harte of the towne.

The second citty of England is Yorke, situated in a most pleasant valley but too farre from the sunn shine of the court, and theirefore hath not thriven much. Its the head of the greatest shire of England, and well stored with ancient gentry, one of which, Christopher Medcalf by name, being sheriff of the shire, brought the judges into Yorke, with a troupe of three hundred gentlemen, all of his owne name and family, attending on him, and all in one livery [*margin*: Camden in *Britan*, pag. 592].

All which being so as I have related here above, I will make an end of the prayses of England, by this saying of a learned man (whose name I have forgott) [*margin*: Math. Paris. *Hist. Ang.* pag. 688] who called England, *vere hortum deliciarum et puteum inexhaustum*, a garden and well of delights not to be exhausted, which saying spoken by a stranger, and one of good parts, plucks up the ladder behinde, and leaves nothing more for me to say in commendation of England.

Finis.

England dispraysed.

Having spoken here before in the prayse of England, we will now see what may be sayd in disprayse of it; not that I desire to cast durt in my countreys face, but rather to rowze up my countreyemen to correct whats ill, seing their is nothing bad in England but what speakes.

First then, England is not so populous now as it was anciently, by reason of the great joynts of beefe and mutton that are dayly eaten in every house, which makes graziers so rich, that in many places in England thousands of sheep are seen, and scarce one man, as if the sheep had devoured the men; or the men were turned into sheep.

The English are precipitate and rash. They contemne death and dangers, its true, but out of want of consideration (I feare)

rather then out of valour. They goe merrily to the gallows and can even thinke of drinking by the way. Their courage is somewhat like Alexanders, whose cheife vallour was happy rashness sayeth Seneca [*margin*: Seneca *Lib. de ira*]. To this purpose Barclay [*margin*: in his *Icon animarum*] tells a story of an Englishman of the Spanish side in Flanders, taken prisoner amongst divers other soldiers. Dice was given them to throw for their life. The Englishman takes the dice stoutly before all the rest and throws, and throwes high and escapes, presently after, the same man seeing a spaniard tremble and quake as he was going to throw, offered to throw for him for twelvepence, and did it, and escaped againe. And this precipitation makes them to be esteemed better soldiers, then their commanders; and like Pirrus, better to overcome then to make use of victory. Hence it was observed by Philip Comines, that the English lost by treatyes what they had gotten by victories. Neither is the learning of England so famous as antiently nor as it is in other countreys. Our lawyers what empty rattles are they. Erasmus calls them *Doctissimum genus indoctissimorum hominum*. All their skill is in the customes, and all their learning (as Plato sayd) is nothing but *reminiscentia*, a remembering of precedents, which makes them rather *jurisperitos* then *juris-prudentes*, cunning at law, rather then knowing at law. Neither are the English famous now in Divinity, being growne to lazy for those thorney studdyes, and all given to poetrey, playes, epigrames. They are like Penelope's sutores who dispayring to winn the mistris, fell of to the maydes, so they dispayring to attaine unto the noble speculations of divinity, they betake themselves to the studdy of Humanity and court the muses. Hence it is, that oftentimes our doctors are exelent poets, and to mentaine this humor of poet, they fall to the pott, so that our universities are like that of Heidelberg in Germany, where a great barrel is the thing the most looked after, and where Baccus hath more licentiats, then Apollo Laureats, and where fellowes of colledges are too frequently good fellowes in tavernes.

Niceness and delicacy is another moath, which hath much spoyled England. Women contribute much to this, who being told by tow great flaterers (their looking glasse and men) that they are handsome, strive to conserve themselves so by art, and so become more prodigiously nice, then he in Seneca who asked his slaves, *num sedeo*? Do I sitt? as if he did not feeles his chaire, or know whether he sat or no. I have seen ladyes make their men carry them from their coaches to their dores like little children that cannot goe. Others who would sit with their maskes on in the house for feare of spoyling their colour with the ayre. Others who would lock themselves up in their chambers alone, that they might once have their fill of the looking glasse, and see themselves their so long till they saw themselves become vaine and foolish. Others in fine I have hard on fall sick and pine away with melancholie, for having been unlucky in the choyce of their stuffs they made their gownes on, besides many others too long to relate.

Sloth tow is another plague, which hath much consumed England. Wee have fish in our owne seas and shoares, for fetching, and yet we must buy it of strangers; Hollanders, an industrious people, make us buy that deare which nature hath given us for nothing. Nay not long agoe, most of our goldsmiths were Germans, most of our shoemakers, taylers and cookes were Frenchmen, whilst Englishmen can only rubb horses heels, jocky it a little, and play at tick tack in an alehouse.

I finde alsoe the breeding of youth to be verry bad in England, for in the countrey our young gentlemen learne nothing but what they are bound to forget againe as soone as they have done. They can stagger in an alehouse better than dance in an assembly. They know noe history but the Almanack of Tom Thumb. If they make any visits its to their fathers tenants, or Mr. Parson, and they will leave any ladyes company above staires, for to talke with serving men in the kitching. Nature hath been a good mother to them, but education, which is a second nature, hath only been a stepmother unto them. But nothing argues the ill breeding of our gentlemen so much as the low employments they betake themselves to as not knowing themselves fitt for higher ones. To be apprentices in a shop, sitt bare head, sweep the shop and streets is the life of thousands. To serve noblemen in most unnoble offices, to pull of their boots, brush their cloathes, waite at table with a trencher in their hand, ride with a cloakbag behinde them, dine and sup with footmen and groomes, is the ordinary course of gentlemen in England, whilst in other countreys they goe to the warres and scorne to sitt in a shop or wate upon any one. Nay the king of France, one of the greatest kings in Europe, hath not one gentleman amongst all his *valets de chambre* nor his *porte manteaux*.

Indeed cruelty is a thing that hath been objected to our English. Pasquier [*margin*: a learned Frenchman] in his *Recherches*, makes a whole chapter of much cruelty used in England by our Princes. As that of Edward the 4th who stifled his brother the Duke of Clarence in a butt of sack [*margin*: Cambden]; as that of Robert Earle of Shropshire who with his owne hands blinded and gnelled his sonnes and pledges [*margin*: Cambden]; as that of stifling a poore prince between tow fetherbeds and running hoat irons into his body by his fundament, and many other examples, which made so many conspiracies in England, that of forty kings of England twelve have bene killed by conspiracy [*margin*: fifty three kings of Scotland have been killed in warres or by treason, Jovius in *Scotia*], and in thirty six yeares of civill warres in Comineus his time [*margin*: sayth Bodin], eighty of the blod royall were killed on one side or the other. Cruelty easily degenerats into tyranny and England was anciently so infamous for that, that Porphyrie [*margin*: Cambden] called it *Fertilem provinciam tyrannorum*. In king Steevens time their were sayd to be as many tyrants as lords of castles, every one usurping the right of king by coyning, condemning, pardoning &c., but God's will be donne.

Finis.

VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG'S REPORT TO THE KING, upon his mission to Italy.

[1670.] "Warranted as well by the generall practice of Ambassadors of the late and present age, as commanded by your Majesties' instructions of the 10th of January in the twenty-first yeare of your Majestys most happy raigne, at such time as you were graciously pleased to honor me with the character of your Extraordinary Ambassador to divers of the princes and states of Italy, I most humbly prostrate at your Majesties feet, and doe with all submission and reverence offer to your Majesties consideration this following accompt of the observations I made in the severall places where I carryed that character.

I left London on Tuesday the 18th of January 166⁹/₇₀ towards Dover. At my arrivall at Calais, the French king, praïnformed, I suppose, of my character, had given order I should bee received with all honor and respect due to one who was employed by your most excellent Majesty. The governor and civile magistrates of the town visited me; the officers of the Custome House brought mee an order under the kings hand, commanding them to let passe my baggage, trayne and servants, coaches and sixtytwo horses, without searching into the one, or paying for the other. I was treated with the same respect and honor in all the citties and garrisons by which I passed untill I arrived at Paris, where I understood Madame was retyred to Villars Costeretz with Monsieur, who had conceived some disgust at the disgrace then lately befallen the Chevallier de Lorraine. I omitted not to wayte upon her Highnesse in her said retyrement, as my duty obliged mee, and encouraged as well by her as convinced of the reasonablenesse of the thing, I went to St. Germaines to wayte upon that King, who received mee with all imaginable kindnesse. I was treated with much respect in that Court, to which I was not alltogether a stranger.

I forbear to say more of that Prince or Court, the interests of that Crown and Government, your Majesty is not uninformed of, besides it is the province of another of your Majesties servants, who has resided much longer there, and doubtlesse is better able to informe your Majesty minutely of these things, then I can reasonably bee supposed to doe.

I shall therefore begin where your Majesty first commanded mee, the Court of the Duke of Savoy. I doe not intend to make a long narrative, the short stay I made in every of the places where your Majesty sent mee not allowing time enough to informe myself exactly of what otherwise I might have done.

The present Duke of Savoy was born June 20, 1684, so that hee will bee June 1670 thirty-six yeares old; his father was Victor Amadæus, and dyed October 7, 1687; his mother, who was sister to your Majestys mother of blessed memory, after her lord's death continued the administration of the Government untill the present Duke attayned the fourteenth yeare of his age, which was June 19, 1648, on which day shee unexpectedly (*sic*) her regency to bee determined. This present duke has been twice married, first in

1663 to Mademoiselle de Valois, daughter to his unkle the Duke of Orleans, but shee dying, as alsoe his mother did before the end of that yeare, hee within few months after took to wife Maria Joanna Baptista de Savoy, commonly called Mademoiselle de Nemours, shee being a princesse of his own family, and unto whom hee must have payd a considerable dower, if she had marryed else where. Shee is twenty seven yeares old, and has only one sonn, born the 14 May, 1665, and as I find, they have noe great likelyhood of more.

The Duke of Savoy is vigorous, active, amorous, free of discourse, a great lover of buildings. Hee spares no costs to accomplish his pleasures, wittenesse his pallace at la Venerie, built in a mountaine, yet finished with all perfection, in a place of ill access, incapable of enlargement of gardens, courts or parterres without removing of hills and raising vales, which yet this prince has atchieved in two or three yeares time. Hee delights much in hunting, as appeares by the building of this place, and is no lover of the French, as the same place may alsoe wittenesse, for hee has incomparably a better house, and a more convenient place for that sport, were it not seituated within view of Pigneroll, the only argument as hee told mee himself that induceth him to come soe little there. This Prince's great earnestnesse in that sport is evident from severall escapes he has had almost to a miracle, of which I can give your Majesty a verball account. He has in his nature such a familiarity as renders him beloved by all that converse with him.

This duke is exceedingly beloved, I may say adored by all his subjects, great and small, from whom hee takes with moderation, though his government makes all lawfull to him. Hee is more mindfull of his businesse then hee seemes to bee, and has more money in his coffers then hee would be thought to have. He is in continuall action, and though in appearance hee bee a man of pleasure, yet I dare assure your Majesty hee is very diligent in his affaires, and neglects noe matters of moment. Hee is out of debt, and a good manager, yet abates in nothing which may tend to the advancement of his grandieure, as his Guards, which for habit and armes are not inferior to any I have seen.

The duchesse is a most excellently accomplished princesse and exceedingly beloved by all that Court. I had the honor of seeing her often, not only *en Ambassadeur*, but *en particulier*, and severall times some houres together alone with the duke only, in which time I never observed her to say anything which had not weight and judgement in it, which together with her complaisance, has I suppose produced that great power and interest shee has in the duke, to such a degree, as hee seldome acts any thing of moment without her advise.

The duke is of a black haire, and a sanguine complexion, not very tall. The duchesse is rather fatt then leane, of a faire complexion, gray eyes, a round face, indifferent tall and well shaped. They have only one sonn, who at my being there was just recovering out of a dangerous sickness. If this prince

dyes, and the duke have noe other children, that dukedome descends to the principe di Carignano, eldest sonn to Prince Tomaso, that dyed some eight or nine yeares since at Turin, and was brother to the last duke. The said prince though dumb is a lover, and has possibly one of the handsomest ladyes of that Court to his mistresse. The said Principe Tomaso's second sonn is called Eugenio, Conte de Soissons, who is still living at Paris, and married Madmoiselle Mancini, Cardinall Mazarins niece, by whom hee has severall children, two of which live at Turin with their dumb unkle, the eldest, il Cavagliere di Savoya, may bee some nine yeares old, the other, il Conte de Dreux, about seven. I visited the unkle and nephewes, and was visited formaly by them, of which I have some passages to relate to your Majesty which possibly may not be disagreeable. These have all the title of Altezza and pretend in the same manner as the princes of the blood of France, to the hand of all ambassadors. But in my particular they were strangely respectfull, and avoyded any third place where I happened to come. The father of these young princes has many other children, and is in a fair way of increasing them. The Princesse Louise, who is the Duke of Savoy's sister, may have some forty yeares of age, a very masculine woman, and has a great deale of witt. She was married to her unkle the cardinall, but never had any children. The woemen here doe not succede in the inheritance of the state though they do in private patrimonies.

Though the duke be a soveraigne prince and may determine all matters forreigne and domestique, as himself thinks fitt, yet hee has thought good to make use of a Privy Councill composed of the persons hereafter following, the archbishop of Turin, the Gran Chancellor, the Marquis of Pianesse, heretofore chiefe minister (who though retired and leading a religious life comes yet and assisteth at the Councill as often as hee is sent for, else not), the Marquis de Villa, knight of the Order and Generall of the Foot, since dead, the Marquis de Bourg, knight of the Order, and Generall of the Artillery, the abbot d'Aglie, the Marquis St. Thomas, premier ministre and chief Secretary of State, and the Comte de Boutilliere, his sonne, who has the reversion of that place after his said father, and now acts at this time joyntly with his father as Secretary of State, as his said father heretofore did with his father before him.

The Gran Chancellor and Chief Secretary of State are of this Councill by vertue of their places, the rest *ad libitum principis*, and come not unlesse called, soe that when they dye those who succeed in their employments have not thereby any right to bee of this Councill, unlesse the duke think fitt to advance them thereunto on the accompt of their experience and merit, or his favour and good will. But your Majesty may bee pleased to know that there are only two who may bee said to bee the persons on whom the duke doth chiefly rely in all matters abroad and at home, the one I have already named, the Marquis de St. Thomas, who may bee some fifty five yeares of age, but

seemes much older, being of noe healthy constitution, hee is subject to catarrhs, colds, is rich and desires to bee richer, hee has been alwayes bred up to businesse under his father, who was as I observed to your Majesty Secretary of State before him, soe that 'tis noe wonder if hee bee well versed in the affaires pertinent to his function, though otherwise I think I have conversed with many men of better talents.

The other is one they call Generall Trucchi, that is to say Gran Tresorier, a man of elevated parts, but of low extraction. I find the duke relies very much upon his abilities and fidelity, and to say the truth hee well deserves it; the manner of his being introduced into his master's service is a story will afford your Majesty a great deale of satisfaction, as being full of passages very curious and not ordinary, I hope your Majesty will afford mee the opportunity of relating it to you, it being fitter for the eare then the eye.

His government is monarchicall, lesse limited then that of France, yet much better beloved then the other by his subjects, the reason of which your Majesty may collect from the character I have given of this duke, who though hee has right to take from his people, not only what is necessary, but what hee is pleased to think soe, does yet make use of his prerogative with such moderation and treats his subjects with that clemency, as renders him wonderfully beloved by all men of all conditions. . . . As to the interest of Savoy and the duke's present designs soe farr as I was able to penetrate into them, I must acquaint your Majesty that this duke, lead to it not only by the generall policy, which makes all princes jealous and emulous of their neighbours, but more particularly by a number of unkindnesses and incroachments of the French, is at a stand how to carry himself towards that monarch, who has already possessed himself of Pignerol, seated in the middst of this duke's territories. . . . It is impossible this State can have any cordiall affection for soe powerfull, soe neare, soe incroaching and soe fierce a prince; hence it is, hee endeavours to entertaine soe good a friendship with the State of Venice and other princes of Italy, as knoweing they hold to bee equally their own interest to preserve him, hee being their outwark as it were, and haveing the keys of severall inlets into Italy; and hence it is that hee courts your Majesty's protection, which hee has soe oft repeated *in totidem verbis*, and I may safely tell your Majesty if this prince has any partiall affection for any one, it is for your Majesty and your people. . . . Having a prospect of succeeding to the crown of Spayne, though remote, yet possible, or peradventure in respect of the great power of that monareh in Italy, of which his country has had woefull experience not long since, he is rather desirous to keep faire with the ministers of that king, and especially at this time, when to weaken that monarchy, were but to strengthen another, whom he apprehends much more. This prince as the rest of Italy would upon any occasion erect such another alliance or confederation in the East, as your Majesty has in the West. In the meane time they all

consider your Majesty as their protector and benefactor not sticking to ascribe the peace they enjoy to your Majesty's interests and influences. . . . His territories are well garrisoned; in Savoy there is not a mile of ground but affords many strong places, that is situations capable of impeding any force whatever. Montmelian however is the chief place of strength in that province, where hee alwayes keepes a strong garrison, and a large magazeen of corne and armes. Some of the French king's territories, and one of his frontiere forts lyeth within sight of it, that is to say within two English miles of it, on the way from Grenoble thither. In Piedmont hee has Turin a strong town regularly fortified, the walls of freestone, the graffa very large and easy to bee filled with water in a few houres, nor have I anywhere observed a town soe watered as this is. The duke has alsoe in Turin a cittadelle after the manner of that of Antwerp with a well in it, where five hundred horse may goe down, and up to and from the water without hindring one another. Hee has alsoe Vercell one of the strongest places of Europe, yet the duke goeth on fortifying and adorning it, not with earth, but good brik and freestone. There is now a garrison of two thousand five hundred men in it. . . . This duke's country abounds chiefly in raw silk, of which shee sends great quantities yearly to Lyon, Paris, Tours, Genoa, Florence, all which places work up this precious comoditie, and many of their own silke soe wrought up, are brought hither again and here sold. Now indeed the[y] begin to set up silk manufactures of their own, and both doe and may afford to undersell their neighbours twenty five and thirty per cent, and on these termes they say they will furnish your Majesties subjects with excellent goods of the severall sorts.

They are very ingenuous, industrious, friendly, sociable and honest in their dealings. The duke himself as alsoe his ministers extremely desirous to court the English above all others to begin a comerce here, to which end they have caused an exact mapp or chart to bee made of the port of Villa-Franca, which I sent to your Majesty. They have alsoe opened the wayes in order thereunto between Villa-Franca and the Po, for all carts and waggons to pass, which is not above two dayes journey, and then by the said river they can transport through all Lombardy even to Venice, sugars, salt, fish, stufia, spices, lead, tynn, cloth, callicoes, etc. which now are landed at Genoa and Legorne, and sent by mules over there and other provinces, your Majesty may easily ghesse that this conveyance being once opened, the trade of Genoa and Livorno will abate of what it now is. In order to this also, that prince did very readily, as well as generously intrust mee with his part of the ratification of the Treaty made by Sir John Finch your Resident at Florence, with the ministers of the said Duke of Savoy for a free trade at Villa-Franca. That part of the ratification, which your Majesty ought to confirme, I am engaged by writeing and honour to see sent to him, and I beseech your Majesty I may acquit myself of it as becomes me. This cuntry can furnish your Majesty's subjects with wines,

oyles, rossoli, corn upon occasion, oranges, lemons, sweetes, all sorts of wrought silks, raw silks, ribbons, canvas, hempe, soape, strong waters. . . . I conceive it is your Majesties interest to encourage the trade of your subjects there, and for that end to entertaine some agent or resident in this prince's court for some yeares, the better to countenance and support it at its beginning, and if your Majesties subjects shall neglect this trade, the Dutch will certainly strike in with it, and that very soon.

Your Majesty will now permitt mee to vary from the method I have observed in my account of Savoy, the government of Genoa differing from it in all respects, soe that here I shall not trouble your Majesty with the relation of the governing family, or the persons who now are in credit, in regard that once in a yeare or lesse, they are all removed; I shall therefore here, as alsoe at Venice observe to your Majesty the manner of their government, secondly their revenue, extent of territories, forces, and trade, lastly their present interest and designs.

The government of Genoa is aristocratical, where the Patricians beare sway, who may bee neere seven hundred families, besides absents, and such as have not attayned the age of twenty-two, till which they admit none into the Great Council. Part of the Plebei are sometimes added to this body, upon the accompt of money or merit. Out of this Great Council two hundred are every yeare elected, who ought to bee at the least twenty-seven yeares old, but I think the age is not alwayes exactly observed; these are the Lesser Council.

There are two colleges which preside over these two Councils, one of twelve senators and the Duke, the other of eight procurators and all such as have [been?] Dukes, which generally make this college consist of the same number with the other, as it does at the present, but not alwayes. These in conjunction are called *Sereni Collegii*, and treat of the most weighty affaires. The senat may call the procurators to attend them when they please, and they goe not, but when called. . . . When the Duke's two yeares are expired, his successor is thus chosen, as followes, the colleges summon the Great Council, who being assembled, are first numbred, and soe many balls made out as there are persons, of which fifty are guilt, the rest sylvered; the colleges draw noe ball, neyther are any balls put in for them, in regard they cannot propose any man to bee Duke, but are afterwards to give their votes, as I shall informe your Majesty. They who draw the guilt ones, retyre, each man writeing down the name of him, whom hee thinks fitt to bee Duke, who must bee fifty yeares of age. Most times the persons soe nominated by the said fifty are twenty at least, it being rarely seen, that any three agree in one man, and indeed they must continue to propose untill twenty severall persons are proposed. As soon as twenty are nominated, then the said fifty proceed to vote man by man, and those fifteen who has most votes are sett apart to bee the next day proposed to the Lesser Council who doe the like, and those six who have most votes in the said Lesser Council, are carryed back again to the Great Council, where hee of the sayd

six that has most votes is Duke, and in all these votings or balloting, the colleges have a part. . . . The revenue of this state ariseth chiefly from their customes. . . . They alsoe draw considerable summes from anchorage of shippes, portions of woemen, creating of gentlemen, fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, which amount unto yearly 200000. Maritime townes and inland citties doe also helpe to encrease the public revenue to a considerable degree, many are at a certainty with the state, some more, some lesse, Sestri alone payes yearly 100000 Livers, nor are the private persons lesse rich, the monies of this state, setting the law and exchange on all the monies, and trade in Europe, and well they may bee rich in monies, seeing they are soe poore in land, their country being little and barren, and that there is noe room left to lay out any thing in purchasings, but are forced to keep their monies at interest in trade, or which is worst, dead by them. . . . Her inland territories are very narrow, the broadest not exceeding twenty miles, and in many places not eight, the generality of it alsoe is mountaynous and barren, though they have some vallies rich in abundance both in fruite and corn, as some of their hills are in olives, chestnutts and vines.

It has eleven walled citties, it has one archbishop, viz. of Genoa and six bishopricks; towards the west it is limited by the river Varo, and towards the east by Macra.

The forces of this, as of most republics consisteth more in mercenary soldiers than natives, soe that upon occasion they use to hyre ten thousand or more, as they have occasion. Their pay is good and certain, soe that they cannot want; now that they are in a secure peace, they entertain two thousand six hundred soldiers in severall garrisons.

They have in and about their citty eight thousand who are of their militiaes, being listed and reduced into companies and regiments, but they rely not much on them, as indeed none of the princes of Italy doe on their own countrymen, who generally are effeminated and enervated either by vice, peace or luxurie, for sure it is they inherit not the ancient courage or vertues of the Romanes and Latines, but Genoa need not much feare, her country being almost impregnable through the barrennesse and rockinesse thereof. . . . This state has some fifteen hundred slaves, Turkes and Christians, for their gallies, and besides these they have neere two thousand five hundred slaves more in the town whom they make use of about their domestic occasions. This state does every two yeares make a cense of their howses and inhabitants. The last was of twenty-five thousand howses and somewhat under a hundred thousand inhabitants. This disproportion ariseth hence, in 1657 they laboured under a great plague, which from one hundred thousand they then were, reduced them to fifty thousand, by which very many of their houses are yet uninhabited, nay in some whole streets few people are to bee seen, yet such is their pride and ostentation that they goe on building, and I believe in a few yeares they will have filled all that vast mountaynous space of ground, which lyes

behind the citty inclosed within the outer walls, which are eight miles about, with pallaces, villas, gardens, houses of delight and the like. One great reason of the paucity of their inhabitants I conceive to bee the men seldome marry till they are fourty . . . Another is the draynes of religious howses. There are about one hundred Jewes, I meane public ones that live in this citty, and in truth a stranger would judge most of the men and woemen hee meetes were of that nation, but I doe not think that the Genoeses are as their malicious neighbours say, Jewes. In all other places of Italy the Jewes thrive and live well, here they are all beggars and cannot get a subsistence.

The trade and comerce stands thus. They furnish England with argall, soape, hemp, silks of all sortes, and marble, rice, oyle, oranges, leamons, paper, corall, etc. They receive from us all sort of woollen manufactures, lead, tynn, hydes, tobacco, sugars, fish, all sorte of Indian comodities, linnings, spice, dying wares, druggs, etc., most of which they transport overland by mules and waggons into Lombardy, and up to Venice itself. The Genoeses use all strangers very ill, and your Majesty's subjects as bad as any. Their nobility are all traders, but when the marchants have any demands, however just, upon them, it is impossible to procure any right against them. There are many complaints of this kind now on foot, I endeavoured what I could in it, brought away very faire promises that all should bee ended according to my desires, but since I finde nothing effected, I foresee your Majesty will have applications made to you to use some more effectuell meanes to procure them to doe your subjects right; and I think your Majesty might give them a great blowe, by encouraging the trade at Villafraanca, and causing your marchants to withdraw from Genoa, at least threatening them with it. . . .

Genoa was running altogether into Spayne, even when Spayne was in its height, contrary to the policy of all the rest of the Italian princes and states. The truth is they drove a great trade with that monarch, both in Spayne and the Indies, lent him monies, furnished him with gallies, men, ammunitions, etc., conformed themselves to the Spanish habit, and in a word were in a faire way of being swallowed up by that monarchy, many of her greatest nobility being suspected to have such designes, but at length the state being advised of it begun to looke about, and court the French, not soe much for love to that nation, as to their owne preservation, and this they did notwithstanding the French king styles himself lord of Genoa. They also discountenanced all such as were of the Spanish faction, and have opened a comerce between Provence and their citty by which they are furnished with all sorte of provisions, which formerly came from Sicily, Naples, etc. . . .

I parted from Genoa in a galley assigned mee by that republic, according as your Majesties commands directed mee, to Livorno, where at my disembarkeing, Sir John Finch informed mee of the Grand Duke's death, who in the time of his sicknesse (out of a true

sense of the honour that your Majesty had been pleased to doe him) had given such orders for my reception, as being continued by his successor the present Duke, though my credentials were not directed to him, yet was I received with all the honours and respects the father could have shewn towards mee. Hee received your Majesty's letters of credence, though addressed to his father, and entred into a treaty of negotiation with mee for the bettering the condition of your subjects who trade at Livorno, in all which he expressed a great readinesse and propensity to comply with anything your Majesty could desire from him. True it is I was not received with some public testimonies of joy, usually practiced towards others invested with that character your Majesty had been pleased to honor mee withall, in regard his Highnesse's father had not been dead above ten or twelve dayes, otherwise I dare assure your Majesty there was nothing left unsayd or undone that might expresse even the greatest deference and observance towards your Majesty in the person of your unworthy minister.

I was defrayed from my landing to the last town in his territories, his Highnesse alsoe caused his letters to bee sent to the legates of Bologna and Ferrara, by which places I was to passe, to advertise them of my qualification, and to dispose them to treat mee with that honor which is due to your Majesty's servants in the condition you had put mee. Hee sent mee alsoe a present which your Majesty has seen, the first I had received since my coming out. I am the more particular in these things, that your Majesty may see what impressions you have made in the mind of that most excellent prince, who I am sure is a passionate lover as well as great admirer of your Majesty. I shall hold myself excused from giveing your Majesty any character of him, since hee is personally known to you, neyther need I say much of the Dutchesse whom your Majesty cannot but have seen in the Court of France, by whom he has only one child, a sonn of five yeares of age, who seemes not to bee very strong grown. The Duke has one brother also, il principe Francesco, a youth of eleven or twelve yeares of age, not very strong constitution, whose province it is by the custome of this Court, to receive all ambassadors at their coming, and to conduct them at their departure. This Duke has one unkle living, the Cardinall de Medicis, who at my being in Florence was at Rome, so that I can say but little of him. It was the comon voyce of all men whilst I was there, that the present Duke would pursue his fathers way of government, at that time hee had not made any change in the governours his father employed, nor since as I heare, Marquis Richardi excepted. It is believed hee will prove a prince of singular esteeme in regard of his many good qualities, that hee has seen the world, and is very generous, in which some of his family are thought to have been a little deficient.

This prince governs by himself in cheife and for his ease hee is pleased to have a Cabinet Council, as his father

had, which yet consisteth of two persons only besides himself, the Marquis Riccardi, who is chief steward, and Conte Bardi, who is Secretary of Warr and chief minister. . . .

The Grand Duke's territories are not very well peopled, nor indeed is any part of Italy soe, occasioned chiefly by the Church which draynes them exceedingly, but as to his dominions particularly other reasons may be assigned, which perhaps are not soe fit to bee named.

I will observe to your Majesty one thing I remarked between the two towns of Pisa and Livorno. In the former there were once foure hundred thousand inhabitants, and they frequently entertained one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty gallies at sea, at such time as they contended with Venice and Genoa, but now it lyes desolate and uninhabited haveing scarce ten thousand soules in it, and of those at least one third appertaining to the church, there being twenty-two monasteries and seventeen nunneries in it, the least of which has sixty persons, and many one hundred in them. Besides there are at least five hundred secular priests who are not in orders. The towne miserably poore, in many streets not an inhabitant, but grass growing in all of them, and since I am on the subject of the church, I begg your Majesties permission to make a short digression. It was my hope to dine at a monastery of Franciscans between Livorno and Florence, where I was entertayned by the Grand Duke's family. In the church I found a printed paper containyng the summary of a cense made of their Order in 1648, at which time there were one hundred and eighty thousand men of it, and two hundred and ten thousand women, farr being from mee to call them maydes, and lastly twenty-six thousand houses of this Order then standing. I submitt it to your Majesty to make inferences and deduction.

But to returne to Livorno, between which and Pisa I was making some kind of corollary. Livorno which within these threescore yeares had not one thousand inhabitants, is now by trade encreased to thirty thousand, of which, say they, there are nine thousand Jewes, six thousand strangers, about one thousand soldiers, and the rest Italians. But for my part I doubt they reckon six thousand too many, for I cannot conceive how soe little a place can contain soe many people. They begin to complayn of the decay of trade, that is to say, that the Grand Duke's owne subjects doe not consume soe much as formerly they did, and some observing persons there are, who impute it to the decrease of his subjects. The last Great Duke made it his businesse to keepe them poore, which 'tis thought has made them alsoe fewer as well as poorer, many of them retyring dayly, especially of the Pisans, into other states and territories, but I would not have your Majesty uninformed that the Pisans being a conquered people, doe abhorre the government and family of the Medicis, soe that possibly these dukes may have reason in what they doe, especially if fayre meanes make noe impressions on them. As Livorno is the only place of traffic in this Duke's territories, soe is it alsoe of strength and guarded proportionably. The fortifications are very regular

and well mayntayned, they were designed by a subject of your Majesty though hee withdrew himself from his country, old Robert Dudley, the titular duke of Northumberland, whose sonn I saw at Bologna. . . . Sir Bernard Gascogne had been governor of the towne without all doubt, had not the late great Duke's chiefe favourite, and who was Sir Barnard's friend and kinsman, dissuaded the Great Duke from it upon this single account, that there being frequent disputes and æmulations between your Majesty's subjects, the Dutch, and other foreigners, it was to bee feared Sir Bernards affection to the English might induce him soe farr to take their parts on all occasions, as to disgust the others, and force them to forsake the port, to the ruine of the trade there in a great measure.

Florence may have some seventy thousand inhabitants in it, on a strict account, and all the Great Duke's subjects doe not exceed a million and a halfe, soe that your Majesty may compute his strength. His revenue is at the least four hundred thousand per annum, which hee drawes from his customes, gabels, land taxes, the church, his own demeanes, and trade. His expences doe not exceed the one halfe of it, soe that it is conceived hee may have at least three millions and a halfe of pieces of eight in banco, besides a vast treasure in gold and sylver plate, pictures, jewells, and such like curiosities.

Hee keepe many garrisons on his frontiers toward the Spanish and ecclesiasticall territories, but they are in small forts rather then great towns, and not above one hundred in a place, in all to the number of two thousand, most foreigners.

Hee entertaines only three gallies, his predecessors usually kept six and seven, but reduced them to the aforesayd number, finding them of late to bee uselesse, the style of sea affaires altering, as fashions doe at land. Noe galley can withstand our new fine light sayling frigates. The two gallies your Majesty hath ordered to bee built at Genoa and Pisa, went but slowly on before I came thither, how they have done since I know not.

The Grand Duke's port of Livorno is the scale of trade of all the Mediterranean sea, and it is a magazeen where our comodities of spice and linning are landed, to be afterwards dispersed over all Italy into Turkey, Barbary, etc. They receive also and disperse great quantities of your Majesties cloth, lead, tynn, stuffs, fish, etc. Your Majesty's subjects there made certain proposalls to me for the removing some impediments, and procuring other advantages in trade. I transmitted them to my Lord Arlington, after I had represented them to the Duke, who received them with great readinesse, and assured mee of his propense desires to doe everything that might ease your Majesties subjects in their commerce within his states. The little stay I made there rendred it impossible for mee to perfect them; besides your Majesties instructions directed the leaving that province to your Majestie's Resident there, Sir John Finch. This I conceive a fitt juncture of time for your Majesty to procure a body of articles and concessions for trade there, which may secure and preserve many benefitts to your subjects. I will give

your Majesty two reasons for this my judgement: First, I conceive the present Duke to bee well inclined to your Majesty's person and people, in regard of his knowledge both of the one and the other; I am sure he professeth it very much. Secondly, I conceive hee is jealous least the Duke of Savoy, by his frank procedure in his treaty with your Majesty should draw away your merchants to Villa Franca, a place as well seated and adapted for trade as any port of Italy, and the people I conceive much better, they being not soe crafty, jealous and unconvertible as the Italians, neyther soe light and inconstant as the French, but of an honest, open, affable genius.

All the princes and states of Italy who border on the sea are contriving *a l'entree* of each other, which of them shall draw most pigeons to his dove coate, soe that your Majesty may prevayle on this occasion to obtayne anything in reason which you can propose. I forsee only one obstacle, which your Majesty will finde a difficulty, in so priest ridden they are all here, that I feare it will bee impossible to obtayne any exercise of religion for your marchants, who though I think have noe great concern for any such priviledge, yet it would redound much to your Majesty's honour and interest, as you are a protestant monarch, if the freedome of such exercise could be obtayned. The Grand Duke, as soon as I proposed it to him, did most readily assent to it, as a thing as well as advantageous to trade itself, which hee thought would bee acceptable to your Majesty, provided the marchants would use this indulgence with that discretion that the Pope might take noe umbrage, assuring mee, hee for his part would not recall it untill the church took notice of it, whom hee was bound to obey right or wrong, adding the church would not take information of it, unlesse they were too open and scandalous (soe he tearmed it) in the exercise of it. Hee was pleased to confirme this once and again, but I perceive now of late, the church stormes against Venice, Genoa, Legorn and Savoy for some connivances in this kind practised in the three first and promised by the last alsoe. In Venice the Inquisition is *nomen inane*, that state holding fast their authority in ecclesiasticall as well as civil matters, and they find it drawes a great confluence of marchants to them, who have freedom in religion; Genoa attempting the other day by their ambassador at Rome, il signor Durazzo, who had the same character here to your Majesty to obtayn the like exemption from the jurisdiction of the Inquisition, the office fell upon the debate of Florence, and Savoy, which I have before observed to your Majesty and which is now in agitation since my takeing leave of the State of Venice. The Venetians have indeed gott some little head of the Church, but the rest of the states of Italy are in great awe of the Pope, soe as in these cases they dare doe nothing that may clash with their Holy Father, who can arme even their own subjects against them, especially if they bee second or third rate princes. Touching the interest and present designes of this family, though they were advanced to their state

by Charles the 5th, whose naturall daughter Alexander de Medicis the first duke marryed, yet they soon began to weane themselves from the interests of the House of Austria, as knowing, they who made them might easily unmake them, soe that for their own preservation they openly courted the French, and continue soe to doe to this day, though at present it bee upon other motives. The territories of the Grand Duke are everywhere surrounded by the dominions of the king of Spayne and Pope, soe that both the power and vixinity of that king makes him jealous, and vigilant upon all his motions. His policy and interest is to maintayn the peace of Italy, and though hee courts the French, yet it is not with any designe of bringing himself under that protection, nay at this present both the Grand Duke, as all the rest of the princes who are content with their portions, are rather afrayd of the French then of the Spaniard, the condition of those two monareks haveing received a mighty change within this forty yeares, which has also changed their interest, unto which they are very constant. They doe owe, and all impute the peace they now enjoy to your Majesties wisdoms and influence in the triple allyance, for which they own you as their patron and benefactor. I find all the princes of Italy contriving wayes rather of finesse then force for their support, which makes mee doubt there are few of them to bee relyed upon in any league, so apt they are to play fast and loose, as it best suites with their humors and designes.

I shall not bee more particular in the relation of this Duke's territories, interest, revenae or present posture in regard your Majesty has entertained a minister soe many yeares in that place, who being now upon his returne, will bee able to give your Majesty both a more exact and fresher account of that Court, from whence after three dayes stay only, I departed towards Bologna, where the Cardinall Legate sent severall coaches with six horses to mee, and within halfe an houre after I was alighted at my inn, sent mee a present of all sorts of provisions and confitures, which I acknowledged to him by my secretary, who was received by him very civilly. The next day I passed forward to Ferrara, where I was met with the same entertainment and observed the same method, and soe to Venice, where I continued twenty dayes incognito, partly to get my gondolos ready, and my house (the biggest and best in Venice) furnished; but principally I was detain'd soe long by a difficulty the colledge made to receive mee in the cloyster, which I insisted upon, and was at length after long disputes granted.

The case being not ordinary, I shall humbly beg your Majesty permission to acquaint you with it, before I fall upon the relation of that government.

It has ever been the Venetian's custome to receive ambassadors in a certain island called Santo. Spirito (antiently a convent of Fryars) five milles distant from the towne, to which place a cavalier of principal quality attended by sixty senators in their robes are appointed to meet them in an upper room, where the ambassadors did constantly give the hand to the said cavalier

from the chamber where hee was received, unto his gondola, by reason that chamber and place was understood to bee the house of the said ambassador. This practice constantly continued till about six yeares since, that the Count Cernini, extraordinary Ambassador from the emperor, to avoyd giveing the hand, would needs bee received in the church, alleading that to bee a third place, and consequently the hand due to him, which after some dispute was yielded to by the senate.

Not long after this arrived an ambassador from Spayne, who insisted upon the same priviledge, and had it granted, but the cavalier arriveing in the church, went straight up to the altar, and there kneeling downe, as did all the senators, left the ambassador standing alone for some time.

This present French ambassador who arrived some months after had the same successe, but in some measure avoyded the affront by kneeling downe at the same time with them.

This put mee upon the difficulty of a hard choyce, either to receive the said cavalier in my chamber, and consequently give the hand, or in the church, where being the minister of a protestant prince, it was impossible to avoid the same affront they had before given to the Spaniard; to obviate both which inconveniencies I demanded permission to receive the said cavalier in the cloyster, which being a third place, hee could not pretend the hand, nor myself meet with any neglect by his going up to the altar, but this was for severall dayes absolutely refused, untill they understood plainly from me that I would not make my entry upon other termes untill I had received your Majesty's commands from England, and that I believed your Majesty would call mee back, which apprehension prevailed with them, though very unwillingly, to make mee this concession. I shall not further trouble your Majesty with the circumstances of my entry, or other ceremonies relating to it, which I may say was not short of any that had ever preceded, but fall upon the relation of the government itself.

The government of Venice is aristocratical in truth, though it have the appearance of the monarchical and somewhat of the democratical too.

The supream power and authority of the comonwealth resteth in them, who are at this time about seventeen hundred of the nobility, and forme the body of the great council. Hence it is that this government has some shew of being popular, seeing they are soe many who have a share in it, and that the vertue or wealth of the cittisens, may open the doores of the nobility to them alsoe. The Great Council does dispence much of its executive power and authority to other officers and magistrates, yet still retaynes their primitive right in the enacting, amending and abrogating lawes, in distributing magistracies, in conferring dignities and the like. These choose the Duke, create the colledge, erect the Pregadi, in a word this is the mayn spring that giveth motion to all the other wheelles of this government.

The Pregadi are properly the senate [*margin*: the senate called Pregadi because they were *pregati di venire al consiglio*, as

often as occasion required the meeting of them] to whom the Grand Council reserveth matters of peace and warre, the supervisall of the introitus and exitus of the public treasure, imposition of new levies or subaidies, erecting new temporary offices, matters of state, and the most important affaires of the republique. Antiently this councill consisted of sixty only, called Ordinarii, afterwards sixty more added, as their government enlarged, called *della gionta*; in processe of time the whole criminall councill of forty; all the colledge consisting of twenty-six, the councill of ten consisting of that number, in this our computation (though otherwise the Duke and the six counsellors of the colledge are added to them, which makes them seventeen); the procurators of St. Mark originally nine only now thirty-six; the masters over salt and corn; all ambassadors after they return from their ambassies and some others who have undergone public and weighty employments, so that at this time they consist of two hundred and seventy-six.

The colledge consisteth of the Duke, six counsellors, one of every of the six quarters of the city, three *capi* or heads of the criminall judges, six *sarii grandi*, five *savii di terra ferma*, and five *sarii alli ordini*; in the whole twenty-six.

The Duke has little or noe authority besides that of makeing the Primicerio of St. Mark's church, some few cannons places hee disposeth of, and some few offices not pertaining to the government. Hee has nothing of sovereignty, but the name, title and a ducal cap, yet they allow that moneys shall bee coyned in his name, dispatches and priviledges granted in his name, but not by him, and public letters are directed to him; hee has noe guards, is rather an honourable prisoner then a prince. But one supream prince they would have to fill a place which otherwise some man's ambition might aspire to.

They choose them old, to the end the dignity may passe into many families in little time. His servants are all hyred by the state and payd by them too, they seldome choose any whilest hee is marryed, and though hee that now is bee marryed, yet hee is the fourth or fifth only that ever was soe chosen. Hee never stirrs his cap but to a soveraigne prince, or cardinal. The Doge with three of the six counsellors of the purple robe, and one of the three *capi* of the four criminal judges, forme the representative of the state or body of the prince. . . .

Now the businesses transacted [in the College] are matters of petitions, opening of letters, receiving of ambassadors, unto whom for the present the Doge give some general answer of respect, the point of business being reserved to the senate, and this is all they have in a manner to doe.

The procurators of St. Mark were formerly nine only, now thirty-six, the twenty-seven which are added paying money for it in the warre, and are thence styled procurators of money, as the other nine are of merit. They have place and vote in senate, are exempt from embassies, unlesse extraordinary ones, as alsoe they are from governments, many of which are very expensive; they are of great honor, and hold during life; they

have however but little authority, unless it bee the oversight of St. Mark's Church, of orphans and pupills, and some such like charitable matters. They enter not into the councill of ten nor into the great councill, but when the great councill meets the procurators ought to be in the court to direct and command the officers of the arsenall, who are then there as a guard ; they goe all in scarlet as the duke does.

The Councill of Ten consisteth now of seventeen, the Duke and the six counsellors being added to them. This councill is exactly of the nature of our Cabinet Councils as they are now used in England, France, Spayne, etc., with two differences. First, the Duke enters not but when sent unto ; secondly, they have infinitely more authority to heare and determine the very greatest things. They can judge the Duke himself, or any other magistrates, their generalissimi after their three yeares service purge themselves here with feare and trembling, more peradventure then in a battle. They punish most rigorously and capitally, all treasons, revealers of secrets of state, defrauders of public monies, but cannot proceed against a noble Venetian without interreasing the whole councill. They have impenetrable wayes to discover secrets, and offenders ; they are masters of the denontiaes against perjuries, invaders of the government, etc., and their authority is very great, as it ought to bee, to prevent disorders, and to punish great offenders.

The *Quarantia Criminale* is a supream council too, and consists of forty, and there are three counsellors preside there, who represent the person of the prince. They are most of them of the nobility of the seconde forme, to the end those of the first rank should not ingross all ; they have place and vote in the senate.

There are other two magistracies each consisting of forty. The former determineth appeales in things arising in the city, as the second does in things arising on the *terra firma*. They succeed each other every sixteen months, the second coming into the place of the first, and the third of the second, soe that in time they all come into the senate, and have knowledge of matters of weight.

These are the chief magistracies, and are of greatest authority in the republique. I will now consider the present state of this commonwealth in relation to her neighbours. Shee has lately made peace with the Turk and most probably it is, this peace may continue at least soe long as the public one of Christendom doth, the Turk generally taking advantage of our dissensions to devoure us one after another. Besides seeing with what difficulty and expence of men and treasure hee has managed a warre against this state, it is not probable hee will attacque them yet awhile ; the private divisions in his own family, and some discontent at home, induce mee to believe that monarch will breath awhile, before hee attempts anything against this state, whatever hee may doe against some other Christian princes.

The state of Venice during the twenty-five yeares warr has incurred great debts, haveing consumed on a strict account one hundred and eighty millions of duckats. They have alsoe lost a great part of the trade they formerly had, and lastly exhausted their stores of warr. To recruite these is their present designe, which they hope to accomplish under the benefit of the present peace, and to that end they spread all their nets. To discharge their debts, they reduce interest from seven to four per cent; they goe on selling the remainders of church lands, assigned by the late pope to bee employed in the warr; they retrench their militias by sea and land; they improve their revenue by exact menage, and they take the utmost advantages of confiscations. To encrease trade they give all encouragement imaginable; the port being free, the Turks begin to come thither in some numbers, and the state treats them with all kindnesse. They are every day recruiting their arsenall with all necessaries, and they hold this as needful as paying of their debts or haveing money in their purses, and to this end they appropriate two hundred and fifty thousand duckats per annum, which rightly applyed, will goe a great way in it.

Their revenue is about four millions of duckats per annum.

Their charge is about three millions and a halfe.

Their militia by land in garrisons is two thousand foot and about eleven hundred horse.

By sea they maintayn five ships, twenty-four gallies and four galleasses. These are their constant guards upon establishment. In their fleet they expend three hundred and sixty thousand duckats annually, and in their land soldiers, somewhat about halfe as much.

The Venetians are in their lives and conversations vitious enough, and not lesse carefull to preserve their spirituall then their civill liberties. During the late warrs, induced by necessity and bribed by the Pope with the liberty of dissolving two orders, and selling their lands, which amounted to eight hundred thousand duckats, they gave way with much unwillingnesse that the Jesuites might inhabite there, but in conversation they keepe them at distance. A breach between the Pope and them would ruine both, and involve all Italy in warr and destruction; 'tis certain that the Pope has pretentions just enough, which yet hee dares not set on foot. The Polisane di Rovigo is part of the dutchy of Ferrara, which whole dutchy was bought by the Apostolic see in the time of Clement 8th, to the infinite regret of the comonwealth, but for the reasons aforesaid, the Pope dares not yet attempt the recovery of it.

Savoy.—This State seemes to stand well enough with Savoy, nor does there appeare any probable cause of breach unlesse it bee for the ayery title of king of Cyprus to which both pretend; but they will doubtlesse joyne to preserve and mayntaine each other, wherein the public peace of Italy is concerned, and of which that duke keepees a strong key.

Florence.—This State keepees a good intelligence with the House of Medicis, which family though raised by the Austrians,

yet finding itself surrounded by Spanish garrisons, and that the Kings of Spayne are powerfull enough in Italy to oppresse it, doeth maintayn a neutrality, seeming however more addicted to France then Spayne; but however this state is very confident that prince would never be content to see the armes of France planted in Italy, and entertaines a strict intelligence with that family, as being well assured they will alwayes joyne hands with this republique for the keeping out of strangers, and maintayning the public peace.

As to Genoa all the world knoweth the antient animosities and rancours that have been between this and that commonwealth which are not yet forgotten, at least by the Venetians. In the late warrs when even the Venetians were offered aydes and helpes from the Genoeses, provided their forces might goe joyntly together, this state slighted and rejected the motion. There is noe apparent cause of any unkindnesse between these two henns of the game. Venice did one while consider Genoa with a jealous look, whilst they were soe mightily ligued with the Spaniard, but now begins to have some esteeme of their policy and foresight, since they have found a way to maintayne a correspondence with France, by which meanes the navigation of Provence being open, the citty of Genoa is well supplied with provisions, without being necessitated to expect them from Milan, Naples, and Sicily.

The state of Venice has alwayes endeavoured to maintaine a good intelligence with the Duke of Mantua, styling him her sonne, and has indeed on all occasions testified a parentall care of him, frequently engaging herself in his quarrells, the better to assure his dependance upon her, and secure Casale in Montferrat, which serves as a bulwark to all Italy, on that part of it.

As to Modena, the state of Venice has alwayes endeavoured to maintayne a good correspondence with the Duke of Modena, but began to look about her, when shee understood that Duke Francis was of an active, unquiet, ambitious temper, desirous of enlarging his narrow bounds, particularly that hee was intent upon the recovery of Ferrara, induced thereunto from an opinion he hade that the people of that province were weary with their new churchmen, and longed for their old masters. The said Duke went for Madrid to engage that King in his behalfe but received a denial, from thence hee went to Paris, and received a ready promise, provided hee would first ayd them to conquer Milan. The French knew they had nothing in Italy to loose, soe that they run noe great hazard. The Pope was not uninformed of it, and the Venetians to necessitate the said Duke to retyre from such designes, were desirous the Pope should put a strong garrison into the place, and all this to preserve the peace of Italy, which alone renders her considerable in the eyes of the rest of the monarchs of Europe.

The republique of Venice does usually preserve a faire correspondence of the Dukes of Parma, who reciprocally endeavors the same, and to that end entertayned alwayes a Resident in Venice,

but soe it happen'd some eight yeares since that the said Resident pretending to keepe a butchery and a buttery in his house [*margin*; that is hee would give licence to sell wine and flesh and bread in his house, a considerable advantage in itself, but injurious to the state] the senate sent to him to forbear it, which hee not doing, they complayned to the Duke, who recalled him indeed, but yet took the senate's complaint to heart, for hee presently gave sufficient evidencies of his dissatisfaction by sending all those that were condemned as slaves in his territories, unto the state of Genoa, whom untill that time he had constantly sent to Venice.

This state has not soe cordiall and sincere affection for any people, as for the Swisshes and Grisons, because first hee has noe jealousie of them, and secondly they, like herself, are chiefly intent upon preserving their liberty and freedom, the maine end of all republikes. This republique will certainly joyne with either of the two crowns against that which shall endeavour to usurpe the Grisons and the Valtoline, as shee did between France and Spayne, not out of love to the former, but out of self preservation, the state of Venice desiring to keepe things in Italy in the condition wherein they now are; true it is this state never make use of these in any of her warres, the reason I conceive is because they are her neighbours, and if any of such auxiliaries should play them a trick, there are more at hand to second them; but withall this state, to indeare those of the Valtoline, does at her owne charge maintayn a certain number of young men of that province at their studies at Padoa at her own charge, and in Swisserland maintayns a constant Resident. The republique of Venice has great feare as well as jealousie of the Howse of Austria, first because the territories of that familie surround this state all on the coast of Germany, secondly because they are powerful in Italy as well as ambitious, and lastly because they know that they have usurped a great deale from that family, particularly the patriarchshipp of Aquilea. When this monarchy was rampant, and attempted an universall empire, this state did all they could to thwart them, as questionlesse they now would any other, that should sett up in the same way. They often invited the Turk to invade them, supported the defection of Bethlem Gabor, sided with the Prince Palatine, encouraged all the troubles in Germany, ayded the Duke of Mantua with open and great force, and joyned with France to bring Gustavus Adolphus into Germany. They alsoe advised and counselled Queen Elizabeth to support the Hollanders. By all this, it is easy to judge how they then stood affected, and, judgeing by the same rule, it is as easy to know how they now stand disposed; they only endeavour to impeade the growing grandieure of that howse, least it might have swallowed up their republic, nor would they now see that monarchy ruined, apprehending the same consequence upon their own; they are very jealous alsoe of their dominion in the Adriatic Gulfe, in which they have noe other competitors then the subjects of that Howse.

Besides all this, Brescia, Bergamo, and Crema are ancient members of the dutchie of Milan; by this you may see the Venetians have been jealous of the Spanyards, but now much more apprehend the French, as I shall evince.

As to France, the Venetians have had frequent experience of the sad consequences which befall them as often as they have France for their neighbours, and of their advantages, when most remote from them, soe that they would fayne have France *guardant* not *rampant*, they would have them live but not devoure. Had not the warr of Candia taken up all their thoughts, eyes and eares for some yeares, this state would have been making parties against them, and now that they are free from troubles, assure yourself this state will run into any league to divert the progressions of that monarchy, which is already too formidable, nor are those wanting who averr this warre of Candia to have been the product of Richlieu's brayn, to the end this state might bee taken up in the cares of preserving itself, and not hinder the proceedings of their neighbours. Withall the mayn end of Bozier's coming hither, was to draw this state into a league with that King, and on those termes, hee engaged to recover what was then lost in Candia; but this state unwilling to depend on any party, excused itself in fayre termes, and the King in a huff recalled his ambassador, who for having spoken somewhat too roughly in the colledge, was not very wellcome to them, nor doe the Venetians stick to say that the French lost Candia by their base deserting it.

As to England, there has ever been a good intelligence between this state and England, possible in regard it is remote from them, has noe pretensions to annoy them, and by trade affoards them many advantages; but more especially the Venetians court that kingdom, as arbitrator of the affayres between the two pretending Crowns, and considering it is the concerne of that monarch, as of their own state, ever to keepe the ballance even, and though they have not been many leagues between that Crown and this state, yet their common interests have united them, soe that there has ever been a good correspondence and never any breach between them, the Venetians still acting the same things in the East, which the English acte in the West.

As to Denmark, Swedeland, etc. this state is little concerned with the first of these two Crowns, nor much with the last, since the descent of Gustavus Adolphus into Germany, which this state did at that time incourage for the reasons præ-alleged, ayding him then with great sums of money.

As to the Hollanders, when they first revolted, the Venetians encouraged England and France to ayd them, and they themselves contributed large sums to their support, nor were the Dutch ingratefull for it, seeing they sent to the Signorie upon the occasion of the excommunication of Paul the 5th to offer them whatsoever monie or men they desired, as England alsoe did. Moreover in the warre of Gradisca the Hollanders did send six hundred foot payd by themselves, to serve the Venetians against the Emperour. But when in processe of time this republique

perceived that the French, seconded by the Hollanders went on victoriously in every place, and that the Spaniard could not hold up the buckler against them, shee began to withdraw her hand, it not being her designe to ruine, but only to humble the Spaniard. The Dutch to this day pretend an arreare of six millions of florins due to them from this state on account of that league, which the Venetians at length deserted. The commonwealth at this time has a good correspondence with the states of Holland, their interests of peace, trade and obstructing the overgrowing greatnesse of any monarch being the same.

As to Poland, this state mayntains a good intelligence with Poland, as being a mayne buckler against the Turk, shee still endeavours to keepe all quiet in and about that kingdom, and is herself grieved when they suffer, either from without or within, as was manifest in the late warra, where the Cossacks, who used to infest the Black Sea, and force the Gr. Signor to divide his fleets, did then by reason of their own private dissentions become a prey to the Turks, and unwillingly help to fill his gallies against the Venetians.

As to the Turk, certain it is that state would alwayes maintayn peace with this monarch, trade, not warr, encrease of wealth, not enlargement of empire, being the object of this government. They only seated themselves here for peace and commerce, their lawes, their affections, their vertues and their vices dispose them altogether to these things. But whatever state lyes neare the Turkish moon must suffer eclipses. They have already robbed this state of three crowns, viz. Morea—formerly Thessaly—Cyprus and Candia [*margin*: I mention not Epire nor in it Scutari, Durazzo, Priamo (*sic*), Dulcigno, Santa Maura nor many others], I should feare Zant and Cephalonia would follow, but I think not yet, that monarchy haveing seen with what difficulty hee has wrested the last from this state, but I cannot think they will long remayn secure. The animosities between them and us, through difference of religion, lawes, habits, languages, and in a word, of all things that serve as a common cement or ligament, give me reason to doubt, as I say, that the Turk will not long leave thes places inattempted, but that hee will not yet attempt them I suppose may bee reasonably concluded from the generall peace of all Christendome. The knowledge that monarch has of the resistance this state can make, in case of a rupture, the private divisions in his howse and family, and possibly other necessities that government may have at present, that doe not yet fall under my observation. This is certain, the republique applyes herself sedulously to maintayn this peace, and to endear it by commerce, which begins to flourish apeace, between this signorie and that large monarch, besides the states keepe an ambassador constantly there at a great expence, whose mayn businesse is to purchase the affections of the great men at court, and sometimes too of the Sultanesse, by force of money and the like.

I forbear to say anything of the scituation of this place, when and on what occasion it was founded, these things are to be found in many who have particularly treated on them, such as Cardinall Contareno, Bernardo Giustiniano, Munster, Bardi, Sansovini and many others.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF MISS BUXTON, AT SHADWELL COURT, NORFOLK.

I. THE SHADWELL CHARTERS.

These, though numbering many hundreds* are for the most part concerned only with conveyances of land in small pieces varying from a few roods in extent to a few acres. They remain as yet unarranged and are chiefly valuable as showing how minutely the agricultural land in Norfolk was divided and subdivided in the fourteenth century, and how in the fifteenth the tendency to aggregation exhibited itself very strongly, the small holdings being gradually bought by the wealthier landlords.

The number of these land transfers at Shadwell, anterior to the reign of Edward I., is small, and they present very few peculiar features worth mentioning. The most ancient charter is the following grant of lands to the Cluniac Priory at Thetford. The vellum is thin and much worn, and measures 7 inches by 8.

Rixwurda appears to have been the earliest form of the place named Rushworth or Rushford.

Undated, 12th century. Noverint presentes et futuri quod ego Murielida uxor Hugheberti [de Monte Kanisio] donavi et concessi Deo et Sancte Marie, et monachis de Clu[ny] qui sunt [in] Tedford in liberam elemosinam terram meam de Rix Wurda que [est?] de maritagio meo cum filio meo Hugone quem ibi feci monachum: Et ego p[re]l[ate]rie sum soror in eadem ecclesia, et particeps omnium beneficiorum predictorum monachorum. Et hoc [donum?] feci pro anima patris mei, and pro infantibus meis and pro omnibus parentibus [viviis?] et defunctis. Et precor omnes amicos et parentes et etiam extraneos [.] illos monachos tenere et habere in pace eandem terram cum hominibus et om[ni]bus aliis? que ad eam pertinent. Et Deus omnipotens retribuat omnibus illis qui eos adjuverint mercedem in regno celorum et qui eis nocuerint, mala eveniant eis, nisi congrua satisfactione emendaverint.

Et hec omnia concessit filius meus Willelmus et Rogerius frater meus.

[*Endorsed in a later hand*] Murielida de Rixwurda.

* 390 of these have been calendered roughly—the latest of them is of date 1452 31^o H. VI.).

1271.—Manorial Extent of the manor of Rushworth with full list of the tenants of the manor and their holdings with the nature of their services minutely set down. The roll measures 4ft. 6in. long by 6½in. broad. It is dated on the Friday after the Feast of St. Ambrose, 1271; that is on April 10. It probably came from the Priory of Thetford, and is endorsed in the handwriting of Robert Buxton (circa 1590)—“This I received of Mr. Mabolde (?) his son that was of late of Rushworth.”

1294 (22° Ed. I.).—Licence of marriage granted to a *nativa* of Thetford Priory. Vincent, prior of St. Mary Tedford, upon license given to marry Isabella daughter of Reginald le Neuman, *nativa* of the said Prior in Russenworth, stipulates that on failure to render any suits and services due by the said Isabella, the prior may distraint upon all the goods moveable and immoveable of Peter the husband of the said *nativa*, without let or claim by the said Peter during his life.

1298 (26° Ed. I.).—Deed of manumission. Vincent, prior of the convent of St. Mary of Thetford, grants manumission to William atte Fen, tenant in villenage, of 81 acres, &c., in Russenworthe, with his sons Richard, Walter and Peter, and his daughters Orframina, Matilda, Avicia and Letitia, with their posterity born and unborn; to hold the said 81 acres, &c., of the convent by the 4th part of a knight's fee, and an annual payment of 81 shillings, with certain specified services of tillage and the like.—Reliefs reserved. Dated Thetford, 6 March, 26° E. fil. Henr.

1298 (26° Ed. I.).—Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal, grants to John de Newent a messuage and land in Ersham held by William Raul.—Reserved rent, a barbed arrow yearly. [This is the fifth Earl, who succeeded his uncle Roger the 4th Earl in 1270. He was the last of his family.]

1351.—Philip de Thane, prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, to Richard Tomelay . . . Grant of the manor of St. Saviour called le Stede in co. Lancaster, to hold for the term of his life. All houses and buildings to be repaired and maintained, and also the chantry there, with all things necessary.—Rent reserved 8l., to be paid by half-yearly portions. “ad thesauriam suam Fontis clericorum juxta Londinum.” One mark of silver to be paid by way of obit on lessee's death. The Preceptor of Ribston “vel custos ibidem” and his steward with his men, to have once a year maintenance for horses and men at lessee's cost, when he or they or any of them shall come to hold the court of the said prior.—Dated at “Melchebourne in celebracione capituli dictorum prioris et fratrum . . . anno regni R. Anglie vicesimo quinto et regni sui Francie duodecimo.”

1351, June 7.—Robert de Redenhale, rector of the church of Eyk. Foundation deed of a chantry for one chaplain

within the church of All Saints of Eyk. The chaplain to continue always within the bounds of the said parish, and to pray for the souls of the noble Thomas de Brothertone, late Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, and of Alice his wife; * of Robert and Agnes the founder's parents; of his parishioners, and of all the faithful departed. And also for the health of the noble Mary Countess of Norfolk, and Marshal of England, widow of the aforesaid noble lord Thomas; of the noble Edward de Montacute and the noble lady Alice his wife; and for the health of the founder and of his successors and parishioners during life, and for their souls after death; for all which mass is daily to be said at the altar of the B.V.M. in the same church. In every week the mass "de Sancta Maria" shall be thrice celebrated, and for the rest of the week the mass "de defunctis" or "de die" as the chaplain shall choose. The rector of Eyk for the time being to present to the chantry, on a vacancy, a proper person in priest's orders, with the assent of the bishop; and if no such presentation be made within three months the presentation to lapse to the bishop. The chaplain shall be obedient to the rector of the said church, and shall officiate therein—not having a lawful impediment—and shall be present at matins, vespers and mass on Sundays and festivals.

Dated as above. Confirmation of the foundation appended by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, with his seal.

A long and elaborate statement of the income and charges of the Priory of Castleacre, on five large sheets of paper, stitched together (6ft. 6in. long) undated, but of the later half of the 16th century. The gross revenue is given as 275*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, "unde Priori et monachis per annum 119*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, et sic de clare 156*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*" (*sic.*) This valuation differs from that given in the *valor ecclesiasticus* of 1534, which amounts to 306*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.* gross. The Priory of Castleacre was granted to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in 1537.

A long and minute history of the Manor of Rushworth from the Conquest till it came into the possession of Robert Buxton by descent from the Howards. Sir Edward Clere had claimed the estate as part of the possessions of Thetford Priory. This statement, dealing with the succession of the manor from the earliest times, was drawn up by Robert Buxton as his case against Clere, and was submitted to Sir Edward Coke, who gave an opinion adverse to Sir Edward Clere's claim on the 20 November, 1601. The dispute was carried on for at least thirty years. In consequence of misrepresentations made from time to time by those who appear to have hinted that he had obtained possession of Rushworth unfairly, Robert Buxton in 1604 made a formal offer

* Thomas de Brotherton was 5th son of Edward I. He died in August, 1338. He was created Marshal of England in Feb., 1316. His widow Mary was styled "the Countess Marshal"; she died in 1362. His first wife Alice had died some years before. Sir Edward de Montacute, Lord Montacute, married Alice, 2nd daughter of the above Thomas de Brotherton. Earl of Norfolk.

to Lord Thomas Howard (by this time Earl of Suffolk) to resign the estate on repayment of the sums of money he had actually spent in its purchase (8,000*l.*) if his Lordship entertained any suspicion of his perfect rectitude in the matter. The offer appears to have been at once declined, and Buxton to have been assured of his title.

The MS. occupies 158 pages of very close writing and offers a curious instance of the intricate and costly legislation which the purchase of an estate might entail upon any man where a multitude of conflicting questions of title could be raised and had to be answered.

The Manorial Court Rolls in the muniment room constitute a large collection. The earliest known do not go back further than the reign of Edward III. They are, for the most part, the rolls of manors in Tibenham and Haddeston, and as far as they have been examined they present no feature in any way different from the usual contents of such documents. The Haddeston court rolls, however, make up a very complete and consecutive collection from the 10th to the 49th year of Edward III. The Tibenham rolls extend from the 2nd to the 51st year of the same reign. In the Court Rolls of the 28rd year of Ed. III., the numbers of deaths recorded are enormous, and afford terrible evidence of the severity with which the great pestilence devastated this part of East Anglia during that dreadful year.

The most valuable and interesting part of the collection of documents remaining at Shadwell dating from the 14th century is that which is concerned with Rushworth College, founded in 1342 by Edmund de Gunville, the first founder of what is now known as Caius College, Cambridge. These have been calendered, annotated, and in great part printed, by the late Rev. Dr. Bennet, sometime rector of Brettenham with Rushford, and form the sources of a very able and learned monograph first presented to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society in 1883, and afterwards expanded into a thin quarto volume of 126 pp., privately printed in 1887. As this elaborate work is accessible to purchasers and is, as far as the materials with which it deals go, exhaustive, it is unnecessary to do more than refer to it in this Report.

Another document, or collection of memoranda, which might well be printed *in extenso*, is contained in a long narrow folio volume of 138 pages filled throughout with domestic memoranda in one handwriting, and extending over a period of 46 years from 1584. The writer of this volume was Richard Wilton of Topcroft Hall in the county of Norfolk, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Buxton of Channonz, in 1585. The volume is a minute family history of the Wiltons during the period embraced, and is full of information upon the daily life and manners of a country squire and his household during the later years of Queen Elizabeth and the reign of James I. The weekly bills for domestic expenses are set down in detail,

with the allowances made to his children, the cost of their education, the allowances made to them severally at the University of Cambridge and in London, and many other curious memoranda which have a value of their own. This volume was made the subject of an article contributed to the papers of the *Cambridge Antiquarian Society* by Dr. Bennet in 1883. The article is however no more than a brief abstract of the contents of the original volume, which Dr. Bennet has aptly called *A Norfolk Squire's Note Book*.

A very different volume is a folio paper MS. of the latter half of the 17th century, containing three treatises on trade and commerce, "written by William Sanderson, merchant and citizen of London." The first of these gives a very minute account of the Dutch trade and their mercantile navy. There is some reason to believe that these treatises were written by Sir William Sanderson, author of *Aulicus Coquinarius*.

1521. Bill of Pawn, dated 10 Sept., 13^o H. VIII., by Richard Gray, Earl of Kent, to Richard Smith, citizen and merchant tailor of London, of a gown of light crimson satin, lined with black velvet and embroidered with Venice gold; in security for payment of twenty two pounds eight shillings sterling, due by the said Earl to the said Richard Smith.

WILLIAM DIX TO ROBERT BUXTON.

1574, September 10.—Prays him to see that correct plans are drawn up of the several lands and manors about Thetford, and amongst them, of Snareshill Warren and Rushforth, with a view to their sale, to raise money; and also to make what is possible in fines and sales of wood, to be paid at the next audit. Mr. Clere (of Blickling) has put in a claim for some of these lands, and his commissioners have appointed to meet at Thetford, the Wednesday before Michaelmas, and to proceed in examination of witnesses.

"My Lady of Surrey is well recovered, and my Lord, with all the rest, in perfect health . . . The Master of the Rolls is or should come to his house in Suffolk . . . It were well done to visit him, and to let him understand the manner of Mr. Clere's proceeding . . . Norwich, this 10th of September, 1574."

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1574, September 12.—Reminding him of the "platts" to be made of the manors and lands in Thetford and Croxton, for the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and offering if needful to come with Goodwyn or any other fit persons to assist. Is "at a point" with Mr. Kytson to pay the 6*l*. for the redemption of Bryssingham at the next audit; he leaving the "consideration in securing his money" to the order of the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Attorney General, and they being to make as much

money as they may by fines and wood sales. Lord and Lady Surrey are in good health, and her ladyship has lost her ague.—This 12th of September, 1574.

Postscript.—Repeating his suggestion that it would be well to see the Master of the Rolls about Mr. Clere's dealings, and his statement that the Commissioners of the latter are to meet at Thetford, and to proceed. Had thought Mr. Chute would have forborne.

WILLIAM CANTRELL, "Surveyor of my Lord of Surrey's lands in Norfolk and Suffolk," to ROBERT BUXTON.

1574-5, Jan. 11.—I have found out a nest of old accounts among which are some where the parcels of lands are set out which Mr. Clere claimeth. If we had had these accounts before we should not have needed the commission, so that charge might have been saved.

My old Lady Surrey^a is amended and partly recovered; but if there stand any great matter upon her life or death it were good it were foreseen and done in time for such things would not be foretolded (*sic*). . . . I had forgotten to send you word when I was at Kenninghall that if you would at any time *occupy a piece of flesh* you should send to my man for it, for which I send this bill to him as he shall serve your turn when you will.

WILLIAM DYX to ROBERT BUXTON, at Tibenham.

1574[-5], March 8.—Informs him that the Earl's surveyors and their witnesses must remain in London only to wait upon the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Chancellor touching his Lordship's petitions, and prays him to furnish information about some other of the Earl's manors, and what their value is. The dispute with Mr. Clere is still going on.

Lands of PHILIP, EARL OF SURREY.

1576, June 5.—Lease from Will: Dyx and William Cantrell, esquires, feoffees of the land of Philip, Earl of Surrey, in Norfolk, of the marshes of Asele, to Clement Paston of Oxmede, for a term of nine years. The consideration paid for the lease—viz., 200*l*.—to be given to Frances (Dowager) Countess of Surrey, grandmother of Earl Philip.—[*The Countess died about a year after the execution of this lease, viz., 30 June, 1577.*]

WILLIAM DYX to ROBERT BUXTON.

1576, August 22. . . .—"I have thought good to advertise you that my Lord hath given unto Mr. Rogers the reversion of the lease of Snape . . . I remember Mr. Hare was desirous to have the same farm . . . There is a close at

^a Frances, daughter of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and grandmother of Philip, Earl of Surrey and Arundel.

Sypton which my Lord hath granted in reversion to Mr. Dalbye. . . . my Lord hath also granted the reversion of the demesnes of Rendham unto Mr. John Cornwallis . . . There hath been great means made for Rushforth insomuch as my Lord asked me what it was worth. I said that I was offered 800*l.*; and moreover I told him what sum you had offered which was 200*l.* . . . His Lordship said that he would not take more of you than the 200*l.* you offered. . . . You must needs take a time before the end of harvest to come over the manor of Nowers . . . to take some order between my Lord and Mr. Dodge . . . or my Lord's fines shall be worse by 40 marks a year; therefore it is to be considered of in time. . . . You must stay in giving information of leases, otherwise my Lord shall want to make money hereafter. From Audleyend this 22nd of August, 1576.

WILLIAM DIX TO ROBERT BUXTON.

1576, September 15.—Praying him to be at Itchingham and go over to Hanworth Park to view the same, whether 200 marks' worth of wood are there to be made or not.—Thetford, 15 Sept., 1576.

PHILIP HOWARD [EARL OF SURREY] TO ROBERT BUXTON.

1577, March 23.—Whereas I understand there is a certain cottage fallen of late into my hands which was in the occupation of one Green lying in Winfarthinge, these shall be to will you to make stay of it and to enquire of it so as I may understand of the same at your next coming. From the Court this 18th of March, 1576[-7] your loving master P. Howard. *Holograph.*

Addressed: "To my loving servant Robert Buxton."

Endorsed: "My Lord of Surrey his letters for the house in Winfarthinge."

MARGARET, LADY HOWARD* TO ROBERT BUXTON.

1577, May 9.—Prays his assistance in the business of Mr. Dalby, to whom, in consideration of his long and good service, her brother Surrey has promised the reversion of a lease called Santon, now in the occupation of Mistress Redde, in which nine years are yet to be expired. Her brother is pleased to allow Buxton to set down what fine he shall think good, wherein, as in the other, she prays him to use Dalby as reasonably as he may, that so he may think himself recompensed for his service.

Horham, 9th of May, 1577.

Addressed: "To my assured friend, Mr. Buxton, at London."

WILLIAM DIX TO ROBERT BUXTON.

1577, September 15.—At my being last at Audley End, examining the household book, I find that the weekly charges

* Wife of Thomas, Lord Howard of Walden.

by means of my Lord's lying there be greatly increased ; from 7*l*. the week to 20*l*. I find also that my Lord's extraordinary charges do also daily grow and increase, which his Lordship shall find at this next audit will not be well maintained, and to satisfy his father's debts. We be owed [owing ?] money as well for the funeral of my lady, his grandmother,* which might very well have been spared, as for my Lord his own use, which must be repaid at this audit. Now weighing these new accidents, with payment for these concealed lands, I fear we shall not have to satisfy every penny of his father's debts. You spoke of wood-sales to be made in sundry manors. I pray you appoint what can best be spared, and most money made from ; for you will find that my Lord's charges this year will be great, and we must help the same as we may.—This 15 of September, 1577.

PHILIP HOWARD [Earl of Surrey] to ROBERT BUXTON.

1577, December 4.—I find that Ireland has been so unconscionably dealt with by Driver, that without order taken it is like to prove his undoing, and a great hindrance to myself and Nicholas Shimmering ; for either his wife and children must be forced to beg, or else live at Shimmering's house. For what reason is there, by urgent dealing, to deprive a man of his living, and to leave his wife and children to be maintained by them who reap no benefit by the husband. I understand that what Driver has gained has been got by too extreme dealing, which, though it may be law, "cannot be but extremity of law, which is no other than *summa injuria*. Remember how nearly the undoing of a man must needs touch any pitiful or honest conscience in whom any remedy may lie." Wherefore, since I am informed that there lie means in me, I charge you, as a Christian, and command you as a servant, desiring his master's favour and honour, to execute diligently what I enjoin you ; which is to call Driver before you, and either bring him to some way which may save Ireland from undoing, or else seize the copyhold to my use—which he has forfeited by cutting down trees, and has after made over to some other who may try my title—so that Ireland may have what is due to him, and which the other unconscionable fellow would never allow him.—Ling House, 4th of December, 1577.

WILLIAM DIX to ROBERT BUXTON.

1577, December 12.—Mr. Bowles will come over and speak with you about Earsham Park. There may be yearly some good piece of money made there of wood and timber, and the like at Framingham. I hope you will take order touching Matthew Helyot's grounds and Framingham Park, and despatch Helyot's ground presently. Francis Warner would be sent for and talked

* She died at Earl Soham in Suffolk, 30 June, 1577, and appears to have been buried at Framlingham, though there is no entry of her burial in the register House.

with. I will come to Nottingham at any time you may appoint, and would wish Mr. Cantrell there also, for that he hath as great interest as myself.—This 12th of December, 1577.

Appointment of Auditors by PHILIP, EARL OF SURREY.

1578, November 25.—Whereas my late father the Duke of Norfolk deceased conveyed sundry his possessions, goods and chattels real and personal to William Dyx and William Cantrell gents., upon trust and confidence that they should employ and convert the rents, revenues, issues and profits arising, growing or happening of or by reason of the same to sundry uses as by the said conveyances may now plainly appear, and for the better and more assured execution thereof did commit the oversight of their dealings to the right honourable the Lord Burghley, now Lord High Treasurer of England, and to his direction, who hath thought meet, assented and appointed that the said William Dyx and William Cantrell should account before such auditors as I am to assign unto them, to the end they should shew in what order they have discharged the said trust and truth to deal accordingly: Be it known therefore that I have assigned my very good uncle the Lord Harry Howard and my loving friends Sir Nicholas Lestrangle knight, Roger Townshend and Richard Cuttes esquires and my servant Robert Buxton gent. and Henry Russell and any five, four, three or two of them at reasonable time and times from time to time as occasion shall serve to call before them or before any five, four, three or two of them the said William Dyx and William Cantrell or either of them at any convenient place or places to them or either of them to be appointed, to account for the rents, issues, profits and revenues aforesaid, and they the said Lord Henry Howard, Sir Nicholas Lestrangle, Roger Townshend, Richard Cuttes, Robert Buxton and Henry Russell to be the auditors to take, view, hear and determine the said account or accounts of the aforesaid William Dyx and William Cantrell of the rents, issues, profits and revenues aforesaid from the time of the decease of my said father unto the day of the date hereof. Giving unto my said auditors and every five, four, three or two of them full authority to allow such reasonable deductions, reprises and payments as the said William Dyx and William Cantrell or either of them have duly and orderly made, and upon their said account or accounts shall so demand in respect of the said possessions, chattels and conveyances or their or either of their necessary dealing with the same in any part thereof; ratifying and confirming whatsoever the said auditors, five, four, three or two of them shall do herein according to the premises. In witness whereof hereunto I have set my seal the 25th day of November in the one and twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc.—P. Howard.

Endorsed: "My Lord his warrant for the account."

EARL OF ARUNDEL to MR. [afterwards SIR ROGER] TOWNSEND.

[1580?]—"I stay here at the court to see if by any possible means I may have my Lo. Treasurer joined with my Lo. Chamberlain. I know not whether I shall obtain it, but I will use all the means I may. And in the mean time, if you think it fit to have me come to London for any occasion, I pray send me word and, by the grace of God, I will presently come. You know how to-morrow my matter is to be heard, of what importance it is, and how much it stands me upon in honour to prove it. I have not undertaken an unjust cause. Wherefore I pray, good Mr. Townsend, let all my counsel meet this day, and let the matter be debated and searched to the very bottom, and let my counsel be well armed to prove that neither the L. [Lumley?] reversion is touched by the defect of the recovery, nor that the recovery ought by law to be amended. I pray let me hear from you as soon as you may, and if you can, send me word the hour that is appointed for my matter to-morrow to be heard. And thus, with my very hearty commendations, I end in haste this Wednesday morning."

EARL OF ARUNDEL to ROBERT BUXTON.

1580-1, March 11.—I have considered of your rates set upon my parks and other grounds here under written, and for that the time is at hand to dispose of them, this is my resolution: I will have 400*l.* in clear yearly rent to be paid at Michaelmas and our Lady Day and the going of forty geldings in the said parks yearly. And therefore I will that you and Whitney as speedily as you may, devise with the keepers and others for the making of the said rent and pasturing of the geldings, wherein, as you tender your duties to me and will have my favour, use great care and travail to raise the new grounds and all the other grounds (but the parks) to the highest rate and value you can, that thereby my keepers may have the easier rate set upon my parks, for I much desire to have them favourably used. Your own rates shewed me by William Dyx cometh to 390*l.* so the difference is but 10*l.* a year. The going of forty geldings may by such discretion be so proportioned amongst my keepers and farmers as the same will be no matter of loss or discommodity unto any of them. Buxton, I know this rent is so easy as you may soon win them unto it. Remember my charge to use my keepers well and return me by your letters answer herein so soon as you may, that if they refuse this offer I may determine of some other present course. Fare you well.—From the Court the 11th of March, 1580.

* On the 24th Feby., 1579-80 Philip Earl of Surrey succeeded his maternal grandfather as Earl of Arundel. The same day Lord Lumley (who had married the elder of the two daughters of the late Earl, but had no surviving issue), conveyed to him the Castle and honour of Arundel, whereby he became entitled to the Earldom.

Postscript.—Take Robin Whitney to you at this resolution with my keepers if he may conveniently be had without any long delay. Your loving master.

PHILIP, EARL OF ARUNDEL, to ROBERT BUXTON.

1581, May 5.—Praying him to come up to town by Friday next at the latest, as many matters require his presence and help, "and above all, which is of greatest weight . . . my Lord Treasurer hath appointed Mr. Skipwith's lease to be determined and disposed upon Tuesday come sennight."

Addressed: "To my loving servant, Robert Buxton."

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

[1581?]—Prays him to take a time to join with Sir Edward Clere in viewing the lands in and near Thetford, and then to report what he believes would be the best course to take. Will be glad of any settlement, so long as he "wins no loss or hindrance."

"At my house this present Monday."

Addressed: "To my loving servant Robert Buxton give these."

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

[1581 or 1582,] January 15.—Prays him to do what he can for the despatch of the causes in the country and to be in town on Monday or Tuesday at the furthest. This is the utmost date can be allowed him as his "travail" is urgently needed, and what he cannot finish in the country he must leave directions for "that it may be by some good course performed," especially as regards the raising of some present money. From Arundell House, this 15th of January.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

[1582?] August 9.—Sir Edward Clere entreats me to remind you of his desire to make an end of the business between him and me, wherefore I pray you to talk with Serjeant Gaudy, and by his advice "get down a perfect reckoning" of what Sir Edward is to demand in recompense, referring this last to a prefixed day in Michaelmas term, when all shall be finished here. The cause has depended long and is very intricate, but I find Sir Edward "in show very desirous of an end, and very reasonable to demand nothing more than is his right, and I doubt not but his deeds to you will agree with his words to me. You only are privy to it, and by your pains I have reaped that good which hitherto I have done," wherefore I pray you make all the haste you may, and after speaking to Mr. Gaudy, go to Sir Edward, that you and he may be prepared to make a final conclusion at Michaelmas. "This 9th of August."

PHILIP, EARL OF ARUNDEL, to ROBERT BUXTON.

[1582?] August 14.—I pray send or speak to Mr. Serjeant Gaudy if you meet him for that which Mr. Carrell desired him to do for me. As soon as you have it, let it be conveyed to me with such convenient speed as you may. For all my business in Norfolk I know I shall not need to put you in mind: you are as careful I am sure as I can wish. I pray let Dix and Robin Whitney meet with you at some appointed time between this and Michaelmas and conclude for Kemp's grounds, Charles Cornwallis's and other things whereof money may rise: for you know these matters hath long depended and I have great need of money. I pray let all be dispatched as speedily as you can.—This present 14th of August.

Addressed: "To my very loving servant, Robert Buxton."

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1582] September 8.—I have written many letters unto you, and I wonder much that I never hear anything from you. I looked long ere this to have heard from you and withal to have received that which I desired you to take of Mr. Serjeant Gaudy for me. But I have neither received it nor yet heard anything of your proceeding in my business since your last departure out of London, whereat I wonder not a little. I pray send me up that which Mr. Serjeant Gaudy hath done for me by this bearer, for I have sent him of purpose for it. I marvel you retain it so long in your hands. If I have it not within these ten days at the farthest it will do me no pleasure. I pray be ready and fully provided to go forward with all our actions against my Lord Lumley. I mean, God willing, to try them without delay at the day prefixed. For appearance of your jury we will labour sufficiently in Sussex.—This present Sunday, the viijth of September.

CLEMENT PASTON to MR. BUXTON.

1582, November 5.—"I cannot but give you thanks for the warrant you sent me for a buck in Rysinge Chase, and although I have but half a buck yet I must say there wanted no good will in Mr. Serjeant Gaudy to have accomplished the rest. I have delivered the other warrant that you sent me first for a buck to young Ralf Cantrell to deliver to his uncle William Cantrell, to be redelivered again to you. Now I shall desire [you] to send me word by this bearer whether I shall trust to have my Lord's warrant for ten oaks to be taken in Wraxham wood, for that I am to use the same this next spring. And thus with my hearty commendations I commit you to the tuition of the Almighty.—Oxnead, this 5th of November, 1582."

Postscript.—"I trust you will not forget me for the lands in Appilton and Newton, if my Lord be minded to make sale thereof, and I desire no manner annoyance (but such as be mixed with others), for I hear say Charterz maketh account to have them."

EARL OF ARUNDEL to ROBERT BUXTON.

1588, May 23. "For that I do understand the Queen's Majesty to take her progress into Sussex this summer and therefore cannot conveniently be absent there, I doubt it may alter your determination touching my coming into Norfolk, and therefore would you should stay to make further provision until you shall understand more from me and to keep the same to yourself. From Arundel House this 23rd of May, 1588."

Postscript.—"Deal so as my coming into Norfolk be still expected (though making of provision stay) until I have more assurance of her Majesty's coming into Sussex."^a

Addressed: "To my loving servant Robert Buxton at Tippenham in Norfolk give these."

[SIE] WILLIAM PASTON [of Paston, Knight, High Sheriff of the County of Norfolk] to ROBERT BUXTON.

1588, June 27.—Understanding lately from Mr. Steward (by my undersheriff) that it is my very good lord your Master's pleasure to bestow on me certain bucks out of his lordship's park against the assizes, and that you have his lordship's direction for the same: as also for such hangings as I shall have need of: I have therefore sent my servant this bearer unto you to understand the same, requesting your friendship and furtherance therein accordingly. And so with my right hearty commendations unto my lady Strange and yourself, I wish unto you and yours all your good desires in the Lord, unto whom I commend you.—Paston, in haste, this 27th of June, 1588.

THE EARL OF ARUNDEL to ROBERT BUXTON.

[1588?] September 9.—I have written my letters to Mr. Thursby according to the order you set down, which I pray see delivered and his answer returned with as much speed as you may. I find by your letters that you were determined to sell more land, but I think there may be some good course taken without farther sale, and therefore my pleasure is that in no wise there be more land sold till your next speaking with me. For Wright, let him have first warning to provide me sufficient sureties; if he does not that, then my pleasure is that you deal as may be most for my safety and assurance. For Pecoock, since you find him so obstinate and wilful as he deserves no favour, so I pray let him find none, but deal so as I may have the present possession of the ground, and herein be careful, for you are not ignorant what a loss the forbearing hereof will be unto me, considering my determination. For the keepers, I find all that I command either negligently followed or wholly omitted. Their harming hath been sufficient, but this delay I think proceeds of some device to make me weary of my purpose, wherefore if you were so careful to encounter these practices and to fulfil

^a The postscript only is in the Earl's hand.

my pleasure as you should, I could not be so ill dealt withal in everything as I am. Their harming hath been already more than sufficient, and now to ask a longer time both they are impudent in asking and you are somewhat overseen in preferring so unreasonable a suit unto me. There is Norwich house which is a charge to me in repairing and no commodity otherwise, wherefore I pray join with Heyward in making me a good yearly revenue thereof, for, as he informeth me, it may easily be done. I have sent down certain articles by Heyward which are necessary for my state to be done and fit for your credit to perform, wherefore I charge you ever as you desire my favour that you see them so fully with all care and diligence executed as I may reap the good and you receive credit. And above all, since it is both the bond of Christians and your estimation in the world, let there be unity amongst you, that as you all labour but to one end and serve me that so you may all consent in doing and executing that which may be most for my commodity. And thus assuring myself of your diligent execution of these articles with as much care as if you had received them from mine own mouth, I end for this time at Arundel Castle, this 9th of September.

If you doubt of my full pleasure in anything Heyward can tell you for he is fully instructed.

Addressed: "To my very loving servant Robert Buxton."

THE EARL OF ARUNDEL TO ROBERT BUXTON.

1588, September 18.—Whereas I understand that there is certain concealed land now in the tenure and occupation of one Foister of Kinningale which he holds under the colour and pretended right of a bondwoman of mine deceased of whom he had the same: These are to signify unto you that I have bestowed the same upon this bearer, my servant Edward Aston, for the term of xvj. years, willing you with all diligence to look unto the matter, and to further him therein what you may in equity to the uttermost, and finding the land to appertain to me, to make grant thereof for the time aforesaid unto him according to my meaning and good mind towards him. And so I bid you farewell. From Chichester, this xvliith of September, 1588.
Signed.

HARRY ST. JOHN and JOHN NEWMAN TO ROBERT BUXTON.

1588, November 16.—My Lord's desire is that you should take order with Mr. Justice Meade for 1,400*l.*, and with Mistress Anne Parker for 1,000*l.*, and with Mr. Hunt, where we named 1,000*l.*, now to take order with him but for 800*l.*, and to one Mr. Thomas Foscue at my Lord Chancellor's for 200*l.* To Ayleworth and Faireman, a linendraper and a mercer, for 100*l.*, and to Mr. Lacy, a mercer in Cheapside, for 100*l.* And as for Simson there is no dealing with him by you for he will have present payment which my Lord himself will provide for him.

So the sums abovesaid which you are to take order for cometh to 3,600*l.*, and the rest to make up the 4,100*l.* is 500*l.* which my lord would receive himself presently at the assurance making. —This 10th of November, 1588.

Postscript.—You shall understand that yesterday Mr. Clement Paston sent a gentleman a friend of his to treat with my Lord to sell him the manor. Therefore if you be willing to have it, conclude presently, lest we shall not be able after to further you to have it as now we can.

Addressed: "To the right worshipful Mr. Buxton, esquire, at Arundel House this be given."

EARL OF ARUNDEL to ROBERT BUXTON.

[1584?] December 20.—For the wood that you think fit to be sold about Shelfhanger, and for the disposing of the other things thereabout, as I have committed the same to your direction and order, so will I allow whatsoever you shall in that behalf determine. I pray fail not to despatch as many as you can of the rest of my businesses both with C. Cornwallis, Kempe, and others, so that by that means I may have money against the next time, whereof, as you best know, I shall stand in very great need. And so also committing all to your care, remaining assured that you will be as forward in execution and despatch of all the same as either I can wish or desire, I bid you for this time farewell. At Arundell Castle, St. Thomas Eve.

I thank you, good Buxton, if you at my desire take some travail advisedly to peruse those books I delivered unto you. I assure you before God that in this I wish to you as to myself, and desire with St. Paul that you were as I am.*

SIR OWEN HOPTON, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the LORD CHAMBERLAIN [HUNSDON] and SECRETARY DAVISON.

1586, October 12.—For answer of your letters dated the 11th of this instant October for removing the Earl and to take from him the commodities of the leads, walks and walls granted unto him for his health's sake (which if he hath not used as to him appertained it is his fault and not mine), I am well assured for my own part, I have done nothing but I have warrant for it. I trust your Honours will consider that license is given him that Wm. Dyke, John Cornwallis, Robert Buxton and William Nacton have warrant to him for his law causes, which persons have access unto him although I be not present (as they do often) so as it is impossible for me to keep him from intelligence. It was also ordered by the Council that Mr. Kempe, Anthony Romney, yeoman, his servants, should attend on him and two of my men, namely, Thomas Greenfield and Richard Stansby. Upon receipt of your Honour's letters I determined to remove him presently,

* The Earl was admitted into the Roman Church in September, 1584.

but because he received phisic I was forced to stay. Notwithstanding I forthwith locked him from the leads, walks and walls and early this morning I removed him from thence to his old lodging in the garden where he is licensed to walk. Desiring your Honour to hold this good opinion of me that whatsoever I am commanded of your Honour to do it that shall be done, and so I most humbly take my leave.—At the Tower the 12th of October, 1586.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlain and Mr. Secretary Davison of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

LORD TREASURER BURGHLEY to MR. BUXTON and
MR. SHEPHERD and to either of them.

1589, May 11.—Order, requiring them presently upon their coming into the county of Norfolk, to seal up all the bags of evidences being in the custody of every bailiff of the manors escheated to her Majesty by the attainder either of the late Duke of Norfolk or the late Earl of Arundel, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and to commit them to the custody of every such bailiff or other fit person to be preserved aptly to her Majesty's use—and to gather together all evidences concerning such manors or other lands and tenements escheated and put the same in safe custody till further orders be received. Also all evidences concerning lands conveyed to feoffees of the said Duke or Earl. (*Signed*) W. Burghley.—From the Court at Whitehall this 11th of May, 1589.

SIR ROGER TOWNSEND (of Rainham to ROBERT
BUXTON.

1589, July 17.—“I did intend to have comen to you at Chalvedon at your being in Es[sex] but I knew not the time of your being there. And therefore I thought it best to copy out both the grant that the Duke made to the Lady North of Chalvedon Hall with other lands and also her grant which she made over to Mr. Dix and Mr. Cantrell, desiring you upon your certificate our interest might be made to appear according to the grant. I hope you will not engross your books until you come to London. If you do I pray you send me word, because I would send unto you my letters patent of Coxford,* whereby might appear unto you my interest which now I am not in possession of, that by law is passed unto me by the grant from her Majesty. . . .”
From Newington this 17th of July, 1589.

* The Priory of Coxford, Norfolk, was granted to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in 1537, and alienated to Sir Roger Townsend of Rainham in 1578.

LORD CHANCELLOR HATTON "to my very loving friends SIR NICHOLAS BACON and SIR JOHN HEIGHAM, Knts.: MR. JOHN HILL and MR. ROBERT BUXTON, Esqrs., and the rest of the Commissioners for the Survey of the late Earl of Arundel's lands."

1589, November.—The Commissioners having reported that a yearly pension was due to her Majesty of 20*l.* out of the parsonage of Emme cum Emmethe in the Isle of Ely, and Doctor Swale, the incumbent of the parsonage, having declared that no such pension had been paid nor demanded for more than 30 years past; the writer, in regard of the goodwill he bears unto the gentleman who now enjoyeth the said benefice, by his gift in her Majesty's right, begs the Commissioners to be content to hear Dr. Swale by his learned counsel, and report accordingly. *Signed*, Chr. Hatton, Canc. From Ely Place, the of November, 1589.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF NORFOLK to the JUSTICES OF PEACE in the divisions of Depwade, Diss, Ersham and Hemstead.

1590, April 7.—Desiring them (in regard that the means heretofore used to the ecclesiastical authorities for the knowing of recusants have so much failed that not any one person has been notified as such) to inform themselves—by calling before them the well-affected ministers of their divisions and by all other good ways—of all recusants inhabiting or repairing to places within their limits, noting their calling, livelihood, abilities and dependencies; and to report thereon with all convenient speed, that advertisement may be sent to the Privy Council before the 23rd instant. *Signed by* Sir Edward Clere, Sir William Heydon, Sir Arthur Heveningham and Sir John Peyton. *Copy.*

Endorsed by Robert Buxton: "The copy of the deputy lieutenants' letters to me and other the Justices, 1590."

THOMAS GREY, clerk, and others to ROBERT BUXTON.

[1590?] Nov. 6.—"These shall be to certify your worship of the testimony of good life and conversation of the poor woman whom Robert Cole and his son would accuse for a witch. Truth it is, right worshipful, that I have had conference with three women with whom she have been very well known for the space of 26 years, and right sisters to the wife of the said Richard Cole, who is this complainant, and they do affirm in all their knowledge she have never been named or suspected for such a one, neither any ways guilty of such a horrible crime. And as for the woman who should testify that this defendant should send home her spirit again, having confessed, whereas she utterly denieth that ever she said any such speech. Other testes she hath procured to set their hands to this writing whereby your worship may have the better knowledge of her good behaviour. And for any other matter that she can be charged

with, I refer it to your worshipful judgment, and I leave you to the [tuition?] of the Almighty, wishing you long and prosperous health with much increase of worship.—From Pulham Mary, this 6th November." *The names of seven of the principal inhabitants of Pulham are added.*

Note in Robert Buxton's handwriting: John Prentice, one of the chief of the parish, is ready to affirm as much as is premised and is testified above in the behalf of Margaret Grame.

Addressed: "To the Right Worshipful Mr. Buxton, at Tibenham, these to be delivered."

THOMAS EGERTON [Attorney-General] to ROBERT BUXTON.

1592, December 8.—I have received your letter of the 24th of November last, touching the proceeding in the commission against recusants, wherein I see your diligence, as in all other her Majesty's service. I will take order that the next term the commission shall be rendered returnable in Easter term, according to your opinion. I have great occasion to have conference with you touching the title of Lopham, &c., whereof there is an information of intrusion depending, exhibited by my Lord Chief Justice [Popham] when he was attorney. The matter is at issue and the jury have divers times appeared, and myself hitherto not thoroughly informed in the title, but hope by you to be fully satisfied both in that and some other things, which may be of good importance to her Majesty. I have talked with my Lord Chief Justice of it, and am by him directed to confer with you, which I desire to do when your leisure and opportunity may best serve, not meaning to suffer the trial to proceed before I speak with you. . . . At Lincoln's Inn, 8rd of December, 1592.

CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to ROBERT BUXTON.

1593-4, Jan. 10.—I wrote to you formerly "somewhat touching the manor of Welborne in Lincolnshire, which was the Duke's, and now I am to instruct you somewhat further touching the same. It was sometime one of the Lord Beaumont's lands, and I remember I have heard that there was a young gentleman that served the Duke, and pretended title to some of the Lord Beaumont's lands which the Duke had, pretending that the lands were taken into the King's hands in times past by reason of the idiocy of one of the Lords Beaumont who lived about 60 years . . . But I find that about the beginning of Edward the 4th this manor of Welborne came to the crown by the attainder of the Lord Beaumont for treason and was after granted to the Lord [Hastings*] and how it came to the crown again I find not. . . . I pray you inform Sir Matthew Morgan or myself what you can furnish (?) and so I commend me heartily to you. 10th of January, 1593." *Holograph.*

* See Pat. Roll, 1 Ed. IV., pt. IV., m. 25.

ROBERT BUXTON TO LORD WILLIAM HOWARD.*

1595, May 3.—I send your Lordship herewith the lease made by Mr. Dix, to Austin Perye, of the late Priory of Monks of Thetford, which somewhat differeth from the copy of the former lease your Lordship sent me, the better to maintain the *ejectione firme* as well for that the parcels in truth differing, were not comprised in the former lease, as also for not payment of the rent of the parcels therein comprised. It is said that Mr. Charles Woerleche the father is dead, but it is doubted even among his next neighbours, but whether he be or not, Charles his son and Honor his mother occupy the farm, against whom I pray that Mr. Radcliffe send process of *latitat*, which I think will hardly be served on them. And therefore notwithstanding that process, it were good to have a writ of *ejectione firme* brought against them in the common pleas, and thereupon to have process of attachment, which may easily be made of their cattle, and that will compel them to appear, but then they may be *essoyned* (if it be foreseen) and that will breed some delay, for avoiding wherof they shall be arrested upon the *latitat* if by any means it may, and then to declare upon an *ejectione firme* in her Highness' Bench. There is yet some spoil of wood and timber made in Wynfarthing part, but not as was, and now for lacke of buyers of the wood (by reason of the suits depending) their purpose is to convert the same into coal, and so to make great spoil and gain thereof; this would be prevented, and the suits better followed. They that should look unto their doings, do nothing at all, and therefore do I sustain the more hard speech, as the only man that pursueth them. The fold courses about Thetford be 100 markes by year worse than of late they were, for where the township were wont to keep but twenty milch neat and three or four horse, they have now above one hundred of the one sort, and four score of the other, and daily spoil the ling and furze, and the longer they be suffered the worse and harder to be reformed, so as the grounds that were before several are now common. There will be given one thousand marks fine for a lease of the South grange of Sibton for twenty-one years. I see not to what good purpose there is such a forebearing of a great revenue that might be very well and conveniently raised about Keninghall now lost wherof beforetime I have acquainted your lordship.—From Rushford the 3rd of May, 1595.

The Earl of Arundel, Lord William Howard's eldest brother, was now lying in the Tower, where he died, after ten years of incarceration, on the 19th Oct., 1595.

PHILIP WOODHOUSE, of Kimberley, High Sheriff of Norfolk, to ROBERT BUXTON and others, Justices of Peace and Treasurers for the county.

1595, July 16.—Desiring them—in pursuance of letters from the Privy Council, and for the effecting of the statute made in

* Lord Howard of Naworth, progenitor of the Earls of Carlisle.

the last session of Parliament for the relief of hurt and maimed soldiers^{*}—to certify what moneys have been gathered by virtue of that statute; how much has been taken in every parish, the number of parishes that have contributed, and how and by what warrants the collections have been bestowed. The magistrates are to meet the High Sheriff at Norwich, at the sign of the Crown in St. Stephen's parish, on the 29th instant.

Petition of ROBERT BUXTON to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

[1595.]—To our most gracious Sovereign Lady the Queen her Excellent Majesty.

"Most humbly beseecheth your Highness your humble and faithful subject Robert Buxton gent. That in consideration of the service to your Majesty, done as well in suppressing divers rebellious persons to the preventing a most dangerous rebellion conspired against your Majesty in Keninghall, in the Duke, my lord and master, his house, immediately upon his last departure† from thence—even at the time the insurrection was in the north parts of your Majesty's realm, as also in consideration of my service done to your Majesty in the survey of the said late Duke and Earl their possessions escheated to your Majesty by their several attainders, whereby not only your Majesty's revenue is much more than was expected increased, but also the escheat of part thereof invested in your Highness' crown of estates of much larger continuance than was before known, and in consideration of my great attendance and charge employed also nigh these two years past in this service, it may please your highness of your abundant grace to grant to your said subject a lease in reversion for thirty years of Rushford Colledge in Norfolk now in the farm and occupying of your Highness and subject for twelve years yet to come for the yearly farm of twenty-nine pounds given me by the late Earl which your Majesty granted for that it shall not otherwise avail me." His service and attendance is daily required in satisfying and answering other men's titles and petitions to her Majesty, "whereto their possessions escheated and in some sort encumbered" he promises faithful and life-long service.

Annexed:—

A claim for the charges of Robert Buxton, esquire, upon his travail and attendance at the terms, as well as by commandment of divers her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council "in the matter of claim made by Sir Edward Clere in Michaelmas term, 32 Eliz., upon lands, &c. near Thetford of 200l. by year and better"—which claim Mr. Buxton had defeated and therefore had added to the Queen's revenue to that extent.—Buxton's Bill of charges amounts to 124l.

^{*} Cf. Sir S. D'Ewes' *Journals of Parl. of Queen Eliz.*, p. 520.

† October, 1569. *Calendar of Crell MSS.*, Part I., Nos. 1344, 1354, 1357.

Underwritten in Ed. Coke's hand :—

*"Since I was called to her Majesty's service, which is about three years past, I have known Mr. Buxton very diligently and carefully to solicit and follow divers causes for the furtherance of her Majesty's title concerning the lands of the late Duke of Norfolk.—Edw. Coke."*⁹

ARTHUR HEVENYNGHAM and SIR JOHN PATTON [Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Norfolk] to the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE within the limits of Diss, Depwade, Earsham and Hemstead and every of them.

1596, April 8.— . . . Whereas Sir Clement Heigham, knight, hath brought unto us a Commission under the hands and seals of the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, and the Lord Admiral of England, being her Majesty's Generals under the great seal authorised, and also letters from the Lord Lieutenant [Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon] touching the same: By which commission the said Sir Clement Heigham is authorised to levy, muster and arm one company of men within this county, and them with all expedition to embark and transport unto Plymouth: And for that her Majesty's Navy Royal and also the forces to be levied are upon some special service [the expedition to Cadiz], very honourable and of great consequence to be employed, in consideration whereof and in regard of the state and honour of the noble persons appointed generals of the said forces the more respect and care is to be had in choice of the men and furnitures:

These are therefore to will and require you that presently upon the receipt hereof you do appoint within your limits such number of able men with their armour suited and furnished as are upon the several hundreds under written and rated: And for the respect above mentioned and also of the small number taken out of your limits, it is to be expected that such considerate choice be made both of the soldiers and furnitures as to the honours of the generals, worth of the captains, and credit of our country appertaineth.

The captain desireth that the coats may be made large, of strong cloth and colour red, guarded with white: And that every one of them may have orders to carry with them two shirts, two pairs of stockings, and two pair of shoes. The soldiers are to be mustered and delivered at Chapel Field, Norwich, the 12th day of this month by eight of the clock in the morning, and with all expedition to be shipped at Yarmouth and transported to Plymouth: In respect whereof some consideration is to be yielded to the country for their conduct and victuals in their passage after the rate of five shillings a man, which we think not convenient to be imposed upon the town of Yarmouth, in respect of the great charges in maritime service: We further require that you give special charge that the furnitures of the trained bands

⁹ Edward Coke was made Solicitor-General in June, 1592.

be kept complete and not any of the trained soldiers pressed on this service: we therefore think it necessary that the furniture be provided at Norwich: And so we bid you heartily farewell: Norwich this 3 of April 1596.

Soldiers furnished:

	Pikes.	Muskets.	Culivers.
Diase - - - -	2	6	0
Depwade - - -	2	2	0
Earsham - - -	1	1	0
Hemstead - - -	1	0	0

CLEMENT PASTON to ROBERT BUXTON.

1596, September 4.—Upon Monday night next and Tuesday I shall have my nephew, Mr. Attorney [Coke] and his wife [Bridget Paston] and divers other my good friends with me at Oxnead, whom as I am desirous to entertain in kind manner, being no ordinary guests, so now my friends being worn out whose favours heretofore I have used in this behalf, I am enforced to entreat you the rather in this extremity to please to help me to be furnished with a buck among your good friends, when the same may be served as is fitting for such personages. And wherein I may request your courtesy I will rest as ready to gratify you. And so wishing you as myself, with my many commendations I commit you to God.

Oxnead this 4th day of September, 1596.

Addressed: "To my very good friend Robert Buxton esquire, at Tibenham."

EDWARD DAVEY to "MR. BUCKSTONE."

1597, May 10.—Prays to be allowed the writings concerning Ashted, that were Lord Arundel's. They touch no man so much as himself, he having paid 2,200*l.* for it to Mr. Ballett; and his late lordship's honour is concerned, "having been paid by the Duchess of Somerset." Has been assured by Lord Thomas Howard that Buxton would answer him to his content. Charter House, 10th of May, 1597.

SIR JOHN POPHAM, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, to
ROBERT BUXTON.

1597, November 30.—Desiring him to bind with sufficient sureties George Warren of Denton, and John Warren, his son, to appear before him at the next assizes to be holden in the county of Norfolk to answer to informations against them "of divers insolencies and misdemeanours . . . which may not be suffered." From Serjeants' Inn, this 30 day of November, 1597.

KATHERINE LADY HOWARD [2nd wife of Thomas Lord Howard of Walden] to ROBERT BUXTON.

1603, May 14.—My lord's occasions were such as he himself could not intend to write unto you but referred the matter to me. We are at this instant to be informed what lands the Duke or my Lord of Arundel lost by either of their attainders, either crown lands or otherwise, which no man can so well tell as yourself, and therefore I heartily pray you to advise yourself well and to come up to London with all the speed possible, for it much imports my Lord, and to bring with you all such notes as may any ways concern this business.

Fail not Mr. Buxton to be here on Friday or Saturday at the furthest.

Addressed: "To my loving good friend Mr. Robert Buxton, esquire, at Tibenham, give these."

Endorsed: "My Lady Howard."

THOMAS, LORD HOWARD of Walden, to ROBERT BUXTON.

[1603], June 10.—I am very desirous to understand truly both the names and the values of such lands as my brother did lose wherein I am in remainder, and to this end I have directed myself unto you knowing that you are best able to satisfy all my doubts. My meaning is not to prejudice my nephew in any thing, but happily to help myself a little without his harm. When I have a particular of the things from you, and have considered of them I will acquaint you further with my purpose before I deal for anything. I pray you set down the values at which my brother left them, and the inrollments as you think they may be worth at a rackt rent, and also the tenures of the lands how they hold. Your son I have sent of purpose, being acquainted with the meaning of my letter, by whom you may return me that which is too tedious to write. Howard house this 10 of June.

Addressed: "To my loving good friend Mr. Robert Buxton."

Endorsed: "The Lord Thomas Howard."

Grant of the Wardship of JOHN BUXTON.

1612, May 10.—Grant by indenture out of the Court of Wards and Liveries to Edmund D'Oyley of Shottisham, co. Norfolk, Esq., and Elizabeth Buxton of the same, widow, of the wardship and marriage of John Buxton (aged 2 years 4 months and 20 days on the 15 March, 8 Jac. I.), son and heir of Robert Buxton, Esq., deceased (17 Jan., 8 Jac. I.), on a fine of 800*l*. Annual allowance made of 20 marks out of the heir's estates for his education and exhibition. Grantees covenant to bring up and entertain the said ward in good condition, virtuous and decent qualities, as to the King's honour in that behalf appertaineth. And once in four years, so soon as the said ward shall

attain the age of ten years, he shall be brought before the Master and Council, &c., and shall remain in such place as they are, until such time as he be viewed and seen, examined, and talked withal, in such sort that his manners, education, and profiting in learning may be understood and perceived. And this grant of wardship and marriage, &c., shall not be in any way assigned nor the custody of the ward committed to any person, &c., being next of kin to the said ward, to whom his inheritance may descend or revert, nor to any other person without license, &c. Nor shall he be married nor induced to marry where any cause of disparagement is, or other detriment, disorder, or annoyance may arise contrary to the order of the law. And letters patent under the Great Seal shall be sued forth and granted to all the above intents and purposes within two months after the present date. Dated 23rd May, 10 Jac. I.

To this is annexed an extent and survey of Robert Buxton, the father's lands, &c., at the time of his death, of which the said ward is heir.

The Expedition to the Isle of Rhé.

1627, July 18.—“This copy was taken out of a letter sent by Sir William Heyden's man to one of the clerks of the Ordnance in England. For Sir William was Lieutenant of the Ordnance there and a great friend of Sir John Ashfield.”

As Sir William was going to land with the soldiers, the enemy's approach was so furious that they were enforced by violence to retire into the water, where he lost his life. There died at the same time with him Mr. Johnson the engineer, and one Ensign Green, petardier.

Sir Wm. Heyden was buried at St. Aflote in St. Martin's island in the best manner my Lord General [Duke of Buckingham] could devise, being carried to church by the young Lord Fielding and Colonel Gray (now Master of the Ordnance) with many other knights of the best degree. My Lord General and Mons. de Soubise went to church with him.

There were lost many other knights and gentlemen which I have not time to relate.

Of French Barons there were slain thirty two, who charged us most furiously, but few of them returned again. The number of the horse that was slain was a hundred and twelve, of their foot there was slain a great number which I am uncertain of. Our English horse were not landed.

We are now marched clean through the Island of St. Martin and have driven them to their last retreat, they are in the Fort of St. Martin's, which we have now laid siege unto. The General hath got the universal love of the army.

From St. Martin's Island in France, the 18th of July, 1627.

SHIP MONEY.

1687, September 13.—Original Writ addressed to the High Sheriff of Norfolk and others the Mayors, Sheriffs, Aldermen,

&c., of the several cities and boroughs in Norfolk, for raising the ship money in the county, to provide one ship of 780 tons, completely fitted and furnished. Dated 19 September 18^o, Car.: I.

[*John Buxton has added in his own hand, as a note: "I received this writ upon the 20th day of October, 1687."*]

1687, October 2. "Copy of letter of Instructions sent with his Majesty's writ to the High Sheriff of Norfolk for the shipping business." Amount to be raised 7,800*l*. To be fairly assessed by the Sheriff. Whereof the city of Norwich may well bear 500*l*.; the borough of King's Lynn, 200*l*.; the borough of Great Yarmouth, 220*l*.; the borough of Thetford, 80*l*.; the borough of Castle Rising, 10*l*.; and the residue of the sum required to be assessed on the rest of the county.

[*The rest of the letter follows the usual form, of which there are several examples amongst the State Papers. See Cal. S.P. Dom., Car. I., 1687, p. 460.*]

JOHN BUXTON.

1687, October 4.—Order to "John Buxton, Esq., Lieut-Colonel to the regiment of Horse raised within the county of Norfolk and captain of the troop of Light Horse raised within the hundreds of Diss, Depwade, Ersham and Hemstead" to present his troop for inspection at Wymondham on the 26 October and to hand in lists of defaulters, who have failed to appear at the private exercises or general meetings, at Norwich on the 25th October.

JOHN BUXTON, High Sheriff of Norfolk.

1688, June 14.—Draft writ to the Chief Constables of Norfolk to collect ship money in the several hundreds.

THOMAS KNYVETT to JOHN BUXTON, High Sheriff.

1688, [June 15.]—Quiddnam, Friday.—"This attends you to beg your favour towards the setting forth of a young lady; mounted she must be in rich array, as 'tis fitting, representing the glory of Norwich, and to that end desires the use of the nag that you had of me. Sir, the business is of much consequence. It seems on Tuesday next, being Mr. Mayor's annual great solemnity,* there is something composed by the schoolmaster to be represented to the honour of the Worshipful wherein my boys are actors, and it seems feminine parts: they are to ride in great state, wherefore if you will please to lend my Lady Jack the nag for that day's show I hope she shall requite it one day to you or

*The Mayor of Norwich was elected on May 1st, but was sworn in upon the Guild day "which is always the Tuesday next before Midsummer Day, except when Midsummer Day falls on a Wednesday, and then the Gild is kept the Tuesday sennight before" (Blomfield's *Norfolk*). In 1688, Midsummer Day fell on a Sunday, therefore the Tuesday before was the 19th and the Friday previous to that the 15th of June.

yours. Here hath been much mustering of lady's ware towards the rigging of these small vessels—God send them well delivered of their lading, without shipwreck to their reputations.

Sir, the next week the rest of our hangings shall be carried to Norwich for your use, likewise a chest of gilt plate if you please to command it, but I suppose you are better furnished of your own. What is in my poor power I hope you will not be nice to command."

GEORGE BATFIELD (Under-Sheriff) to JOHN BUXTON,
High Sheriff for Norfolk.

1638, August 7.— . . . Mr. Astley had already paid at Norwich to Mr. Scottow 800*l.* [ship-money] . . . "You are now 1450*l.* strong; the rest shall be towards the next payment." Buxton is advised to suggest "to their lordships' consideration that somewhat may be allowed to the clerks and collectors, which will make them more cheerful in the service. No man goes a warfare of his own purse. The King hath had almost 30,000*l.* out of this country and no penny allowance given, which makes every man weary of his place."

ELIZABETH PERT to her son-in-law, JOHN BUXTON.

1638, August 14.—Hopes he will be careful to retain the King's favour, and also to keep the love of his countrymen, which, as the times now are, is a very hard task, and that his enemies shall find they did him a courtesy, though they intended a mischief.

SHIP-MONEY.

1638, Sept. 27.—Statement of account of money paid and due for assessment charged to the county for ship-money:—

Assessed upon the county	-	-	7120 <i>l.</i>
Paid by Sir Francis Asteley	-	-	4420 <i>l.</i>
Paid by yourself	-	-	1850 <i>l.</i>
			— 6270 <i>l.</i>
Rest	-	-	850 <i>l.</i>

. So only 600*l.* to be now paid. (*Much decayed.*)

JOHN BUXTON to [EDWARD NICHOLAS ?].

[1639, January].—"Those never discontinued testimonies of your nobleness and eminent favours received from you, makes me . . . address myself to you with . . . solicitations for my friends and myself . . . I shall at this time implore your assistance to my Lord Keeper and Lord Marshall, being summoned to appear the second Sunday of this term, if in the meantime I pay not all such sums of monies as were in arrear for the shipping in my time of my shrievalty. I have with extreme difficulty, incessant labour, and with the expenses of well near 200*l.*, without any allowance for it, collected, levied and paid in

all those sums which my predecessor [Astley] dying left for me to collect, and there is at this present under four score pounds to levy, all the rest being paid, which sum in arrear is within Blofield hundred; the chief constables of that hundred, Reynolds and Stevenson, being appointed the collectors, with whom I have had more trouble than with all the county besides; for they have not only refused to execute such warrants of distress as I have delivered to them . . . but have likewise petitioned against me . . . Their petition with my answer I humbly desire you to cast an eye on . . . They stand bound to his Majesty to levy, collect and pay in the monies by the 27th September last, which they have not done, but have forfeited their bond which they are afraid should be sued . . . For my part it is impossible for me to levy the monies in arrear, for they will not deliver nor suffer me to peruse the rules whereby they collect . . . My desire is that you would request both my Lord Keeper and my Lord Marshall to stand my friend herein as formerly they did at my appearance before the Council (when both of them did give his Majesty assurance of my assiduity and diligence in his service). . . . Sir, the reason of my not attendance at the honourable board at the time prescribed is the daily mustering in the county (in which there is required my personal attendance, being captain of a troop of horse and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Norfolk), for the which county, and by letters transcript from the Council we are required to be at a day's warning in readiness, which is well known to my Lord Maltravers our Lord Lieutenant as to myself, I have written to his lordship to excuse my not appearing . . ."

My wife and your godson send dutiful respects unto yourself and lady.—*Draft.*

There are several letters from Buxton to Nicholas and other documents upon this subject, amongst the State Papers. The petition of the collectors is dated November 25, 1688, and Buxton's answer or "demurrer" to it, January 10, 1688-9. The letter here calendared was probably sent up with this answer.

WILLIAM LE NEVE, Clarendieu, to JOHN BUXTON.

1689, March 26. The Duke's Palace at Norwich.—The Lord General of his Majesty's forces (being, on Saturday last to go towards York, and therefore not able to shew his respects to his worthy friends in this county who have promised their assistance in this present expedition) has commanded me to give you his hearty thanks, and to let you know that the time of preparation is prolonged from April 1st to April 20th, at which date you are to meet at Swaffham or such other convenient place in the county as the deputy lieutenants shall choose, and thence to proceed to the general rendezvous. It is desired that before then you will be ready with your arms and provisions, and if you cannot

possibly provide arms both for breast and back, or a harquebus, it is conceived that they may be supplied at a reasonable rate out of the magazines in the north when you come thither.

RICHARD THRALE to JOHN BUXTON.

1639, June 18. London.—You shall receive inclosed a new book of the *Ungirding of the Scotch Armour*, that is all that is come for [you?] since I sent you the sermon the last week. I have sent you a copy of a letter inclosed and there is reported for credible news that the King will be at Tiballs, near London, on Saturday next at night. It is reported that there is a peace concluded between both the kingdoms.

Enclosing :—

Ungirding the Scottish Armour, 6d.

On the other side of the same sheet is written in a contemporary but different hand as follows.

“A copy of a letter to his friend in London.—

1639, June 12. From the army.—“Yesterday, the 11th of June, the treaty began [at Ripon] between us and the Scots. Four of them were entertained by the Lord General at his tent; viz., Rothers, Lowden, Sheriff Douglas and Dumfries. These were the four commissioners. From us were appointed one council: but the King unexpectedly came thither, and heard all their grievances almost three hours together. They dined at the Lord General's tent being very merry, and drank the King's health and wished confusion on all those that thought anyways evil to the King's person or state in general and declared it positively that they never intended hurt to our nation, but all they stand for is absolutely not to have Bishops, which is the main thing both sides will stand on. If this be real and they make not some other overture of mischief by this action, I shall wish for peace. But we all believe that they did not call together so great an army, being now or will be within this week some 80,000 men, for so slight a cause. Our lords and peers of our nation are much for peace if it may be procured with the King's honour. I perceive they intend to declare to the King who have been the chief enemies and occasion of all this mischief, which will be to-morrow being Thursday, and then they mean to bring more with them. Then it is likely to appear what the issue will be, for war or peace. As yet for my part, as far as I can discern by sundry relations and opinions we are like to return in peace; though there be some among us that are totally for war; but I hope God will hear the prayers of the peaceable heart.

As for the King, all men must say this of him, that he hath carried this business with much mildness and judgment, to see his own subjects affront him with an army in his sight, and yet that he can condescend after all this to treat with them himself, which sheweth much mildness and sweetness of disposition.”

JOHN BUXTON.

[1639.]—The writ for the [ship money] in the year 1637 was delivered to Sir Francis Asteley, then sheriff of Norfolk; who died in his year and myself succeeded in his room in Trinity term 1638.

The rates were made by him and 4,000*l.* of the money paid by him, which he collected of such as willingly paid it. But the refractory and such as were poor fell to my share to collect of them about 8,000*l.* all which I have paid save only 78*l.*, which it pleased the Lords by your letter of the 7th last of November last, to command me to pay by the end of Candlemas term or to appear at the Board the Sunday following to give my account why it is not collected and paid.

The account of this service as heretofore I shall be bold to render to you. For the 78*l.* beyond you may be pleased to remember how the collectors within the hundred of Blofield, Stephenson and Roger Reynolds, by direction from the Board were certified by me for their neglect. They were sent for by a messenger and committed and upon promise of amendment it pleased the Board to take bonds to his Majesty's use for payment of the money to me by a day, the copy whereof I received, but the bonds I conceive remain in your custody; since which time they paid part of the money, for there was a greater sum then owing, but the sum now required is still behind, and neither by fair means nor foul could I ever obtain it nor so much as any account who had paid and who were behind, without which it was not possible for me to levy the money. And in the end of my year I again complained and they or one of them were the second time committed and after discharged, since when I could not obtain the favour to have so much as a sight of them. And now Stephenson is dead, but Reynolds living and of good ability to pay a far greater sum.

I do verily hope his Majesty (having good security) will be graciously pleased to look to them and not to me for the money, who have done my duty to the utmost, having collected little of the money I have paid in for that short time I abode in my place, but by distress, and for the poor, though rated by my predecessor, I have paid their rates of my own purse. My humble desire is, his Majesty having good security, I may be discharged and not be put to any further attendance, assuring you if you put the bonds in suit the debt is good and will be paid.

WILLIAM LE NEVE, Clarendieux, to JOHN BUXTON, at
Hocham Hall.

1640, September 8.—“Your confidence of my respects towards you is not deceived, for be assured, upon all occasions wherein I may do you service (as I have formerly), so I shall really continue to do you all respective courtesies in my power.

Mr. Nicholas was dispatched from the Council to the King on Friday last; at his return (as the times then stand touching

that affair) I shall earnestly move in the way best to serve you. All knights' service which are holden immediately of the King or of the King's wards are within the compass of the proclamation, and to compound or go upon the service. But few are yet compounded, but to-morrow and the Wednesday after 'tis thought many will come. The manner of compounding, I hear, is by the quantity of knights' fees they hold of the King, paying for each knight's fee after the rate of 20*l*. Before that time I shall inform myself better in respect of some friends in such affair wherein I am entrusted, and intend to proceed therein as I see cause by the times and wise men's examples. Some learned advise composition to be most secure, and the more especially if it be had after those rates. Therefore the first thing you are to act, you are to find out how many knights' fees and part knight's fees you hold immediately of the King or of his wards, and to dispatch up an exact abstract thereof, naming the manors or lands, if you purpose to proceed in way of composition, which is thought safest. New-Castle affairs have been variously related, and it is believed not yet clearly apparent in the particulars concerning the skirmish. As now they are delivered, receive thus: About five thousand of our foot and some horse guarded the works lately made on New-Castle side towards Barwick, wherein were Sir Jacob Asteley, Sir Thomas Glemham &c. On Friday the 28th August, seventeen hundred of our horse and two thousand of our foot had the guard of Newborne ford, and a thousand foot and eight hundred horse of other passages above that (part of which forces was Durham regiment, being about a thousand). Sir John Suckeling was with those at the other passages and not at the skirmish (as first written). Our foot forces at Newborne had a breastwork close by the Tyne side in a plain meadow, who about four of the clock in the afternoon were suddenly beaten thereout by the Scots shot of culverins planted on Newborne church, a hundred of our foot being killed therewith. Part of the rest immediately ran away; the remainder in no very good order retreated. Upon which the Scots horse advanced and forded the passages: Captain Vane's troop lay in course to give the first charge, where his horse was wounded with a lance, yet himself saved: Colonel Willimott gave on three charges and killed three men of note, whereof it was supposed that the Earl of Montrose is one, but now somewhat contradicted. At the last his horse was slain and himself dangerously wounded, in doubt of recovery, and so was Sir John Digby, who behaved him most valiantly and his horse killed under him. Capt. Oneale (an Irish Protestant) and Charles Porter died in the bed of honour made by their worthy actions, Porter being after found upon his dead horse, his head cleft unto the mouth, with his sword battered in his hand and his cornet* between his thigh and saddle. The skirmish growing hot, the greater part of our common troops shamefully ran away, scattering their arms and almost leaving their commanders to charge alone, who did as much as could

* i.e., flag (of a troop of horse).

be expected from brave men, and had the base cowards stood with them to that service, it's thought most of the Scots horse had been defeated; for their whole troops (being four thousand) were not all come over the Tyne, by reason of the tides rising sooner than usual by a late fall of waters, between five and six of the clock that afternoon: divers of our commanders continued to charge after they had not above eight in their troops: Capt. Nevill, after discharge of pistol upon a prime commander (first supposed Sir William Douglas, but since contradicted), had the happiness with sword to cut him over the brows, whereby blood issuing hindered sight, and the Scots say here, while he wiped his brows Nevill runned him through, laying that for an aspersion (favoured here by our citizens in discourse) that in truth was a brave achievement. Sir Richard Greneville, Capt. Herbert (Lord Cherbury's eldest son), the Earl of Caernarvon, Capt. Pinchbecke, and Capt. Porter did all very valiantly, and retired not until retreat sounded, and then marched with my Lord Conway into New-Castle.

Being there, a Council was called that night, upon which part of the king's ammunition was shipped and took present benefit of the tides. Most of the remainder (except sixty barrels of powder) by Sir Jacob Astley's care was conveyed away by our forces, which marched out of the works (lately made there on that side towards Barwicke) through New Castle on Saturday morning towards Durham and our army (where they arrived 8th Septemb^r, bringing with them twelve pieces of ordnance) before such time as the Scots army could ford over the Tyne. It is thought there were as many killed on their side as on ours; and eight of their commanders, the number on both parts, supposed under a thousand.

The Scots army passed over the Tyne and encamped on the same Saturday at Gateshead (the south suburbs of New-Castle), and the next day, being a Sunday, they there mounted their ordnance, being as said fifteen whole culverins and ten small pieces, wherof some field pieces, the rest of Saundy Hamilton's devices; by which presently they made themselves masters of the town and received the keys; they demanded to borrow of the town forty or fifty thousand pound, and its said to save plundering they have already paid part and given pledges for the rest. A brigade of their army marched on Tuesday morning towards Durham, but marched no further than six miles from New-Castle, there now remaining. They took the remainder of the King's ammunition and town's store &c. The last news came along with the Lord Goring, who was with his Majesty at York the last Saturday morning, and arrived here on Sunday night, went to the Queen and came hither again yesterday morning and as said, from his Majesty related the estate of the northern affairs unto the Council yesterday in the afternoon. A remonstrative petition was delivered to the King on Thursday and the Lord Mandevile and Lord Howard, the bearers thereof, (as said) remain there until my Lord Goring's return, the Council here (as said) being to consider thereof by his Majesty's commandment. The Earls of

Hertford and Bedford were at the Council table about half an hour yesterday afternoon arising from their own motion, as said, and its thought the rest of the lords that signed the petition are to come thither and confer thereupon, and 'tis hoped they may all accord to join in some advised way, what is fitting presently to be done concerning the State. I beseech God to direct them the best, both for the honour and safety thereof. There were twelve that signed the petition, which as said were the Earls of Rutland, Bedford, Hartford, Essex, Lincoln,* Exeter, Warwick and Bullinbrooke; Viscount Say (who is since dangerously sick), Lords Mandevile, Brooke and Howard of Escrick. It is reported the Earls of Bath and Bristow refused to sign it. The effect of the petition you may imagine, what it concerns in particulars being the noised grievances of these times and its thought with some, matter unseasonable, in regard of the present occasion. It is said the Queen hath intimated her desire unto his Majesty concerning the having a parliament, and the general opinion is that it is very likely one shall be in Michaelmas term, and it is not unlikely. The later news is, that the Scots have taken Tinnmouth Castle and fortify there, and [are] making a work on the South side over against that, and on the Shilds and all other parts about New-Castle and the passages; and that their army for the most part is about New-Castle and part thereof encamped within six miles of Durham, and do not advance nearer, Durham people having carried away all their goods and the Bishop retired into Yorkshire. By the Scots' proceeding it seems they intend to make themselves masters of Northumberland and part of Bishoprick, which God defend, and that they may not so fortify as to make it a winter war. His Majesty's army between Yorke and Borrowbriggs before my Lord Goring's coming away was about thirty thousand and sixty brave brass pieces of ordnance, and my Lord Strange expected in his march with six thousand more, and some reports are that part of the Irish are landed in Lancashire and the rest daily expected. But I am sorry to hear that many of our southern soldiers die there apace. Upon my Lord Goring's return, with the King's Council's and Lords' advice, 'tis thought we shall presently see how our army shall proceed or advance, and perhaps some accommodation by treaty may be thought of, which may be right so far as may stand with the honour of the King and good of the State. It is now again thought that the Scots' first design of further advancing is frustrated by reason they do not find such distempers here (as hoped) to answer their expectation and so consequently are fallen upon this last way. Sir Thomas Glemham hath gained a very good opinion of his Majesty and by him is sent Governor to Hull to prevent (as thought) the Scots' intentions upon that place.

On Sunday morning a seditious paper was put on the standard in Cheapside, requesting prentices and all other brave spirits (as they are termed) to meet in Moore fields that night for the

* This is a mistake The Earl of Lincoln did not sign, but the Earl of Mulgrave did.

reformation of Religion, that being a chip of former devilish devises to stir up sedition, but nothing grew thereupon. And that afternoon a Scotchman of mean condition was committed by the Council to Newgate for saying at Windsor in his drunken humour, if he had a knife [he] should kill the Prince, or words to that effect. Two Danish Ambassadors are come over and are now at Sir Abraham Williams' in Westminster. My Lord of Northumberland is recovering and now thought without danger. Deal huts are making for a guard of soldiers in the Tower and ordnance there mounting. There is now a scrutiny of the names of all servants and other persons which are in the city, fit to be trained; the Mayor having a large commission for government [of] the soldiery there. It's said that Lesly was feasted at New-Castle on Thursday last by the Mayor, he and his wife waiting upon him with napkins on their shoulders, &c. A great fleet of coals is conveniently in, whereby the price is fallen from forty to twenty two shillings. This enclosed proclamation and the bill will speak [for] themselves. These hasted scribblings of undigested dictates, not suffering a corrective review, I desire you would communicate to my noble friend Sir John Holland, to whom, your self and your worthy Lady (not omitting the remembrances of pretty Mrs. Sib.)."

Postscript.—"Upon Thursday last the King took view of his army, [amidst] the acclamations and joyful shouts of the soldiers, which were so great that it could not be discerned whether was the greater, the noise of their voices or report of the cannons, as credibly written."

THOS. KNYVETT to JOHN BUXTON.

1640, Nov. 24.—"My last week's fail was not for want of news, but the business of that day which I should have sent, which was the keeping of the fast here in London; to write things of a week old were now a solecism and tedious to the reader: the Lord Lieutenant is where he was, his particular charge not yet come in: he has wrought all his ways to the King that his politic pate can devise, but nothing will be heard. There are incredible sums of money offered his Majesty to break up the parliament, and I must tell you that on Thursday and Friday last there were great fears of it, but (God be praised) the house of Commons took a course by selecting of a hundred of them to be engaged to the Londoners for present supply of a hundred thousand pounds for the armies, which they willingly offered themselves to. This took well with the King, and those fears are for the present blown off. And now reformation goes on again as hot as a toast. I pray God the violent turning of the tide do not make an inundation; if thou didst but hear what sermons are preached to the Parliament men, thou wouldst bless thyself, and I go to Church now to learn the old way to heaven. The Parliament men would not receive the communion at St. Margaret's Church in Westminster, which they should have done on Sunday last, before the rails were pulled down and the

communion table was removed into the middle of the chancel, which the Bishop of Lincoln^o was very ready to yield to, yet for all this the communion did not hold by reason of an accident which befel on Saturday in the afternoon. Justice Howard† of Westminster, being employed by the Parliament to make a list of all the recusants in Westminster, which he had done, and shewing of it to Sir John Strangg[wayes] and some other Parliament men, one Robert James, a recusant, having an old rusty dagger under his cloak, stabbed the poor old Justice into the body, whereof 'tis thought he will die. This made such a disturbance among the Parliament men that they have deferred the communion, I think until their minds be better quieted. This James is a man of four or five hundred *per annum*. He could not have devised to have done the Catholic cause a greater injury, for this act hath exasperated all men's hearts against them, the King most extremely. Pardon my brevity, dear Jack, for I have been ill-disposed ever since I came up, as you may perceive by this scurvy letter, for this is none of my vein of writing to thee; and to increase my melancholy, my wife fell sick on Sunday night of a violent ague which held her till the next day afternoon, and is extremely ill still. I fear the care of her mother hath procured it. I wish myself with thee, and if my wife recovers her health, will soon effect it. To supply my own imbecility this week, I have sent you here enclosed a gazette from the best intelligencer our climate (?) affords. My service to thy sweet heart, who, I am sure, will be sorry for mine, farewell."

THOMAS KNYVETT TO JOHN BUXTON.

1640[-1] March 2.—". The business of the Lord Strafford stands yet unjudged. He hath put in his answers to his charge into the Upper House, consisting of three hundred sheets of paper. The Lords have sent it down to the House of Commons to consider of, where it yet rests. Some good judgments I have heard speak it a very weak answer; 'tis verily thought he will suffer for all his policy. The Bishop of Canterbury was carried by the Black Rod to the Tower yesterday, being St. Taffy's day he had great store leeks attended him, which were presented by the rude rogues to make him pottage this Lent: there was much ado to guard him safely to his castle, where we leave him. And now dear Jack a little concerning thy own business. Since my coming up I have spoken seriously with my cousin Elsing, the Clerk of the House, who tells me there have not yet been any tittle of motion against you, but withal tells me he verily believes that all shreeves that have been active by distraining for ship money will be questioned and forced to good sore damages; and his advice to me was this: that he thought it would be much better for any man (if he can) to make his peace at home with such as he fears will complain,

^o Bishop Williams, recently liberated from the Tower, was now again acting as Dean of Westminster.

† Peter Heywood.

than to run the hazard of the censure of the House. My cousin Paston is like to be sent for upon the complaint of parson Frier. The chief constables of Humbleyard hundred were here and sent home again upon the showing of the shreeve's warrant, which it seems was not according to the rules of his writ, wherein he is like to suffer if he stops not Frier's mouth. Thus much the duty of my love commands me to let thee know. My Brother Pettes was not to be taken off of the Chief Constable, and indeed it was gone too far, and he had exasperated them so as I knew not how to persuade, and in my judgment I think that business need not to trouble you except there be more than I have heard. Judge Bartlet [Berkeley] have had no proceedings against him since his commitment, yet you shall do well to be prepared for the worst, for they talk very desperately of him. The House, I hear since I came, was divided in opinion for making his charge treason, yet the stronger vote carried it. Dear neighbour, excuse my scribbling and brevity, being much out of tune.

I have sent you all the Articles against the Earl of Strafford, and a remonstrance of the Scots, which was very ill received by the House of Commons.

A cold swan or turkey pie may be acceptable this Lent, this is no begging, but a word to the wise. My best service to Mistress Buxton, &c., &c."

THOMAS KNYVETT TO JOHN BUXTON.

1641, March 31.—"I have received by Taylor so large a testimony of your love as I am ashamed of the hint I gave you. The best return of thanks with the hearty remembrance of your health and your Lady's at the cheery spending of them which I will promise shall not be forgotten, though it cost the opening of another vein. I am yet in physic, but the end of this week I hope will quit me of that slavery, for I thank God I begin to recover my health apace. The great business now in agitation hangs yet in the doubtful balance. The Lord Strafford's trial hath continued ten days debate and yet scarce gone through half the twenty-eight articles of his charge. It hath been canvassed and his charge bravely urged and borne by the house of Commons, and as cunningly and with as much art and eloquence defended by his Lordship as ever bad cause was by any mortal. Mr. Pim, Glinn, Maynard, the young Lo. Digby, Mr. Whitlocke and Stroud, members of the house of Commons, have so banged and worried his Lordship as it begets pity in many of the auditors, though they see him laid open to be so foul a man. I think there was never any man of so unmovable a temper, for in all this time, although his provocations sometimes have been great, yet he hath not discovered the least passion, but when he speaks he doth it with so much bravery and modest courtship of both the houses and in such language as begets admiration in all the beholders, especially in a business where he can make good clear work for himself. He answered the first three or four days' charge with good equal opinion of the

auditors, but since he hath flagged much. How he speeds this day I have not yet heard, for I durst not go myself to the court, having taken physic yesterday. The King and Queen have not missed one day, since it began. I prithee come to the winding up, which I think will be near Easter; 'tis worth a hundred mile riding to see the court and stately presence, the like whereof was never seen in England. Bring your lady too, for she may be placed to see and hear as much as the men, there being every day a great many; the Lord Strafford hath a great hold upon the King's affection and a strong party in the Lords' house, which have kept up his spirits; otherwise he must needs have sunk under his heavy burthen before this time. But most are of opinion that his head must be the satisfactory sacrifice when he has showed all his skill. The tediousness of this business hath begot new jealousies in the city of London, and that is like to stir up much disturbance in our army in the North for want of pay, which the citizens have utterly denied to supply with ready money, although a committee of both the Houses have offered ample security. This is feared will be great affliction to the country, for soldiers will not starve. I have sent you here a copy of a letter sent from our army, wherein you may see their grievances, and their desire to fight with the master Scot. This letter is yet unanswered by the Parliament; so hath all their former addresses been, that 'tis much wondered at their patience. Taylor hath given me so little time as I must take more liberty the next week to enlarge myself, for I am now grown the properer man by at least a handful and a half. I'll be judged by any female but our own whensoever thou comest.

My due respect and service to good Mrs. Buxton and the rest of my worthy friends; farewell."

Contributions from JOHN BUXTON.

1643, October 24.—Receipt from Thomas Kett to Jonas Barrett for 10*l*. "for to complete a horse" charged on the lands of John Buxton, Esq., at Tibenham.

1644, July 25.—Receipt for 30*l*., the voluntary loan of John Buxton of Tibenham towards the 100,000*l*. agreed to be advanced "for our brethren of Scotland towards payment of their army raised for our assistance . . . to be repaid to him with eight per cent. interest . . . for the speedy repayment whereof the Public Faith of both nations is engaged."

COMMITTEE FOR ADVANCE OF MONEY.

1644, October 25.—Order by the Committee of Lords and Commons sitting at Habershushers' Hall for advancing the money and other necessaries for the Army, that John Buxton, Esq., residing near Brentwood in Essex, is to be charged for the twentieth part of his personal estate and the fifth part of his

annual revenue by the Committee of the county of Norfolk, who are desired to levy the same accordingly, and to certify the same to this Committee.

Signed, "Martin Dallison, clerk to the said Committee."

NORFOLK COUNTY COMMITTEE.

1644, Nov. 16. Norwich.—Certificate by the Commissioners for the county of Norfolk for levying money for the use of the State, that, by virtue of the Ordinance of Parliament and by special order of the Committee of Lords and Commons, they have assessed John Buxton, Esq. for the 5th and 20th part of his real and personal estate at 200*l.*—"which accordingly he hath paid as by ordinance he ought."

Signed, J. Hobart, Thos. Sotherton, Will. Cooke, To. Frere, H. Kinge, John Houghton, Robt. Woode, jun.

GEORGE HUMFREY to [JOHN BUXTON].

1644, Nov. 29.—"I received yours of the 19th instant, but was when it came to town upon some urgent occasions in the country to wait on the good old gentlewoman, who had earnestly sent for me, she being then exceedingly weak and ill, though (God be praised) she be now pretty well recovered, and this absence was the cause I could not return an answer at that time. Now I must inform you of a match is like to be shortly between Mr. Edward Aiscough, eldest son to Sir Edward, and Mrs. Isabel Bolles; which though her mother in her life time still opposed it, and her father too till of late, the young gentlewoman's affection being so firmly settled that there was no hope or possibility of removing it, it is now fully concluded and wedding apparel, &c., making ready.

"The intelligence here you will perceive by the inclosed, being the newest books we have, to which I must refer you, only the Malignants brag of some divisions between our great commanders, and in particular how Lient.-General Cromwell hath accused the Earl of Manchester for words that passed at a council of war at the time of the Dennington business, which was the reason that the King's forces fetched off their great artillery and carriages with such ease and uninterrupted; and they would have us believe that the breach between them is so wide that tis almost impossible to reconcile them. (Poor men, what vain shadows do they flatter themselves with, to keep up their tottering party!) We all know the valiant Cromwell to have carried himself with that courage and resolution that he even amazed his enemies, and for the noble Earl, with what zeal and undaunted spirit he hath proceeded in all his undertakings is equally manifest. And can we imagine that these brave heroes that fight for one and the same cause, should dispute or word one another into mortal hatred and contempt? 'Tis scarce possible. Our books are silent of the occasion and so should I, but that I know you would not be satisfied without hearing somewhat in particular of it. That which I hear was thus: The house of

Commons requiring an account of that miscarriage at Dennington, appointed Col. Cromwell to make a report of it, who on Monday last did it, and therein informed the house that upon approach of the King's forces a council of war was called to consult what was fit to be done, wherein Sir Wm. Waller, Major General Skippon, himself and divers other commanders were of opinion to give the enemy battle. The Earl of Manchester declared himself to be of another mind, and said that they had lately beaten the enemy, with which they should content themselves, and not put all to the hazard of another battle, wherein if they prevailed, and the King in person should miscarry, they were never the nearer an end of the war, for the Prince would be king, &c.; but if the King should prevail and get them into his power, they were all sure to be hanged, &c., therefore his advice was not to fight, but to betake them to their winter quarters. I hear the noble Earl hath spoken very well in his own justification in the house of Peers and there is no doubt but all will be well composed in due time. Yesterday the House of Commons sent up a message to the Lords to quicken them about the arch-delinquent Canterbury, to hasten the ordinance for his attainder. Mr. Strode delivered the message, and the more to stir up the Lords, told them that if they were not speedy in it, the citizens would come down again to demand justice. The Lords returned this answer by messenger of their own: That they had taken the ordinance into consideration, it had been twice read in their house and was referred to a Committee and should receive the dispatch that befitted a business of that weight: As for the Londoners, if they came down they knew a way now how to punish them: it is hoped that this business will ere long receive an end. It is said Major General Browne is in some distress and strait at Abingdon, and likewise that Plymouth is in some distress. I hope neither of them in so bad condition as the Malignants affirm, who say neither place can hold out long, but we know soldiers have ill lodging in trenches and the siege of towns at this season of the year, and therefore hope the best. Our noble worthies that carried the Propositions to Oxford to his Majesty are not yet returned. When they come I shall be better able to inform you of their reception than I can at present, and I hope shall send you some comfortable tidings of peace. In the meantime I present you and your good lady with my wife's and my own most humble service, and so takes leave.

Assessments for the payment of the Army.

1644.—Among some miscellaneous memoranda of this period shewing the burdens which the landed gentry had to bear, occur the following fragmentary notes:—

- (i.) "The yearly rent of Brodholme (Nottinghamshire) belonging to Mr. Townley—

	£.	s.	d.
The sum of the rents	165	17	4
The assessment at 2s. 1d. per pound	17	8	0

- (ii.) "There has been paid out of the parish of Thorney to the garrison of Newark five assessments. Five assessments, viz. 18*l.* . . . 26*l.*, and my assessment of 65*l.* Whereof Brodholme was charged with a 4th part; for that they have paid in all 58*l.* 10*s.*, the last whereof was paid the 20th March 1643[-4]. And there was due to be paid another assessment of 65*l.* the 20th June, 1640.—Signed, Thos. Speght."

At the back of this paper, which looks like a reply made to some enquiry or protest, Mr. Buxton has added in his own hand :

"This of August the 6th, 1644 :—

Before Michaelmas last I paid 6*l.* in discharge of the first three of the assessments of 65*l.*; for the two other, the one 28*l.*, the other 26*l.*, being due from the said assessments of 65*l.* and never called on till now; and besides, being but petty taxes, it is more than probable that the tenants were to pay it all. . . . which no doubt was according to the committee's warrant, or otherwise I should have heard of them ere now."

- (iii.) *At the end of another "note of other assessments, 1644" Mr. Buxton has written :—*

				£	s.	d.
The rent is	...	...	...	107	18	4
Taxes cost	...	...	...	70	19	10

PASSES.

Three passes dated respectively :

- (1) King's Lynn, 15 July, 1645.
- (2) Lincoln, 21 July, 1645.
- (3) Lincoln, 5 August, 1645.

They are all granted to Richard Watts, agent of Mrs. Isabel Conyers, of Brodholm and Saxilby, Lincolnshire. The first is signed by three persons; the last by Thomas Browne only. The last are addressed—"To all whom it may concern."

The first is as follows :—

Norfolk. Suffer the bearer hereof, Mr. Richard Watts, with his horse quietly and peaceably to pass your guards and scouts to Saxelby, Hardwick and Broddham, which [are] in the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, as also to Stilton, Peterborough, and Huntingdon, without let and molestation.

Dated at King's Lynn the 13th day of July, 1645.

Signed, Valentine Pell, vicar, Israel Mazi (?), Gre : Gawsell.

To all captains, officers, soldiers and others whom these may any way concern.

Contributions by JOHN BUXTON.

1645, August 7.—Receipt for 12*l.* to John Buxton, Esq., of West Wrotham, for and towards one horse, part of a hundred and forty three horses to be sent out of this county, which sum is to be repaid out of money raised by sale of delinquents' estates, according to the ordinance of Parliament of July 18, 1645.

1646, May 8.—Receipts for moneys collected from John Buxton of Tibenham, as assessed upon his properties there, towards the rate for six months' pay to the British army.

1647[-8], January 23.—Receipt for money assessed upon the Tibenham estate for the six months' pay of Sir Thomas Fairfax' army, ending January, 1647 [-8].

THOS. SOTHERTON, ROBERT WOODE, ROBERT RICH, R. SHEPPARD, GABRIEL BARBOR, H. KINGE, and TO. FRERE to SIR THOS. WOODHOUSE and others.

1648, April 29.—Stating that they have received a commission from the Speaker of the House of Commons, directed to them and the persons herein addressed, to make a further assessment for the army according to the ordinance of the 20th of March last; and desiring a meeting.

Addressed to Sir Thos. Woodhouse, Sir William D'Oyley, Mr. Philip Bedingfield, Mr. Robert Wilton, Mr. Jas. de Grey, Mr. John Buxton, Mr. Thomas Wright and others.

Letter of Protection from LORD GENERAL FAIRFAX.

1649, April 28.—“These are to require and command you and every of you, upon sight hereof, to permit and suffer John Buckstone, of Tibenham, in the countie of Norfolke, esquire, to live quietlie at his owne house or to travel abroad about his lawful occasions, without any trouble or molestation of him, his horses or other his goods and chattels whatsoever, he actinge or contrivinge nothinge which is or may be prejudicial to the State, as you will answere the contrarie.

Given under my hand and seale in Queen Street, this 28th day of April, 1649.”

To all officers and soldiers under my command. *Holograph.*

WILLIAM LECHE to JOHN BUXTON.

1652, October 8.—“I can now let you understand the settled condition of your son's health and assurance of his perfect recovery, for, as I presaged, the supposed fits of ague quitted him quite, and when the hour of its third return was come it mistook and seized on me, at least in my imagination, but I shuffled it off and desired to be excused, and hear no more of it, though I have been somewhat indisposed ever since. Yesterday after dinner we rid abroad to air ourselves after so long retirement,

which was found to-day that it hath much refreshed us, it was the trouble in our sickness that made me forget to write of the receipt of the money, for which I demand pardon . . . Against the beginning of December we shall be ready for the journey, and indeed after the ways will be unpassable: but then the next quære will be whether we shall quit the college and consequently send away our things and dispose of our chamber, for which we must pay rent in our absence, for there will be no safe residence here for a civil man till the month of May (if then), the youth of the university will be so inflamed with their drunken disputations and quarrellings in lent (if they proceed as they began the last lent.) Concerning a schoolmaster I shall not be unmindful when I know your ultimate resolution and the salary you will allow (for it is not for me to determine that), though it will be a difficult business to meet with one for your mind, for the stock and generation out of which schoolmasters were taken were out of the poor servitors, who could not maintain themselves in the universities after bachelordom but were forced to shark abroad (which was the undoing of our church). Of these there are now very few, we have not above seven to serve our whole lot, whereas each fellow and fellow commoner had one formerly. . .

"Let me add there is more time spent here in hearing, writing, repeating and transcribing sermons than in grammar or criticisms, and that formerly Westminster and Eaton schools sent scholars more fit to be schoolmasters than now the universities can afford, and of what consequence it is to repair to the university ungrounded I found myself by sad experience and have another example at hand, for half the time that we have spent since we met, viz., all the afternoons, hath been employed in gaining that part of learning wherein he should have been perfect before he turned his back of the school, so that unless the scholar sent so unwise to the university be of most excellent parts, or can be content to destroy his body with night labours and everlasting studying to overtake his 'chronyes' and contemporaries he must (as most do) sit down half learned with some superficial ends and droppings of learning, and hence they never satisfy their parents' expectation, whose indulgence to save their tails from whipping hath left empty and unfurnished their upper parts by setting them in a wrong way at first. Good Sir, pardon the liberty I assume, it is out of a hearty desire to serve you truly and really that I have thus tired you and my self: my humble service to you and your good lady."

ROBERT RAWLINS to JOHN BUXTON.

1653, July 7. Barber Surgeons' Hall, London.—"I hear nothing (but what the books speak) of that prodigy at Poole.

"The new representatives have constantly sat since their appointed time of meeting, but as yet (as I hear) they have only sought God for a blessing on their work and have not yet fallen upon it. Our fleet are returned to our own coasts near

you at Sole [Bay^o] being constrained thereto by their stinking beer and meat to refresh them, since when I hear forty sail of Holland men-of-war are come forth. But the report is hot with us that we have very lately taken a fleet of their merchant ships consisting of about thirty sail, besides seventeen other likewise lately taken by us. Sir, the Dutch being at liberty again and very busy reinforcing their fleet I fear my journey will be prevented. However my desires will be to wait on you, and I shall be here the more serviceable to you. My humble service to your virtuous lady and the rest of your family."

ROBERT RAWLINS to JOHN BUXTON.

1658, August 18.—"An Act for establishing a new court instead of the Chancery is the general and daily expectation of us here, and that the same will be impowered to proceed on such causes as were begun in Chancery with much less delay than was used in the former court. And this new court is verily believed will be instated and in a capacity to sit before the next term, so that there may be no stop by reason of the change, but (when settled) a great furtherance and more speedy despatch to business. Truly, I verily believe this alteration will be an advantage to you, especially if Mr. Fountaine, Mr. Moyer and Berners shall be Judges or Commissioners in this new court as is supposed, for from them you cannot but have justice. But of this matter I shall further enquire and by my next give you a more positive account. This being the great day of assembly at our hall, my brother, Rob. Neave, was there, who tells me that Mr. George Pert lately glanced to him concerning the nulling of the Chancery, asking what you would do now. But no more passed between them. He tells me Mr. Valiant hath an ague in Sussex. I wish him recovery. . . . Here is no news from the sea, all calm there. But Lilbourne still blusters and holds the Judges in play: He hath had several days of debate since my last to you and [to-morrow?] is to attend the court again. It is thought all his arguments will not be sufficient to save his neck. Most agree in Van Trump's death, but some question the death of De Witt. This new Parliament (among others) hath done a remarkable act of justice in restoring to Sir John Stoell of the west his estate again. I understand that the State hath sent privy seals to the late Speaker and Mr. Alderman Allen of London, the first to lend 60,000*l.* and the other 40,000*l.*, pretty sums. There is talk of a High Court of Justice to be created† for arraignment of some particular persons, of whom Sir John Lenthall (now a prisoner in the Tower) is one. Some whisper that Mr. Prideaux and Sir Arthur Haslerigge are in great disfavour of the State."

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1658, September 20. London.—". . . I have examined the book of demurrers, wherein I find yours to be the two hundred

* See *Cal. S.P., Dom.* 1658-1654, p. 7 et seq.

† *Ibid.*, p. 84.

and fifty-sixth case to be argued, and many more to follow it. The first day of arguing demurrers is the 7th of October, and the last, as appears by the paper, is the 21st of the same; within which time are five or six days for that purpose. What cases are not argued on those days are deferred till after the next term, for during the term there are no demurrers argued. I understand by Mr. Pert and others that a hundred causes may be determined before the term, for sometimes thirty are dispatched in a day. But that is more than ordinary, and if every of those days should determine seventy, yet they would not reach yours as it is now in the book . . .

"For news here is none. For of the committment of Col. Joyce, a man of great fame, to the Gatehouse, and of the spreading abroad of divers scandalous libels against the General, his Excellency, and of the great injury executed by the late storms at sea on our fleet (which hath exceeded all the prejudice they have at any time received from our Dutch enemy), I doubt not but you have heard."

ROBERT RAWLINS to JOHN BUXTON.

1658, October 6.—Upon discourse with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Herne upon the change in the court of Chancery "I find that there are intended two courts, the one to determine causes depending, the other to judge of causes to be commenced, of either of which courts there are to be at least three Commissioners. It hath been severally offered to Chute, Prideaux and Sir Thomas Widdrington to be one for the old causes; and to him that should accept, two of the present Government to be joined with them in commission. But they all, apprehending that the whole weight of judgment and burthen of attendance will lie on them, have all respectively refused it. The court for new causes I understand is upon the opening of the bills to guess at the equity of the matter, and to refer it to commissioners in the counties, reserving to themselves upon the matter only the authority of appeal. I suppose the old commissioners are now sitting. Whitlocke is suddenly to depart Ambassador to Sweden . . . It is thought Mr. F[ountain] will be the chief Commissioner for the new causes."

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1658, December 22. London.—Mr. Hawkins delays his payment, alleging both to Mr. Medicott and myself that he hath no orders from Mr. Alders. Concerning news, "On Monday was sent a great part of the last Parliament, having the Speaker with his mace on their side, resigned their power to the late General Cromwell, whereupon his Council, calling to them the Judges of the land and the Magistracy of this City, did swear the Lord Cromwell the High Lord Protector of the three nations, on Friday last accordingly; and on Monday was solemnly proclaimed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Heralds at Arms. This day he

hath set forth a declaration in his own name, by the name of Oliver, Lord Protector, etc. Harrison's commission is to be taken from him. Lambert is made General and is the first lord created by his Highness the Lord Protector. Vavasour Powell and Feake, the two champions for the Anabaptists, are confined for their saucy expressions in their exercises on Monday last at the Blackfriars, where they prayed to have no other Protector than the Lord Jesus, and that he would protect them and not Oliver, &c. I hear a great report of a peace effected with the Dutch, but I understand no ground for it."

ROBERT RAWLINS to JOHN BUXTON.

1654, May 25. London.—" . . . For news, nothing certain from Scotland but that the enemy is strong, and some (that I believe would have it so) whisper a loss on our part. A plot is discovered, but not to me more than the name. But a plot it was, for which many now suffer imprisonment in the Tower, of whom (it is said) the earl of Oxford is one; and by proclamation yesterday published all lodgers in and about London are to be taken notice of and not to depart the city without special license. Sir, if it be as is here reported that Mr. Robert Buxton is very shortly to be married I wish him all the happiness of a marriage life."

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1654, Aug. 3. London.—" . . . I can only tell you that the Lord Henry Cromwell is commissioned for Lord Deputy of Ireland and that we have intelligence of a great victory in Scotland, however it is found necessary to send a recruit of men thither of seven thousand. The commotions in the Low Countries increase touching that article of excluding the Orange party there, which hath occasioned our soldiery to be commanded towards our coasts."

COL. ROBERT WILTON to his brother-in-law, JOHN BUXTON.

1656, July 13. Wilby.—" . . . I must acquaint you with that I had in charge and command from the country, which was this, that you would appear at the next election; for they have made choice of you for one of their representatives, which I like so well as I do earnestly desire you would not decline it. You shall be sure of my hearty vote and all the strength I can contribute to it. The adverse party are and will be hard at work, plotting and contriving their game how to play it for their own advantage, having the High Sheriff [Edward Ward, Esq., of Bixley], to assist them. Truly I wish from my heart the country would be well advised in the choice of such as will serve them with a faithful heart and not either for profit or preferment."

SIR WILLIAM D'OTLEY to his kinsman, JOHN BUXTON.

1656, September 18.—“After Doctor John Owen's sermon was done yesterday at the Abbey the House went to the painted chamber, where His Highness told us that our enemy abroad was the Spaniard, with whom no peace could be had which was either honest or honourable, and that therefore it was much better to be at open hostility with him. Another enemy was Charles Stuart, who had listed five thousand soldiers, most of them Irish papists, under seven Popish commanders, and that Don John had promised him six thousand more as soon as the campania break up. Our enemies at home were the Papists and Cavaliers, which he wished all on the other side of the sea; the remedy against the evils which might befall the nation, was our vigorous joining with him in prosecuting of the war against the Spaniard, not Laodicean-like, but with spirit and vigour. As to our country, pray know that none of our knights, or any other person, is admitted into the House without a ticket, which is denied (and soldiers at the door to keep them out) to about a hundred and forty gentlemen, without any reason given; amongst them Sir R. Hare, Mr. J. Hobart, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Sutton [*or* Sotherton], yourself and I are of the number that must not come there. For Suffolk, Sir Hen. Felton, Sir Tho. Barnardiston and Mr. Brewster are (I mean of the knights of the shire) only admitted. What the event of this will be I know not; this I am most confident of, that the miseries which this nation have suffered are nothing to what we must expect, which God avert. I will stay here some short time yet, and if admission be given, I will do my duty, and if not I will return to my own house, and pray for a blessing on the endeavours of others.”

——— to JOHN BUXTON.

[1657, end of August or beginning of September.*]—“This day affords very little of news, but seconds the report of the Protector having some very sharp fits at Hampton, but they are over and [he] was brought home in a new litter made for the purpose. There is all preparation that may be for a very great and triumphal solemn . . . of General Blake. I am informed that the Lord Mayor† doth act so pleasingly to the Protector as that he desires to confirm him for another year.

It is very certain that the Spanish forces are grown so numerous on the French border as doth much trouble the French, and hath caused them to fire the suburbs for fear of besieging, so as there is much expectation of great action from them . . .”

[No date or address. The signature has perished.]

* On August 27 the Protector was still at Hampton Court. Blake's funeral was on September 4.

† Sir Robert Tishborne, knighted by Cromwell in 1655.

SIR WILLIAM DOYLEY to JOHN BUXTON.

1657, December 14.—“I have not been my own man of late, which is the reason I kept not my word with you of waiting on you at Chanons. I have had great longing to have had some conference with you at Mr. Baldock's, but that just occasions hinder. My business was to have begged your advice about our near approaching journey to London, and you know, Sir, it is no new thing for men in great difficulties to fly to the oracle for advice. I shall not need so much as to hint unto you (who are so quicksighted to see all dangers afar off) the many great inconveniences now before us. I only pray that by your conduct I may be so directed that I may weather the many rocks and sands which environ me, and by your example preserve my reputation with the country, who (now in the absence of Col. Wilton) do call with some earnestness not to suffer them to perish through our neglect. Dear Sir, I will be plain with you (because I know you will deal in like manner with me), my judgment is that it will be fit to repair to London, and there advise with the rest of our (formerly) secluded brethren, and by their examples (grounded upon good reason) to guide ourselves; but I refer all things to your prudence.”

THOMAS SNOWDEN to JOHN BUXTON.

1659, October 29. Norwich.—. . . “For news this day brings very little, only here is a strong report that that part of the army that is in Scotland doth [*defaced*] and will not comply with what the army have done here, and it is thought there will be clashing in the army. Sir Arthur Haslerigge is gone to march into Scotland: what will be the issue God knows: here is also a talk as if they in Ireland were dissatisfied at the present proceedings. All the soldiers that are quartered in Norwich are this day to march away towards Scotland: so with mine and my wife's humble service presented to you and to Mrs. Buxton, I take my leave.”

JOHN BORAGE to ROBERT HERNE.

1678, June 25. Norwich Tombland.—I understand that you, Mr. Buxton and others are *seoffees* for the town lands in Tybenham, and that John Funnell have for several courts past been admonished to exhibit his account as churchwarden there for divers years, but he failing of exhibiting the same is this day decreed excommunicate, yet by much ado at mine and his petition the surrogate, in Mr. chancellor's absence, hath commanded that the same shall not be executed before this day sevennight, otherwise he will suddenly after be publicly denounced. Therefore I pray let him have it written out (and he shall pay for it) and subscribed by you and the rest to prevent his further damage.

JOHN BUXTON to his Mother, HANNAH BUXTON.

1680, [July 29-] August 8, N.S. Blois.—Expresses his thanks that in his desperate sickness he had been sent abroad in

the hope of recovering his health. Devoutly hopes that he may look forward to complete restoration, to which purpose he goes within fourteen days to Montpelier, where, God willing, his winter residence shall be for two years together at least. Wishes "that those people that are wavering in the Protestant religion, which is infallibly the purest in Christendom, were to come over hither, and if to see the daily absurdities here committed (unless they were blind zealots or grand ignorants) did not stedfastly confirm in their own," he will no longer pretend to sense or rationality. Praises his servant, who had been recommended to him by Sir John Hobart, Bart., of Blickling, M.P. for Norfolk. This letter was to be delivered by "the eldest son of Sir William Adams, of Norfolk," High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1678. Has written five times to Sir Robert Baldock^a begging him to send some money due, but has received no answer.

JOHN BUXTON to his Mother, HANNAH BUXTON.

1681, March [8-]18. Montpelier.—I have written several letters, yet I believe they have unfortunately miscarried, for I have received no acknowledgment of them. "Here are an abundance of English in the town, and all Protestants; the Lord Marquess of Winchester† and several other lords and gentlemen. It is a place very proper for our religion, for the half of the people are of the same, and here is a church purposely for the Protestants."

On the same sheet:—Letter of affection to his sisters.

Portion of a DIARY kept in France by JOHN BUXTON, [eldest son of Robert Buxton of Chanons, Esq., by Hannah, daughter of Robert Wilton, Esq., of Topcroft and Wilby, M.P. for Norfolk in 1654].

1681, [March 31-]April 10, N.S.—We set out from Montpelier and dined at Pont Lunel; went in the afternoon to Nîmes that evening, and by next morning we took some view of the town. Nîmes is a town very ancient, recorded to be much older than Rome, and the first foundations to be laid 1,159 years before the birth of our Lord; hath been a colony of the Romans, and a little commonwealth, having several burges under it, hath been much larger than it is, inclosing several hills; counted anciently for wealth and other ornaments of that time the chief city of the Roman Empire, Rome only excepted, having lost much of its greatness and power by wars and tempests; the chief relic of its antiquity consists in an amphitheatre, which we went to see; it is of an oval figure, containing 170 paces and 64 arches; we ascended to the top, where are many steps, degrees or seats one

^a Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Counsel for King James II. in the trial of the seven Bishops.

† Charles Paulet, 6th Marquess, returned home, "having been in France near three years," in August, 1693. *Luttrell*, i., 214.

above another on which we walked, we[re] directed to the stairs by which the Emperors used to ascend : within the circumference of the walls are now built streets and houses, insomuch that (as they relate) there lives 500 protestants within the circumference that bear arms ; in the outside of the amphitheatre in the stone is cut the combat of two brothers, one killing the other ; Romulus and Remus sucking the wolf ; two bulls heads, etc. Without the tower are some ruins, which they say are the reliquets of Diana's temple, near which is a little lake or fountain which continually throws out abundance of water and runs through the town and without the town sets two mills agoing ; some call this Diana's fountain, others the Vestal's bath, and on the hill near this are some little ruins left which they say are the reliquet of a castle which had 2,000 towers. We saw the Jesuits' Church, which is very neat, built cupelo fashion, wherein we observed five altars. At the east is an altar piece wherein our Saviour is painted with the Cross on his shoulders, stretching his hand over the head of a Jesuit who is painted adoring him ; overhead is painted an old man (I suppose to represent God the Father) with angels. At the altar next the entrance on the left hand is an altar piece where God the Father (as I suppose) is represented like a weak old man sitting on a chair, leaning on a pillow, the Virgin Mary on the one side as if coming to visit and comfort Him, and our Saviour on the other. We were without the walls in a church where at the graves we saw a nun or two and spake with one. We saw also the Mason Quarry, a square or rather long building which hath been fine but now the earth raised so high about it that they say it is as much under as above ground. I suppose it may have been some place of judicature. From Montpellier hither is eight leagues.

11.—The next day we came to Arles, but were first stopt at the ferrying place by the King's officer to have our baggage examined; there we got a certificate and ferried over one branch of the Rhone and a little distance from it rode over another branch on a bridge and we entered the town, which is from Nismes six leagues. We had time before supper to take some view of the town.

Arles is a large fair town, situated on the river Rhone, first founded and inhabited by the Greeks, afterwards a colony of the Romans ; its first bishop as they say was St. Trophine, disciple of the Apostles and one of the first planters of the Christian faith among the Gauls : it is at this day an Archbishopric. We saw the Town house, before which is a fine and spacious square, in which a pyramid with the sun at the top, dedicated formerly to the sun, but now (as the inscription saith) in more happy days to Louis the Great. In the Town house we saw two figures of stone, which were taken out of the Rhone.

We saw the great church of St. Antony where are kept as they say his relics ; where a priest had us into a cave and showed us some stone chests, in which were buried I know not what Bishops and Saints. One was full of water, which increased

with the moon (as he said). In the way to this church we saw many tombs of the Romans, being great chests cut each out of a single stone.

12.—The next day we dined at three leagues, at an Inn in a forest.

In the afternoon we went over the Croc, being a very strong plain, the mountains on our left hand: it was exceeding hot for some time; afterwards the wind rising a little made it more tolerable and refreshing: we came that night to Chamoe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues. Chamoe is a great town, situate on a lake which hath communication with the Mediterranean: in the town riseth a mountain (which we ascended) on which are built a great many houses inhabited with poor people: under and through this mountain, or rock, is cut a passage for foot people, horse, and carriages to go from the town to the lake, and to another long street which lies between the lake and the mountain. In this town we saw the church with its shining gilt altar; all very fine, full of little chapels and altars.

13.—The next day we dined at five leagues. In the afternoon, ascending a steep hill, one of the mules fell (but thanks be to God there was no hurt), we unloaded the mules and walked up the hill, where we met with a village and a Bureau or Custom house, where showing our certificates we had little stop: we went that afternoon four leagues to Marseilles.

Marseilles is a very ancient town, a colony of the Greeks; it is now a Bishopric. The town is situated by the Mediterranean in a corner: it is said to be of the form of a harp, begirt with good walls, towers, and bastions, and her port said to be very safe. At the entry of the port on the one side is a great citadel, armed with artillery, garrison, and governor; the mouth of the port being very narrow, there goeth an iron chain (to close it) across to a bulwark or blockhouse, on the other side. Within the harbour lies the King's galleys, which we saw, and went aboard the royal galley, which was very stately, adorned with excellent carved work. On each side of the harbour are excellent quays; on the side that the galleys lie, all along next the water are huts, which are shops for the slaves, who there exercise several crafts and sell divers commodities. On the side of the quay farthest from the water are houses and shops of the citizens; between these two rows is left a good street for walking. On the opposite part of the harbour is also left a very large quay where lies timber and necessaries for building galleys.

Near this is the hospital for the slaves. We entered the room where they were kept, a boy going before us with a pan of perfume to entertain our noses and to prevent a worse savour. Over the door coming forth is the King of France, his picture as big as life; right against the door is the door into the Apothecaries' room, which is large and square and well furnished with pots; in the middle a very fine marble table inlaid with curious art; all things seemed very neat: they say there are in this hospital 120 slaves. Near to this is the Arsenal, where are arms

(as swords) for 1,200 men, all in very good order. Near to these is the place for building the King's galleys, which places seem to be made not only convenient but even magnificent.

The slaves are all shaved on their heads: a company of these came to welcome us with their trumpets, another company entertained us each day at dinner with their stringed instruments, making very good music.

To give account of the town itself—as soon almost as we came into the town we came into a street pretty broad which laid ascending, by which means we had the prospect of another at the end of it which lay more flat, or on more even ground, which was much broader, with stately and lofty houses on each side, and rows of trees so set in order, and the people so thick walking in their holiday dress, that methought I had not seen any town in France so pleasant to the eye. From the houses (which were very fine) to the row of trees were twelve paces, to the next row twenty paces, thence to the houses twelve paces, in all one hundred and twelve feet wide, forty trees on a side, ten paces from tree. At about half length a great fountain; in the town were many other streets well built but more narrow, good shops that seemed to be very well furnished.

We visited the church of St. Vittoire. Under it is the chapel of Our Lady which we saw but could not enter, we saw it through a grate; for a Queen of France who, presuming to come into her chapel, was struck blind, who made a vow if she had her sight restored to make an iron grate about the chapel that no woman might enter it; accordingly receiving her sight she performed her vow (if so).

Mr. Mole asked the priest or father if this Notre Dame did any miracles; he answers we must believe she did, being the fourth person in heaven and our Intercessor; M. he said that there were several Notre Dames in several places, he therefore asked if some did not more than other some. The father replied that some did more than other some, but at length he began to seem a little angry.

In the church was showed us a grot wherein lay a figure representing Mary Magdalen as if alive, that we could plainly see it from the entrance; it was about the height of a baker's oven: they say it is 500 paces long and she lived in this very grot seven years; here were likewise opened to us two cabinets or cupboards where were shown us several relics, the head of St. Vittoire, the titular Saint of the church, in a chased head of silver gilt weighing 600lbs., several heads of Bishops that were Saints, and children that were martyrs; a thumb of Mary Magdalen; a silver case in which is the box that did hold the ointment shed on the head of our Saviour; a cross wherein is a piece of the true cross; two that were martyred among the nuns with St. Urselin, one of them being her companion. They showed us a stone four fingers thick which we could see the light through; also the tomb of Pope Urban, the saint that died at Avignon, and by a well in the cloister they showed us some marks in a stone pillar which they told us were the

marks or gripes of the Devil's claw. We went to see the Notre Dame de la Garde and the castle it is in, which stands on a rock on a high and steep hill, in ascending which you meet first a little oratory, where you have the three Kings presenting our Saviour with gifts; after a higher ascent is another where St. Louis is praying to the Virgin; yet higher we met with another with several images, higher a cross of stone with the image of our Saviour in a little round stone house, supported with pillars; higher another representing the Ascension, another higher where were many stone figures kneeling looking up, higher another empty, after, at the foot of the stairs next the castle, a little chapel; in great letters upon it, '*Virgo Maria ora pro nobis*;' ascending the stairs we came to the castle, entered in a porch, where was the image of the Virgin, in a many pictures and things *ex voto*. We looked through a grate into the church, which was low, darkish, something like a grot. From hence we had a good prospect of the town, the forts, port, the sea, the country houses of the citizens, some reckon nine or ten thousand, some much more.

Wednesday the 15th.—Having spent two days at Marseilles, we set forward and dined at six leagues, and came at night four leagues to Toulon late, and had a very bad, long journey, some rocky and dangerous way, but by God's mercy, came safe.

16th.—We went the next morning to visit the King's ships and went into the *Royal Louis*, which was a stately, large and fine ship with three galleries in the stern, one over another, 80 paces long; there lay by it the *Dauphin*, but little less, the *Queen*, the *St. Esprit*, with divers others, very fine ships. There is a fine port, good harbour for great ships; there lies a little island with a fort without these great ships for their guard. Here were large streets, fountains and good buildings in this town.

Having taken view of these things we went hence but three leagues, a good way abundance of fig trees, corn and olive trees. We went up the hill to visit the nunnery of the Bernardines, where the Lady Abbess and the nuns were very civil to us and let us in where we saw a priest, the nuns walked with us on the terrace walk. Here we saw two date trees.

17th.—We went four leagues to dinner at Meaune; we went four leagues in the afternoon, we thought it a long way, to St. Maximin. Here the women came crowding into our chambers to sell us beads, pictures of saints, or such toys. Here we visited the church and convent of the Dominicans, and here met with Mr. Mollinax, an English friar who was something troublesome; at length he led us into a kind of vault in the middle of the church, but first we were obliged to deliver our swords; being entered, this friar and another fall on their knees for some time before a cupboard to say (as I guess) a prayer, then they open the cupboard and after that mumble something and then pull forth the head of Mary Magdalen, silver and gilt chased, beset with jewels of great price. Opening this silver head or case they take out the true head or skull as they say of Mary Magdalen, which is enclosed

in a glass; on the forehead of the skull is a long spot of a different colour from the skull which they say is the flesh and skin of Mary uncorrupted, also there seems to be something about the nose which they say is the flesh too, and the reason, that our Saviour when he said to Mary 'touch me not' laid his hand on her face, His thumb [on this] part and finger on the other, which parts are not consumed. They showed us a glass in which they said was a little of Christ's blood which Mary picked off the ground and never would part with it whilst she lived, this blood (as they say) boils up every Good Friday. Her tomb was there likewise but not her body, for having given some parts to other churches, the dust left they took up and put in an urn. They also showed the arm of St. Maximin chased in gold, also his tomb, etc.

And in another little chapel of the same church was an arm of Mary Magdalen, and a very long one it was, without doubt she was a proper woman, for it was much longer than the friar's, who was a tall man; there was the head of the woman who said 'blessed is the womb that bare thee,' this it seems was Martha's maid. Also the head of the woman who touched our Saviour's garments and was cured of the bloody issue. Also the hearts of two innocents murdered by Herod, and the man's head that had his eyes and sight restored when He spat on the ground and made the clay.

This was the Eve of Mary Magdalen's Day, the next day therefore these things were to be carried in procession.

18th.—Having spent the morning in seeing these things we went afterwards six leagues to Aix.

Aix is the chief city or town of the province, honoured by a parliament there; also the seat of a Metropolitan. It is a large town, very handsomely built, very handsome large streets. Here we saw the great church, and the Sacrament brought in with triumph with banners, on the top of the Pix a nosegay. Here we saw the Baptistery, a pretty round chapel or apartment supported with eight marble pillars, and fine pictures round it.

19th.—We went about five leagues and a half and lay at a house that stood solitary, where having no great confidence in our host we lay all within call of each other for the better security.

20th.—The next day we ferried over a rapid stream [the Durance] and dined at Cavillion with Fr[ench] and Sp[anish], and had not the Fr[ench] been more civil than the Sp[anish] we might have had a quarrel.

That night we came to Avignon.

Avignon is an ancient fair town situated on the Rhone, over which hath been a fair bridge of stone, much of it ruined and beat down by the force of the waves, in which ruins still stand and show themselves in several places; there were nineteen arches. The town is great and the walls handsome. The town (as also some part of the country about it, which is called the county of Venaissie or of Avignon) belongs to the Pope.

This county is eleven leagues long and six wide. It is very good fertile ground and was given to the Pope by Jeane, Queen of Naples and Sicily, A.D. 1352. It is the best or first Legation of the See of Rome, the Legate is always a Cardinal and Legate during life; he never comes to Avignon himself, but hath a Vice Legate, who is only for three years, he hath the Pope's palace there for his abode, and a guard of Switzers, which wear the Pope's livery; the present Legate is Cardinal Cybo. Here we visited the church of the Celestines, and it being an extraordinary day, the pillars and walls were covered with fine linen, the church full of people on their knees, several priests kneeling at the rails before the altar, the incense smoking, the fiddles playing, etc.

21st.—The next day we went to Orange, five leagues. The principality of Orange is a little piece of land of four leagues long and three wide, situated between the counties of Venaissie, Dauphiny and Languedoc. Here we saw them going in procession with their banners for rain. This town hath been very ancient and hath left many marks of its antiquity.

April 22nd.—We went to dinner to Pierlatt five leagues, and that night to Montlemart four leagues.

23rd.—The next day we dined at Loreole four leagues; to Valence at night four leagues. Valence is the capital town of a county called Valentinois which bears the title of a Duchy; it hath a bishop who is called Count of Valence and Die, the two Bishoprics being united. He is the only temporal lord of the town and many other places.

24th.—We hastened on our journey early next morning dined at St. Paul, 4½ leagues, supped and lodged at Fliny. The next day came to Grenobles, we lodged at the Three Dolphins over against the Duke's garden, where we walked several times, it being a place much frequented and convenient to walk in. We saw also the Duke's house, who they said was governor of the town and province.

The town is situated on the Issere, at sixteen leagues distance from Lyons, at the foot of the Alps; we saw the mountains round the town covered with snow on the tops, when it was very hot in the town. It seems to be a town of good trade, full of shops well furnished, many people, about the tenth part protestants, being about 2,000. They were at first half protestants; we saw their temple, a neat building a little without the town. But the Romanists threaten to have it down and make them go a league further to build another.

Grenoble is the seat of the parliament of Dauphine. There is also a nunnery without the town that hath privileges somewhat like those at Yeeres [Hyeres].

April 30.—Here we took another litter, discharging him that came with us from Montpellier, and went to Montmillian, seven leagues.

We travelled through a fine fruitful valley and pleasant, the mountains on each hand, on the right hand being the Alps, on

the left the mountains of Dauphiny. We passed by Fort Barrow $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues before we came to Montmillian : here we saw the fort (with the town) which the King of France besieged for thirty months; twenty months invested, and ten months with open trenches with an army of 50,000 men, where Louis the 13 was in prison.

After this long siege they were forced to retire. They showed us a great quantity of great shot which they took out of the trenches after their departure; they took also twelve great pieces from them on their retiring. The castle is founded on a high rock at the entrance into Savoy, fortified with many bastions, double ditches, double walls, counted the best in Europe : there is commonly mounted on the castle about ninety guns—at present not above forty—four companies, provision for 1,000 men for fifteen years, arms for 10,000. A great well that goeth to the bottom through the rock, that they cannot want water. It is divided into three guards which have their particular commanders, which in the night have no communication with each other. From the bridge (which hath been already ten years new building and yet much to do) we saw in the evening fire burning in several places in the mountains, but could see none of it by daylight.

May 1.—We went to Chambery, the chief town of the Duchy of Savoy and the seat of the parliament; we saw there several finely adorned churches but that of the Jesuits exceeding much the rest, and for ornament almost if not altogether equal to any we had seen in France, as we thought then. We saw the Dominicans' cloister where the parliament sits; the cloister is painted round with several saints.

That afternoon we passed through the town of Aise where we got hot baths. Here we saw one Mr. Watson, bred up at the Romish College of Douay, was going from Rome to England (I know not his business) but was arrested by weaked (*sic*) and stayed at this place for his health. We went about one and a half leagues beyond this place to lodge; in all six and a half leagues.

2nd.—The next day we went to Geneva; by God's mercy in health and preserved from any evil accident in so long a journey.

Geneva is situated between the lake that bears its name, the country of Vaux which belongs to Berne, the Bailey of Gex which belongs to the King of France, and of Savoy; the Rhone divides it into two parts, the greater is called the town, the lesser the suburbs of St. Gervais, by reason of a church dedicated to that saint; they pass from one to the other on three bridges, but chiefly on the great bridge (which was a fine street of houses, but burnt about ten or eleven years since by a sad fire which destroyed many people as well as houses). The greater is divided into high and low; the higher is inhabited by the magistrates, scholars, strangers, etc., in this part stands the Town house, which we saw, it is well built, four marble pillars at the entrance; we also went up by that fair ascent without stairs to the top by which a chariot may be drawn up. We saw there about twelve urns filled with ashes, being found with some other antiquities when the ditches were enlarged.

We saw also the Arsenal, which is joining to the Town House, wherein are arms for 10,000 in good order; the arms also of the Duke of Rohan which he gave to the town, they are very fine chased and wrought. Here we saw the armour or coats of mail of those Savoyards that would have surprised the town; we saw in another stage the store of bullets and the mortar piece that was [put] to the gate to blow it open; in another place we saw their cannon. In the first room of arms we saw the table at which the alliance was made with those of Bearn; it was large and round with benches made round and fitted to it.

The lower part of the town hath in it two fair streets and very long, where you may walk at all times without being wet, having shops on each side; there are several large and fair places, as the market for corn, another *Unfinished.*

JOHN BUXTON to ROBERT NEVE, Toperoft Hall, Norfolk.

1681, May 19, old style. Geneva.—Thanks for letter of the 23rd March. "I am going next week to Blois, where I was last year, a place very pleasant of itself, the more pleasant to me because it is near England, that I hope to hear oftener from my friends, being no great probability of miscarriages. . . . All the news that I can tell you is this, that I have been at a place called Port Cette, which I doubt not but you have heard of, where this great Monarch has attempted to make a communication between the Mediterranean and the ocean by a canal [*Canal du Midi*] which if it be accomplished, history can never produce the like; for then there will be no need of his going about by Spain or danger of the Turks, because this canal is in his own territories and leads to Bourdeaux. Coming from Montpellier I took a turn in Provence, that lies in the Mediterranean Sea. To be short, I saw Marseilles, a very noble town with magnificent buildings. There we had also sight of the galleys and slaves in them; from thence we went to Toulon, the best harbour in France, where lie the great bulwarks of Mars. We boarded the greatest ship amongst them, named *Le Grand Louis*, the beauty of which surpasses all in Europe. From this place we came to a little town [Hyeres] extremely well situated, and walking about it, accidentally looking into a church, as it is the custom in these countries to leave the door open, we saw some nuns in it; upon that we made towards 'em. They perceiving us to be strangers, vouchsafed the like in some measure. After a little discourse with 'em about our own country and several other things, we were permitted to go into the convent, where we saw the Lady Abbess in her closet, which was beautifully adorned, and many delicate nuns in a chamber near it; they immediately surrounded us and demanded some questions, one of which I remember was this: 'Do you not think it very strange of us to let men come into the nunnery?' We answered them thus: 'The favour was so great that we could not expect it or can be so ungrateful as to forget it.' We afterwards understood that this place

particularly had that privilege, being persons of great quality. When our eyes were fully dazzled with beholding their charming objects, we expressed our gratitude in the best manner we were able, and so made our obeisance. Had you been there—being a stout man—you might have been half tempted to turn friar. From hence we passed through part of Savoy and Dauphiné. In the way we entered a castle of the strongest and best fortified now in Europe called Montmelian, belonging to the duke of Savoy. At last after leaving the Alps on the left hand we arrived at Geneva. All this journey was performed in a litter, being much used in this country, or else I could not have done it."

JOHN HERNE to his father, ROBERT HERNE, at Tibenham.

1681, June 29-July 9. Orleans.— . . . "In my last I gave you an account of all that I had seen before that time. I have since seen two or three other things worth taking notice of, viz.: the Hospital for disabled soldiers. It can entertain no less than 2,000 at one time; it is all built with freestone. A very large court in the midst, on each side of which there is four lesser courts, all made very strong, with a high wall and large ditch; at every pair of stairs, at each [*torn*] and every gate there is a good watch kept by men with a wooden leg or without an arm, so unfit for such postures as you would think they did it only for their recreation. They are fed very well, and in their halls (for they have two) there is a large map of every town that the King has conquered, where every soldier may place himself by that city that made him an object fit for that place; for I believe that many of them are pleased with old age or to part with one limb to make the rest happy. And because the King will not take care of their bodies only, he has built them a chapel and is about to build them a stately church; and being they are not good walkers, he intends to build them a fine bridge over the river to give them a shorter cut into the city. They are all clothed with blue lined with scarlet, and those that have been officers have their coats laced with silver. The Observatory—a house for the same use and of the same nature (though much finer) than Flamstead's at Greenwich—is worth seeing. This is also very strong, so that most people think it to be well designed to curb the city if they ever prove stubborn. It stands upon a hill and with great guns possibly might command the town. The bottom of the cellar is nearly two hundred stairs from the even ground. When we were at the bottom we walked very far; we might (*sic*) but they would not suffer us to go any further, what their reason was I cannot tell. . . ."

[*The remainder of the letter is much torn and in a fragmentary state.*]

JOHN HERNE to his father, ROBERT HERNE.

1682, [May 27]-June 6. [Paris.]—"I left London at the same time I mentioned in my last. We had a very good passage, though not very quick, it seemed the longer because we were forced to lie

upon the hard boards in our clothes. On Wednesday fortnight late at night we got into Diepe; we stayed there one day and a half to rest ourselves and view the place, hoping that most of the company would have gone before us, for we feared, as it proved, such unusual numbers might not only increase our trouble, but our charge. At Dieppe I saw nothing considerable but a town strong by nature and art towards the sea, so that they boast that they do not fear our whole fleet, if we should have war with them. There I also saw Madam Stanley, a knight's daughter in Hertfordshire, and sister to Mr. Stanley the famous philosopher^a (not him of Hadham), an ancient nun. I conversed with her almost two hours, she is, I am confident, a wise and good woman. In our passage to Roen [Rouen] we were pleased to find a country much like England, saving that it is more pleasant, with abundance of apple trees planted by the highway, and the pleasant walks which they with great cost do maintain to entice people to church. On Saturday night we got to Roen; the next morning some of us went to [see] Father de Feur, a Carthusian. By his order he is obliged not to see or speak to any man excepting Thursdays and Sundays: in this retreat he has been sixteen years, copying out the prayers of their Church: he has at last finished it so exactly that I cannot think his time ill spent, he not being capable of doing much good any way, by his vow of silence. In another convent I saw the passion of our Saviour in all the several parts of it wrought upon the shells of little fishes, and so ingeniously contrived into a pleasant harbour, that I was willing, for that time at least, to repose myself under those popish images. Mr. Atkinson was pleased to desire me to view Nostre Dame church in Paris, it being, as he says, built by the English; I suppose he means that at Roen, for though there be such a church at Paris, I cannot yet learn that it was built by the English; that at Roen was built by our forefathers and has yet the ruins of beauty; it was much defaced by the Protestants in a rebellion some time since. . . . In our passage from Roen to Paris we found but little variety, having seen no good towns except Pontoise and St. Denis near Paris, famous for their relics. There we saw one of Solomon's cups, some of Isaiah's relics, Judas his lanthorn, one of the nails by which our Saviour was fastened to the cross, many pieces of the cross, and abundance of such kind of stuff; amongst the rest, one of the thorns of our Saviour's crown, fastened in a jewel worth above twenty thousand pound sterling. I believe they think the latter the better relic of the two, and indeed their riches is well worth seeing. On Wednesday was sevensnight we reached Paris. Since I came hither Cousin Paston is gone to Saumers, about eighty leagues from this place. The day after I came was their great feast *de bon Dieu*, enough to get one as much back from popery as their wheedling priests can gain in a whole year. What with getting our lodgings and buying things necessary for my self and Mr. Cook, I could neither see much of the town, nor

^a Thomas Stanley, author of a *History of Philosophy*, son of Sir William Stanley, of Hertfordshire. "Him of Hadham" is probably the Rev. William Stanley, chaplain to the Earl of Essex at Hadham, and afterwards rector of the parish.

spare time to pay my duty to the best of fathers. I had writ last post, had not Cousin John Buxton's unexpected coming to town prevented me. He sends his service, is very well, and thinks not of returning home before the next Spring. We fortunately lodge within four doors of one another: he is much of the same humour, saying that he wears not such a load of clothes, nor is not so much enamoured with physic: he came hither to buy clothes and returns to Orleans about a fortnight hence. I hope to contrive my business so as to go with him, and we have some thoughts of taking up our residence there for nine or ten weeks: if we stay not there, I believe we shall go a few leagues further purposely to avoid the English, that being the only city in the road which is not pestered with English. On Thursday I went to St. Cloud, the Duke of Orleans his country seat, two leagues down the river. We were much satisfied with his house and water works, beyond any thing in England: but our expectation is much greater at Versailles, the King's house, which we hope to see next week, when we wait upon my Lord Preston to his residence. If I were capable of it, I have not leisure to tell you how great a variety of divertissements which (*sic*) this City may afford to a stranger for a month's time. Amongst the rest I yesterday went to visit a nun of our name, cousin John Herne's daughter. She has been a professed this half-year; she is famous; she tells me she is extraordinarily pleased and I am sure was very cheerful whilst I was there. She says she has been in Paris three years and have not received one line from any of her friends, but yet seems not to be dejected at it. I have promised to see her once again before I leave Paris; she sends her service to you and my sisters."

Postscript.—"Remember that I shall al[ways date] according to the new s[tyle]."

JOHN HERNE to his brother ROBERT HERNE at Tibenham.

1682, July 4-14. Orleans.—"Last post I writ to my father and gave him an account of my coming to Orleans and that I had left cousin Buxton at Paris just recovered of a fever . . . He is come hither again but is relapsed . . . the doctor thinks him to be in some danger. . . .

"There is not much in Orleans worth taking notice of; it is a large but old city situated in a very pleasant country. The Cathedral church has been a very beautiful place, but was very much defaced in the wars with the English in Henry VIth time, and has remained in that desolate condition since, but this present King, to encourage loyalty, has given a considerable sum of money to repair it, and it is now a doing. To show that our forefathers thought this to be an extraordinary building, they have written upon the walls *nec pluribus impar* in two or three places. Here is also a fine statue built for the maid of Orleans whom the English burnt for witch. But I could not see this with much satisfaction, because it reminded me of so base an act by our countrymen.

Their burying place here is worth seeing; it is cloistered round, and over the cloisters there seem to be little rooms, whose windows are crowded full with dead men's bones, and in the middle of the yard such a heap of them, as if Death meant to tyrannize in that place and build a triumphal arch with our ruins. . . . "

————— to —————

[1688, June 30.]—"This comes with very joyful news that the seven Bishops [are acquitted] after their case came on between eight and nine in the morning and lasted till after six at night, all which time the Palace yard as well as Westminster Hall was extremely full, and a great deal said by the King's Counsel as well as the Bishops'. Upon summing up of the evidence the Judges were divided, two that the petition was a scandalous libel, two that it was not. The Jury withdrew. Nine at the first were of opinion that the Bishops were not guilty, the rest that they were, which occasioned their keeping company all night. This morning about ten, they appeared at the King's Bench bar, where they gave in their verdict (not guilty), whereupon a shout of some thousands was given, as likewise at the Bishops' coming out of Westminster Hall. The Lords that were in Council and the Jury had several shouts from the multitude. A man can't say what expressions of joy was seen in every man's face, except some few. There was such appearance of nobility and gentry as never was known since the memory of man and extraordinary show of joy by them."

Dr. JOHN HARRIS to his brother-in-law, Gooch.

1689, July 4. London.—"I have received two or three from you since my last. I omitted writing last week, being at Hampton Court, and having no great business: but now I perceive that my former of this day fortnight is not come to your hands, for there I told you I am not yet Clerk of the Closet: I did only desire her Majesty to remember me in case she should think fitt to make a deputy clerk: her answer was that she did think of me for that place, and that she should think of no body else, but at present, Dr. Stanley waiting very diligently and having little else to do, she was not resolved to make one at this time. By this answer I do suppose I may yet be the man, for as soon as Dr. Stanley has occasion to be absent for any time he will press her Majesty to make a deputy, for now he cannot leave the Court for three days. I wonder Sir William Cook should report such a thing. I had only desired his advice whether it would be prudent to ask for such an empty title of honour, and he amongst others did put me upon it; he tells me that he supposed I could not miss it, and that made him so hasty to report it; I think there is no great harm in it, because in all probability it will be so, but yet as far as you can, put a stop to

this discourse. I perceive my sister Sara did mistake my meaning, if she thought that I would beg the pulpit before the judges. I did tell her that if I were asked I should unwillingly refuse it, ten guineas being a considerable temptation to me in my present circumstances; but cousin Herne in his letter to Sir William speaks as if he had pitched upon another, and was glad that you had mentioned me before he had spoken to that other person. In this case if I had no other reason I should have made a difficulty to accept of it; but in truth I am not fond of venturing my reputation, for all the country would expect that I should make a healing sermon for the government, which I do not think is properly the business of the pulpit, and if I should humour them I should please but one party, perhaps neither; but besides I am obliged to wait, expecting my brother Hicks' business should be determined every day; nor am I sure that my own concerns would permit me to be absent, for the Bishopric of Worcester is now void, and I doubt not but Durham will be declared void by the Act of Indemnity: these two things probably will make some preferment stirring and in prudence I ought to wait to see the issue of it;^{*} but yet there is a discourse that the King will go on the 18th of this month to see the army in the West; if so I do think to take the coach and come right on to your assizes and see my friends, though it be but for a fortnight, therefore I must desire you to send me some money as soon as you can; if I have but the bill I can take money of Cousin Richardson, with whom I now lodge, and leave him to receive it. I shall want it because I cannot yet get the twenty guineas her Majesty gave me some months since. As to your wine, I find it was sent that very day that your last letter from Norwich was writ; it is very good and needs little or no settling, being a finer wine than that my sister tasted at Cousin Knap's, for it is of another parcel. I have not yet paid for it, I think it costs here 3*l.*, but the empty flasks are worth 4*d.* a piece.

Pray be as nimble as you can in sister Sara's business; delays are always dangerous, and having now taken air, it may be to her prejudice if it should not succeed. I have been told of it by three or four persons, Sir William Cook for one. You desire me to [find you] 100*l.* or 200*l.* upon interest, I shall use my best endeavour, but as my acquaintance lie not with the monied men, I know not well whom to ask: Mr. Mills will most probably help me, and I intend to desire it of him, but shall not see him these ten days: if there be any absolute necessity for it, let me know it that I may try in other places. We have no news, save that Londonderry river is so beset that Kirk cannot get through until he get more forces to fight his way; it is thought both they and those at Iniskilling may be able to hold out until relief comes, which is now hastening towards them. The French soldiers desert in prodigious numbers, more than the Gazette speaks of, many of them came hither some days since, and they have so many in

^{*} Dr. Herne was made Canon of Windsor, Jan. 18, 1689-90.

Holland that they can take no more into their service, and the confederate armies were never in a better condition. My hearty love and service to sisters and all friends."

SIMON VERLANDER to JOHN BUXTON, at Shadwell.

1746, March 5. Manchester.— . "On November 28th came into Manchester a sergeant, a drummer, and a woman, and began to beat up for volunteers, offering five guineas a man. About nine the vanguard came in, consisting of a hundred men on horseback; the next morning the main body came in with the Young Pretender, who marched on foot in a Highland dress, surrounded by a body of Highlanders, and was proclaimed about three o'clock in the afternoon. They billeted themselves, and used other arts to prevent their number from being known, but according to the best account they amounted to near seven thousand, old and young. The majority of them made a very shabby appearance, many of the horsemen having halters instead of bridles, pads stuffed with straw, and ropes for stirrups; they had sixteen pieces of artillery, but most of them very small; orders was given to the bellman forthwith to go round the town to order the innkeepers, common brewers, maltsters, chandlers, soapers, &c., to bring their last acquittances, and also the duty they then stood chargeable with, to the sign of the Angel, on pain of military execution, which through fear many of them complied to. They in like manner collected the land tax for three months; they also demanded the several sums of money subscribed for the service of his Majesty, on pain of military execution, and also threatened to fire the houses of such subscribers as were not in town, if the money was not procured by their friends.

"The person they called Prince Charles rode through most of the streets in town on Saturday Nov. 30, and was attended by his guards and some of his principal officers. The same day prayers was ordered to be read at the Old Church in the afternoon, and instead of his Majesty King George &c., the King, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family were prayed for; but the person called Prince Charles did not attend the service; the officers plundered almost every house where it was likely to find either horses or arms; and many who had sent their horses ten or fifteen miles out of town, they obliged them to send for them again on pain of military execution. The rebels that came from Scotland were very shabby, having neither shoes nor breeches; very few of them but what was very merry. They made no scruples of stripping any one they met in the streets, whether well wishers or not, 'twas all one, except they joined them; so that a great many who went to satisfy their curiosity, returned shamefully home. The rebels demanded the best of everything that could be got for eating and drinking, which they took to excess, which occasioned them to behave in a most beastly manner. There was but little difference as to their decency betwixt the officers and common men, only that the common

men took up with beds of straw. On Dec. 1st they left Manchester, very few either officers or common men paying any thing at their quarters.

On Monday, Dec. 2nd, in the morning, a mob consisting of about ten thousand met together at Manchester, and more would soon have joined them, who were determined to obstruct the rebels, but the Justices being fearful of the ill consequence of an un-governed mob, orders was given for them to disperse, which most of them did, but some few being left; and about noon forty of the rebels' vanguard came in, and several stones were thrown at them by the mob; they set on horseback in the street, back to back, till four o'clock, with their guns locked, and durst not light till the main body came in, they billeted themselves most at their old quarters, and they behaved worse than at first; at seven o'clock at night, the constables sent for the principal inhabitants then in town, which was very few, to a coffeehouse, and there shewed them a warrant from the person called Prince Charles, to raise from the town five thousand pounds against the next day by four o'clock, on pain of military execution; but it being impossible to do this, considering the sums they had extorted from the town before, which amounted to about three thousand pounds, and but few of the principal inhabitants in town, they mitigated it to two thousand five hundred pounds, and they seized Mr. James Bayley prisoner till the money should be paid. The money was raised and paid them by two o'clock, after the receiving of which they left Manchester as before; but for an affront given them by a lad's firing a gun when they was at the town's end, they returned for the lad, who made his escape, both from them and the constables; so they took the constables prisoners as far as Preston, from whence they made their escape. There were not above thirty people joined them at Manchester, five of which were nonjurors, some Papists, and some Irishmen; most of them were persons of desperate fortune.

The above is a particular account of the behaviour of the person whom they call Prince Charles and his followers while at Manchester, which may be depended upon, authentic. Likewise beg leave to [tell] your honour nothing can contribute so much to my family's good and happiness as an order to the Board, which I doubt not but will immediately be obtained through your Honour's application to the Commissioners."

I am encouraged by your Honour's kind proposal in your last to ask this favour.

*Addressed: "To John Buxton, Esq., of Shadwell in Norfolk."
[Manchester post mark, March 10.]*

THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF

LORD EDMUND TALBOT, M.P.

In the first Report of the Commission, issued in 1870, a short outline is given at p. 50 by Mr. Joseph Stevenson, of the contents of a collection of papers then in the custody of the Executors of the Earl of Shrewsbury. These are now in the possession of Lord Edmund Talbot, who forwarded them to the Public Record Office that they might have the fuller examination which it was felt that they deserved. And the following summary of results will show how amply that examination has been justified.

It has not been found possible to arrange the descriptions of the documents in any exact order; but there are several general heads under which it has been attempted roughly to classify them; i. Miscellaneous early charters, &c.; ii. Talbot family and personal papers; iii. Special papers, contained in a folio volume; iv. Papers of Jean de Houppelines, French Secretary at Calais in the latter years of Henry VII. A few German documents are described at the end.

I. EARLY CHARTERS.

Of these there are many hundreds, chiefly ranging in date from the time of Edw. I. to that of Hen. VII. Those of still earlier date are all noticed in the present report. They relate to lands in many counties: chiefly Cheshire (Chester, Mobberley), Flintshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire (Eastnor, Ledbury, Newbold), Worcestershire (Bromsgrove, Kidderminster, Hanbury, Grafton), and Warwickshire. There are a few for Lancashire (Prescot, Wigan), London, Derbyshire (Eccleston), Staffordshire, Leicestershire and Yorkshire, with two or three for Gloucestershire and Buckinghamshire. Many deeds relate to a family of Gardener, and their lands at Horsheath and Shudycoamps in Cambridgeshire. Some of the other particular localities will be found named below. The Beauchamp, Welles, and Troutbeck families are also, as noted by Mr. Stevenson, with that of Aliington, among those of special mention.

Among these charters the following appear to be the earliest, and deserve special notice from their contents as well as from their dates; while from the later deeds the most noteworthy are selected.

[c. 1170-80.]—Agreement (chirograph) between Augustine de Brehtmeter and Patrick de Moberlehe respecting their father's land, whereby Augustine granted to Patrick his brother all the land of Moberlehe, namely the moiety of the said vill, for his life, and also the moiety of the church of the same vill, and the whole third part of his demesne "in omnibus ad religionem," with reversion of the said moiety of the vill on Patrick's death to Augustine and his heirs, "salva donacione que data est religioni sicut predictum est. Et hoc ex utraque parte fidei sacramento confirmaverunt." Witn., Richard son of Roger, Robert son of Henry, Robert de Brinnintun; &c.

[c. 1180-90 ?]—Grant from Cecilia de Cressi to all the men of Stenirdale [Sterndale, Derbyshire] and their heirs for ever of all the customs and liberties which they had in the time of her father Gervase de Clifton, so that they shall not give to her and her heirs "marchetum neque legerwitum," except only 18s. annually, and 2s. to the King, for all service and demand belonging to her, viz. 3s. for each oxgang; and for a heriot on the death of any of them, a horse with harness and armour, or if he have no horse the better ox or beast; and their heirs, after the death of their fathers, shall relieve their lands but double the farm; and when the King shall levy talliage on his demesne-lands, she and her heirs shall take the aid from them. Witn., Richard, seneschal of Pecé [the Peak], Serlo de Boheleya, Eustace de Moritollia, Thomas Folejambe, Gervase de Clifton the grantor's brother, &c.

[c. 1190-1200.]—Grant from Ralph Foun, with the consent of William, Earl de Ferr[ars], to Robert Young ["juveni"], of his burgage in Tutesburie, rendering annually two barbed arrows; for which the said Robert gives 10s. to him and to his wife shoes of Cordovan leather ["sotulares corduanni"], and to his son other shoes. Witn., the Earl himself, Robert his brother, Robert de Ferr[ars], Henry de Ferr[ars], &c.

[c. 1205-1210 ?]—Grant from William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, to Hugh de Moleburn, of the whole vill of Horecros, with all the assarts which were assised up to St. John Bapt. day, 6 King John [1204], and six-score acres to assart in the same forest near the said land opposite the water-course of Pirebroc, and pannage for fifty pigs in the forest of Nedwude; to hold by the service for the twentieth part of one knight's fee. Witn., Robert de Ferrar[s] the earl's brother, William de Rideware, seneschal, Henry and Robert, sons of Wakelin, Roger de Rideware and Walter his brother, William de Greselee and Geoffrey his brother, &c.

[c. 1205-1210 ?]—Grant from William de Ferr[ars], Earl of Derby to William de Rideware and his heirs of five acres of land in the parish of Hertendone [Hartington, Derbyshire] "super

faunam sidam supra Crannekesdone," with pasture for 120 sheep, &c.; rendering gilded spurs annually at Easter. Witn., Robert de Ferr[ars] the earl's brother, William Malveisin, &c.

[c. 1220-30.]—Grant from William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, to Robert de Bellake [Bellate?] of 24 acres of land between Wimundesweye and "*volatum de Ansedole*," with pannage for ten pigs in the forest of Nedwode and husbote and haybote with the common pasture of Rolvestone; rendering service for a fifteenth part of one knight['s fee]. Witn., Ralph fitz-Nicholas, seneschal, Robert de Campana, Acelin de Sidenham, Roger de Rideware, Geoffrey de Gresele, &c.

[c. 1220-30.]—Grant from the same to Robert de Moleburnia of 24 acres of land in the forest of Nedwode between the fishpond of the Cross [*"vivarium de cruce"*] and Ailwardesti, beyond the land of the Cross which he had before given to Hugh de Moleburnia, brother of the said Robert, doing the twenty-eighth part of the service of one knight. Witn., Ralph fitz-Nicholas, seneschal, Robert de Campan[a], Roger and Walter de Rideware, Geoffrey de Greseleia, &c.

[c. 1230?]—Grant from the same to Hugh de Meleburne (*sic*) of the embanking [*"firmacionem"*] of his fishpond of la Harecros (*sic*), and the "*rekussium*" towards the grantor's forest above Stambroc; by the same service by which he holds the same vill of La Harecros. Witn., Bartholomew the prior of Totisbure, Ralph fitz-Nicholas the earl's seneschal, Robert de Campania (*sic*), Reginald de Karleolo, Roger and Walter de Rideware.

[1200-1216.]—Confirmation by the dean and chapter of Hereford of the confirmation made by Giles [de Braose], bishop of Hereford to the church and monks of Lesser Malvern, of the assarts of Dirsand and their tenement and land of Horton. Chapter seal in red wax, oval, nearly perfect: it bears the church, represented with a porch having a small round window on its south side; over the choir is a spire with four windows, surmounted by a cross; on the north side of the west end, a tower with apparently five windows, surmounted by a cross, and, extending from it, a chapel or chapter-house with a doorway: "*[ai]gillum Scē Marię (*sic*) et [Eth]elberti Herefordens' Ecc . . .*" Of this seal no example appears to be known at Hereford.

[c. 1230-40.]—Grant from William de Ferr[ars], Earl of Derby, to Bartholomew de Audewincle son of Henry de Audewincle, of 19 acres of land between the land of Robert le Southerne lengthways up to Rouleiburne near the palisade [*"paliciam"*] of Roul[eiburne], with housbote, haybote and furbote in his forest of Nedwode, all the liberties belonging to the said land in the manor of the Cross; rendering annually sixpence. Witn., Sir Hugh de Meinille, seneschal, Sir Matthew de Haverlege, Sir Anketill de Foleville, knts., &c.

1287, 24 Oct. 21 Hen. [III.], Wudestoke.—Letters patent granting to Robert de Mucegros free warren in his demeane lands in Botintone, so that no one shall hunt there without his licence.

[c. 1240-50.]—Grant from William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, to Batholomew (*sic*) de Audewyngle of 30 acres of land in his forest of Nedwode, in the ward of Joxhale, within these boundaries, viz. from le Stony broc going up to the house of Robert le Sureia, and thence across to Wystoneshuera, going down "*usque ad viverium (sic) de Cruce*," paying annually two pence. Witn., Sir Hugh de Ferrars, Sir Hugh de Menell, seneschal, Sir Anketill de Foleville, Sir Henry Mawesyn, &c.

1247.—Lease from William, lord of Rideware, to the abbot and convent of Cumbermare, for the sum of 6*l.*, of all his "*heya*" near Cotes in the manor of Hertendone, which is called Pateshullesheye, to hold for the term of six years beginning "*in Annunciatione Dominica*," 1247. Witn., Sir Thomas de Ednesovere, Sir William, rector of Hertendone, &c. White seal, defaced; knight on horseback.

[c. 1240-50.]—Grant from John le Bray, son of John le Bray of Cyvelesho, and Joan his wife, to Thomas de Henlega, for the sum of 40*s.*, of all the annual rent paid by John Pol from the tenement which Walerand de Brochenda formerly held in Brochenda and in Henlega of Gilebert de Henlega, rendering to them annually on St. Botulph's day in the house of the said Thomas "*unum busonem*" if they come to claim it. Witn., Sir William de Saltmarsh ["*Salso Marisco*"], Sir Peter de Saltmarsh, Richard Talevaz, Richard his son, Sir Walter de Trekoite, rector of the church of Morton le Bret; &c.

[1270-1272.]—Grant from Doere, daughter of Robert Herneys of Chester, and late wife of Hugh de Leene, to William of Gloucester, butcher, and Emma his wife, of all her land in Watergate-street in Chester, between the land of Robert de Wyco and that of Robert Braz. Witn., John Arnway, mayor, Matthew de Deresbure and William Cosin, sheriffs; &c.

1272, 15 July, "*die S. Swithuni*."—Grant (chirograph) by John the abbot and the convent of Burthone to Avicia, formerly the wife of Roger Rag of Bromle Abbots [Staffordshire], of two acres of their waste in Bromle, in return for her renouncing all claim which she might have against them and their tenants for common of pasture within their manor of Bromle Abbots. Witn., Ralph de la Bache, seneschal of Burthone, Henry de Colter, &c. Fragment of seal.

[*Temp.* Edw. I.]—Grant by Lucian, son of Ralph de Stanton, to the church and canons of B. Mary of Roucestre of turbary and bruhwood in his moor of Stanton, with right of common for all their flocks and cattle of Swinescho. Witn., John, chaplain of Roucestre, Richard, rector of Kingesle; &c.

1800.—Parambulation of the forest of Feckenham, Worcester-shire, taken by the King's Justices, 28 Edw. I. Endorsed with a copy of a charter of Henry III., dated at Portesmuë, 18 Oct. *an.* 18 (1229) defining the boundaries of the forest of Ambreslegh. A parchment roll.

[1380.] 21 June, at Chester, 4 [Edw. III.].—Agreement, in French, between the King and Christopher del Hoghe, esq., that the latter shall accompany the King in the voyage he is about to make to serve him in war with two archers well armed, for a quarter of a year, to commence from the day on which they shall muster at Newcastle under Lyme, viz. 29 June next, the said Christopher receiving 12*d.* per day and each archer 6*d.*, at the hands of the Chamberlain of Chester; and they shall be at the port of Southampton on 1 July; and of the gains of war, and of the capture of any great chieftains, if any such should be the fortune of the said Christopher and his men, the King shall take that which shall belong to him by the manner usual and of old time accustomed.

1397, 5-7 Feb., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday after Purif. B.M.V., 11 Edw. III.—A terrier of the waste lands of Modberleghe [Cheshire] taken after the death of William de Modberleghe; 80 acres, 8 roods, are found to be the part of Sir John de Arderne, occupied by 88 tenants, and 19 acres, 1 rood, the part of the lady Matilda de Modburleghe, held by 9 tenants.

1840, 18 Jan., 18 Edw. III. Chester.—Notification (in French) by Prince Edward, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester, to John Dounville that he has taken the Abbot of Valreale [Vale Royal] with all his lands and possessions into his protection. Seal indistinct and partly broken.

1844, 11 June, f. of St. Barnabas, 18 Edw. III., at Lichfield.—Bond from William de Swelle, chaplain and vicar in the cathedral church of Lichfield, to Nicholas Mogge for the re-building, of oak-timber, on the piece of ground called Mogges place, a hall, chamber, grange, bakehouse, &c. in Baum street; to supply cattle, carts, brassen vessels, two beds, &c.; and to cultivate the land.

1846, 4 Oct.—Notarial attestation of an appeal made at the Bishop of Lichfield's manor of Heywode to the Pope by David de Holys, vicar of Buddeworth, against the presentation of one William de Dutton to his vicarage by the Prior and Convent of Norton.

1848 [16 Sept.], Tuesday before the feast of St. "Tegla," 22 Edw. III., at Caergorlei.—Grant from Jevan ap Ynyr Ddu to Gruffin Vychan son of Gruffin ap Lewelyn, of the third part of a plot of land in the village of Hopp Yndachyeit in the place called Ykymen, extending in breadth to the way which leads from Hepplei towards Brynn Jorkyn. Wits., Bleddyn ap Senaf Gosh, Madoc Ddu ap Senaf Gosh, Davyd ap Madoc Ddu ap Sor', Lewelin ap Madoc Ddu, Madoc ap Ynyr Sor'.

1876, 24 July, 50 Edw. III. Chester.—Letter patent of the King taking into his protection for one year John Dounville of Modberleghe, his servants, tenants and possessions.

[c. 1380.]—Letter, on parchment, from Sir John de Bruns-
[cath, parson of Mobberley] and Thomas de Swetenham, to Sir John Dounville and his wife Cecile, warning them not to adventure coming to their house at Modburlegh, for it will be at their great peril, their enemies intending to do them hurt.

[For the conveyance of the manor of Mobberley in 1378-9 to Dounville, or Dornville, and his wife, see Ormerod's *Cheshire*, ed. Helsby, I., 414.]

1398, 18 May, 21 Rich. II. Westm.—Pardon to Rich. Romyn, co. Southampton, for all offences committed before 31 Jan. last, unless he may be actually under indictment for any at present, or be a common thief, or have compassed the death of any man or of the King himself; and especially for the part taken by him in the insurrection made by Thomas, late Duke of Gloucester and Richard, Earl of Arundell and Thomas, Earl of Warwick, at Haryngey and elsewhere, in the tenth year of the King's reign. Fragment of the Great Seal.

1401, 15 March, 2 Hen. IV. Herefeld.—Grant by John de Fordham, Bishop of Ely, to John Clerk of Preston, of the lands, &c., in the parish of Herefeld, Middlesex, which he, with William Chaumbre, clerk, had lately by feoffment of William de Woottone, late citizen and woolmonger of London, and Margaret his wife; paying annually to Richard Fylongleye, esq., twelve marks, during his life. Part of a fine impression of seal of arms; a chevron between three crosses patonce; above the shield the three crowns of Ely. *Same date.* Power of attorney for giving seisin. Similar fragment of seal.

1411, 12 Hen. IV.—Return of an inquisition held concerning the possessions of Robert de Leycestre in Modberley, which were formerly John Dounvill's.

1415, 30 July, Tuesday after f. of St. James, 3 Hen. V.—Inquisition taken at Devyses concerning the descent of the manors of Broughton and Aston Gyffard, with the advowson of the church of Codeford, which came to Hugh Holes, who died on the Wednesday after the f. of SS. Peter and Paul last, and whose son and heir is Thomas Holes, aged 24.

1415, 7 Sept., Vigil of Nat. B.M.V., 3 Hen. V.—Inquisition *p.m.* of Sir Hugh de Holes, knt., taken at Shrewsbury.

1416, 1 Apr. Constance.—Letter from Jordan, Bishop of Albano, acting during the vacancy in the Papal see, to the Bishop of Lichfield, authorizing him to absolve from excommunication Thomas Holes and Alesia widow of William de Brereton, who although joined in the fourth degree of affinity had contracted marriage publicly *per verba de presenti*, and to authorize their remarriage. Fragment of seal.

——— 27 June. London.—Sentence of dispensation by John, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in pursuance of the above letter, the parties having performed the penance enjoined them.

[1416?] [22 July,] Wedn., f. of Mary Magd. Alkrugge.—Declaration by William Walweyn that in the first year of Hen. V. Thomas Clerke wrongly took possession of a mese place belonging to Mawde Fulmor at Estnor, and that by the judgement of four arbitrators he was, in the church of Estnor, many true worshipful men being present, ordered to give it up.

1484 [1 Feb.], Mond. before f. of Purif. B.M.V. 12 Hen. VI.—The release given by Joan de Beauchamp, lady de Bergavenny, to Sir Humphrey Stafford, knt. the late sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, which is noted by Mr. Stevenson in his Report, was on account of her having forfeited her bond in 1,200 marks, to keep the peace with Nicholas Burdet and all others, she having been found by inquisition at Westminster in the quindene of St. Michael, 10 Hen. VI. (Oct. 1481) to have raised a murderous affray at Birmingham on Saturday in the fourth week of Lent 9 Hen. VI. (17 March 1481). A fragment of her seal remains.

1489, 14 Aug. Florence.—Decree of Simon de Valle, papal delegate, in the matter of Roger Holme's claim to the rectory of Astbury, absolving him from a sentence of excommunication pronounced by the archbishop of Canterbury, and condemning Richard Andrewe in expenses. Fine seal, nearly perfect, representing St. Michael the archangel. See among the Troutbeck papers, *infra*, No. ii.

1459, 10 "Jenyfere," 37 Hen. VI. Ledbury.—Testimony of William Skyddemore, esq., and eleven other persons to the declarations of Roger Amondysam, being in great sickness, and of William Collett, lying on his death-bed, as to the enfeoffment of Collett in the lands of Maud Fulmor in Estnor.

1462, 24 Oct., 2 Edw. IV.—Letters patent of Edw. IV. releasing John Beauchamp, knt., Lord Beauchamp, from attendance at Parliament, and from holding crown offices, because he is so weakened by age and bodily infirmities that he cannot discharge such labours without peril. Fragment of Great Seal.

1476, 21 Oct., 22 Oct., 16 Edw. IV.—Grant from John, Prior of the church of St. Giles of Lesser Malvern, and the Convent, to Richard, Lord de Beauchamp, of the lands called de la Dirsand, *alias* Derfold, and Horton in Estenore, Herefordshire, rendering annually twelve pence, or one beast called "a tegge." Fragment of seal. Power of attorney to William Bailye, rector of the church of Matham to give seisin of the same. Seal lost. Covenant by the Prior and Convent that they will make a sure estate should it be hereafter required. Fragment of seal.

1476, 1 Nov. Will of Robert of Claynes, Worc., proved 8 Oct., 1477.—To be buried in the church of Claynes; bequests to his wife Margery, and his daughters Margaret, Elenor and Anne.

1478, 26 Dec., Morrow of Nativ. of our Lord, 18 Edw. IV.—Acknowledgment by Elizabeth Prudde, Prioress of the house of St. John Bapt. of Haliwell, of the receipt from Humphrey Starky, serj.-at-law, and John Grene, esq. of the annual rent of 20s. from their tenement in the parish of St. Pancras, London, wherein the venerable person, Richard Gardynar, alderman and now Mayor of London, at present dwells. Small fragment of seal.

1484, 1 Nov. 2 Rich. III. Westm.—Pardon to Richard Gardener, alias, Gardynar, under his several titles of merchant, of London, citizen and mercer, citizen and alderman, late mayor, and late one of the sheriffs, of all offences committed before 21 day of Feb. last, specially with reference to the Crown; excepting any matters of account with the Staple of Calas, the Chamberlains of Chester, the Keepers of the Wardrobe, &c.

1485, 1 Nov., 1 Hen. VII.—Indenture (signed by the King "HR") between Hen. VII. and Richard Gardynar, witnessing that the King has received of the latter "a salte of golde with a cover stondyng upon a moren garnysshed with perles and precious stones, the which salte was sumtyme belonging to Richard late in dede and not in right Kyng of England, and delyvered to the said Richard Gardynar by oon William Dabeney, late Clerke of the Jewells of the said late pretended Kyng in plagge for lxviii. xiijs. iiijd., the which some the said late Kyng borrowed of the said Richard Gardynar. And where also as the said late pretended Kyng borrowed of the Mayre and Aldremen of the said citie of London that tyme beyng the some of xxiiij c li. that is to sey of every of the said Aldremen 100l., and laid in pledge "a coronall of golde garnysshed with precious stones and many other grete and riche jewelles," as by a bill indented more plainly appears, and forasmuch as the said jewels yet remain in the keeping of the Mayor and Aldermen, the said 2,400l. being not yet paid, the said Richard Gardynar acknowledgeth himself by these presents to be fully satisfied, content and paid by the King of his 100l. so lent. Fragment of signet. (In a small box.)

1485, 8 Dec., 1 Hen. VII.—Provisional grant by John, Earl of Oxynford, to Richard Gardynar of the wardship, &c. conveyed in the following deed of 4 May, 1486, which are about to be granted to the said Earl by the King, but of which "the letters patents be not as yit made." Seal nearly perfect. (In a small box.)

1486, 15 March, 1 Hen. VII.—Indenture between Richard, Lord Beauchamp, and Richard Twigge, citizen and mercer of London, by which the former, in the parish of our Lady of the Bow in the ward of Cordwainer Street, delivers to Twigge the following plate and jewels; six bowls, with a cover of silver, gilt, weighing 88 ounces of troy weight, a pendant, a buckle, seventeen "bolions," a spoon and a saltcellar of silver and gilt, weighing together 16½ ounces, a chalice with a paten, a pix with a crucifix, and a powder box of silver, gilt, weighing together 27½ ounces, a standing cup, with a cover, parcel gilt, weighing 22½ ounces, a low

standing cup, with a cover, parcel gilt, weighing 15½ ounces, three noses of three candlesticks, three "cupre prykkes," and one eggshell of silver, weighing together 17½ ounces, and one Paris ("pis") flat piece of silver, weighing 11 ounces; in consideration of the receipt of 962 lbs., "of poleyn wax, gode and merchaunt"; with the condition that if the said lord Beauchamp pay on the feast of Allhalowen next coming the sum of 83*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, then the plate and jewels shall be returned.

1486, 4 May, 1 Hen. VII.—Assignment by John, Earl of Orynford, to Richard Gardyner, alderman of London, of the wardship and marriage of "Giglis" son and heir of William Alington, esq., and the keeping of his lands, which had been assigned to the said Earl by letters patent of the King, dated 1 April preceding. Broken seal. (In a small box.)

1487, 24 Feb., 2 Hen. VII.—Impledgment by Thomas Barker to John Skypwith, citizen and draper of London, for the sum of 65*l.* 5*s.*, of the following plate: a square salt of silver, gilt, with a cover, weighing 35 ounces, a standing cup, plain, with a cover of silver, gilt, weighing 31 ounces, another, without cover, weighing 22 ounces, a flagon of silver weighing 92 ounces, two basons of silver, gilt, with a spout, and arms in them, weighing 174 ounces, a piece of silver parcel gilt pounced, weighing 83 ounces; to be returned if 65*l.* 5*s.* be paid on 23 August next.

1487, 2 June, 2 Hen. VII.—Assignment by Elizabeth, widow of William Alington, esq., of Horseth, and others, to Richard Gardener, citizen and alderman of London, of the wardship of her son Giles for the term of five years, with an annual rent of 100*l.*

14[88].—Three several portions, on parchment, of the will of Richard Gardyner, citizen of London, for which letters of administration were granted 4 Feb., 1489. He leaves his manor of Westle Watirle and his lands called Carbonelles and Stystedys in Orsett and Little Camps, Cambridgeshire, &c., to his wife Awdry, with the wardship of Giles Alington, who is to be married to his daughter Mary, and if the said Giles predecease, then the wardship of his second brother George with the same condition of marriage if they so agree. Amongst many other bequests he leaves 20 marks, or more if need be, to make a cloth of the best tissue that his executors can buy, and to apparel it with fringe and all other things that longeth thereto to remain with the commonalty "of my crafte of mercery of London, to serve and lye uppon them that ben brethren and sustren in the lyverye of the same crafte whan they be deceased, with myn armys to be sette upon the same clothe, to have my sowle in better remembrance." Also, all his gowns, hoods, cloaks, doublets, shirts, caps, girdles, "pawteners," daggers, knives, purses, bedes, rings, chains of gold and crosses of gold, pertaining to his own power, to be sold for the most value in ready money, to be bestowed in buying friezes and linen cloth to make gowns, coats and other garments for men,

women and children, and to make of the linen cloth shirts, smocks and sheets, for men, women, and children, to be disposed amongst poor householders and others, after the discretion of his executors.

1491, 24 April.—Copy of the will of John Welles; to be buried before the image of Jesus in Lichfield Cathedral; among many ecclesiastical bequests, leaves to the fabric of the chapel of B. Mary "in foro Licht." 6s. 8d., and towards the building of the bell-tower of Yoxhale 3s. 4d. Wrapped up with this will is a letter from John Fitzherbert to his son-in-law John Welles, written when sick, about an untrue report that Fitzherbert would purchase Hampton Hays in Ridware now late in variance between Welles and John Saperton. Petition from Thomas Welles to the King for a grant to him and Thomas Style, one of the valets of the Crown, jointly, of the Keepership of the park of Highlynnes and the custody of the ward of Yoxhale, parcel of the honor of Tutbury. Copy of the will of Thomas Welles, dated f. of St. Mark, 11 Hen. VII., 1496; to be buried, if he die in the parish of Yoxhale, where now his parish church is, in the chapel of our Lady before the altar on the south side. There is also a copy of the inscription on the tomb of Thomas Welles, son of John Welles, and Joan his wife, "in ista capella."

1500, 14 Feb., 15 Hen. VII.—Indenture of sale to Sir Reynold Bray, knt., Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, by Robert Russell and Robert Wynter, esqs., for the sum of six score pounds, of the manor of Weston Turville, Bucks., with the advowson of the church, which has descended to them as cousins and next heirs upon the death of Sir Thomas Cokesey, knt. Signed by Reynold Bray.

1500, 26 April, 15 Hen. VII. Canterbury.—Letters patent of Henry VII. commissioning Giles Daubeney, of Daubeney, knt., lieutenant of Calais, his chamberlain, Richard Nanfan, knt., the deputy lieutenant there, John Turbervyle, knt., treasurer of the said town, Antony Broun, knt., constable of the castle there, Adrian Whetehill, controller there, Richard Lathom and Francis Marzen, to receive on 1 May the half-yearly payment then due from the King of France of 25,000 crowns, in accordance with the agreement made in 1492 and renewed in 1498.

Similar commissions from Henry VIII. to Sir Gilbert Talbot and others to receive the half-yearly payments due on 1 Nov., 1509 and 1510. The Great Seal attached to the first is broken, but the second is perfect.

1576.—Long parchment roll containing a minute inventory taken in Aug. and October, of all the goods of Edward, Lord Windsor, deceased, at Bradenham and Coursey, Buckinghamshire, Ewell, Worcestershire, and Islington, Middlesex.

1579, 8 Feb. Antwerp.—Notarial inventory of jewels, money, &c. received from Paul Burlamachy by William Gifford, merchant in Antwerp, as agent for Lady Catherine Windsor, widow of Edward Lord Windsor. 8 pp. folio.

1579, 8 May.—Acknowledgement by Frederick, Lord Windsor, son and heir of Edward late Lord Windsor, of the receipt from John Talbot, of Grafton, esq., of one cross of diamonds which was bequeathed by Lord Windsor to the Queen, which he undertakes to deliver.

1589[-90], 8 Jan. London.—Order from [Sir] "Jamys" Croft, comptroller of the Queen's household, to the purveyor of poultry, to make restitution to John Talbot, esq., for certain partridges which were for his own provision and which the purveyor had taken; and forbidding his taking in future anything provided by a gentleman for his own necessary use.

1590. 32 Eliz.—Legal opinion on the effect of a grant by Edw. I. to the burgesses of Newport [Salop?], and of a grant of Budworth by the Earl of Chester to Robert Grosvenor.

1627.—Short original will of Humfrey Welles, of Horecross, Staffordshire, esq., dated 22 Jan., and proved 2 April.

1629, 16 June.—Copy of the will of John Godsonne, of Byreott in the parish of Bromsgrove, Worc., innholder, in which he bequeaths to all and every the gentlemen and gentlewomen and yeomen, as well house servants as retainers, of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, his good lord and master, as tokens of his goodwill, love and respect toward them, a twelvepenny broad black silk riband to wear about their hats after his death, and to all the household servants twelve pence a piece.

1629, 30 July.—Inventory of all the goods, plate, jewels, &c., of Margaret Wyntour, widow, deceased, late wife of John Wyntour, esq., deceased, at Cooksey and Huddington, Worcestershire. A long parchment roll. The wearing apparel is valued at 80*l*. "A small striking watch clocke and a watch" are valued at 7*l*. "A whipping wheele" is entered in a joint appraisement with a spinning wheel, &c. There is no mention of any books.

1643, 14 March, 18 Charles I., Oxford.—Letters patent granting to Robert Howard, knight of the Bath, the office of Master of the King's Jewels. Great Seal, broken.

The six following Charters relate to the city of Chester.

i. [c. 1250-5].—Grant from Alicia daughter of John Normon, widow, to John the Hunter ["Venatori"] of her land in Watergatestrete, paying annually 12*d*. to the heirs of Marg. Trace. The following clause is then added, although nothing is said in the deed of any contemplated marriage between the parties: "Si vero contingat quod ego Alicia absque herede inter dictum Johannem et me procreato in fata discedam," then after the said John's death the land shall revert to Robert son of Richard Ernis and his heirs. Witn., Richard the clerk, mayor of Chester, John Grund, sheriff of Chester, "Steph' Saraseno," &c.

ii. 1257, "die sancti . . . tini [Martini] confessoria," in the church of St. Werburg. Grant from Philip son of Tovid ["Touidi"] the miller of Chester to Hugh Byran of Chester, of 24 "landas" of his land of Neubold beyend the bridge of the city and two oxgangs of meadow, for the sum of three marks and a half; paying 8d. annually. Witn., Richard, the clerk, mayor, Matthew de Deresbure, Ran[ulph] Dubelday, sheriffs; &c.

iii. 1257.—Lease from William, son of William de Newbury ["Novo Burgo"], to Richard Samer, son-in-law of Richard Colfox, of all his land in Watergatestrete, for the term of 20 years from Christmas, 1257, for the sum of 12s., paying annually 12d. Witn., Richard the clerk, mayor, Stephen Sarasen ["Saraseno"], Matthew de Dersbure, Ranulph Dubilday, sheriffs; &c.

iv. 1258.—Lease from Angneta, daughter of Thomas the Miller, to Philip the Clerk of Chester, for the sum of 32s., of all the land which her father Thomas left her, near the land which was Ran. de Oxon's in the street ["vieho"] of Alexander Harre, for six years from Easter 1258, at an annual rent of 2d. Witn., Richard the clerk, mayor, Stephen Sarasen, Ranulph Dubelday, sheriffs; &c.

v. 1258.—Lease from Philip son of Tovy to Philip the Clerk of four salions (sic) beyond the water of De, one near the land of Henry Calemon near le Neubolt, two above le Hele between the land of Henry Calemon and that of Bertram de Choventre, and one near the way towards Lehile; to hold for 16 years from the feast of St. Gregory, 1258, paying annually one half-penny. Witn., John Ketel, Robert le Mercer, &c.

vi. [. . .]. Grant from Richard son of Ranulph son of Emma of Chester to Robert Ulkel and Emma his wife, citizens of Chester, for the sum of seven marks, of five and a half sey lions of land in le Wetflosse in Claverton, between the land of the Prior of St. John on one side, and that of Avicia the late daughter of Philip the Clerk and that of Alan Buyssoun on the other; paying annually 10½d. to Sir Roger de Montalt and his heirs. Witn., Hugh de Brichulle, mayor, Alex. Hurel, Robert Ythel, sheriffs; &c. [These names are given in Ormerod's *Cheshire* as belonging to the year 1294, but the writing appears to be of a very much earlier date, and the Charter would hardly be altogether undated were it as late as the close of the century.]

Documents relating to the family of Troutbeck.

i. 1428, 1 Oct., 2 Hen. VI. Chester.—Lease, in French, from William Troutbeck, Chamberlain of Chester, to Hugh de Rediche, of the lands in Flintshire which came to him by the grant of John Pecche and Katherine his wife.

*The names of the mayor and sheriffs in this and the two following charters afford corrections of the list in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, which begins at 1257.

ii. 1489. 18 Hen. VI.—Writ *ad quod dampnum* summoning William Troutbeck, of Chester, gentleman, John Troutbeck of Brunscaith, gentleman, and others, to appear and answer at London as proxies, attorneys or bail of Roger Holme, late of Oxford, clerk, who has prosecuted suits at Rome, to the danger of the Crown, claiming the church of Astbury to which the Archbishop of Canterbury has collated Richard Andrewe, clerk. See under the year 1489 *supra*.

Together with this writ are several precepts. &c., respecting sums due to the Crown from William Troutbeck as late Chamberlain of Chester, 11 and 20 Hen. VI.

iii. 1 June, 1446. 24 Hen. VI.—Letters patent of general pardon to Joan, widow, late wife of William Troutbek, esq., for all offences committed before 9 Apr. last.

iv. 10 Nov., 1455. 34 Hen. VI.—Letters patent of general pardon to John Troutbek, of Chester, esq., for all offences committed before 9 July last.

v.—Bill in Chancery, exhibited by the Earl of Worcester against John Troutbeck, Chamberlain of Chester, son of William Troutbeck, with reference to the manor of Shotwick, with the answer of the said John.

vi.—A small slip of paper with this note, in very feeble and roughly scribbled writing: "The sayinge of John Trowtbeke, of ye age of xlvii yeres and mor, as he wyll depose upon a boke, yt he was presente by when Sir Wylliam Trowtbeke, knyghtta, deceasid, lycensid John Glayne to enclose ye grond nowe in varyans betwyte ye towneshyppes of Oxton and Prenton, wheche was abowte xxvii yeres passid."

Short pedigree of the family of Alington, for four generations; on paper, torn.

In a box is preserved a fine impression, in green wax, of a large seal of Thomas Beauchamp, eleventh earl of Warwick ("Warwychie"), having on the obverse a knight on horseback, and on the reverse a shield of arms, chequy, a chevron. The legend is unfortunately mutilated, but the portion which remains shows that it had the curious peculiarity of giving the regnal year of Edward III. as "[regni] sui Francie quinto," i.e. 1343. Of this seal, dated a year earlier, "anno quarto," the British Museum possesses only a recent impression taken from the matrix. (Birch's *Catalogue of Seals*, II., 244.) The Earl died in 1369.

II. TALBOT PAPERS.

1428, 28 July, 1 Hen. VI., London.—Warrant, in French, from John, lord Talbot and de Fournyvalle, to the receiver for his castle and lordship of Alneton, Staffordshire, for payment to Laurence Merbury, knt., of arrears of an annuity of 40*l*.

1473, 8 Oct., 13 Edw. IV.—Grant by the King to Gilbert Talbot, one of his cupbearers, of the office of Steward of the demesnes of Blackmere and Whitechurch in Shropshire. Fragment of Great Seal.

Same date.—Grant by the same to the same of an annuity of 100 marks, while George Earl of Shrewsbury is under age and so long as the demesnes of Blackmere and Whitechurch are in the King's hands.

1475, 12 Apr., 15 Edw. IV. Holt Castle.—Power of attorney signed by John, Duke of Norfolk, for giving seisin to Gilbert Talbot, esq., of the manor of Stottesdon, Salop.

1492, 28 Dec., 8 Hen. VII.—Appointment by the Queen Elizabeth of Gilbert Talbot to be steward of her demesne of Fekynham and ranger of the forest. He is continued in this office by Queen Katharine, by warrant dated 21 Sept., 1 Hen. VIII., 1509.

1495, 20 Dec., 11 Hen. VII.—Warrant for the installation of Sir Gilbert Talbot as K.G. in the room of Sir Thomas Montgomery lately deceased.

[¹⁴⁹⁴₁₄₉₅] 20 Apr. Kenelworth.—Hen. VII. to Sir G. Talbot, desiring him to prepare fourscore horsemen well armed, to resist the attempts of the Lady Margaret of Bourgoigne on behalf of the "fayned lad called Perkyn Warbek." [Printed with modernized spelling, in Halliwell's *Letters of the Kings of England*, 1848, vol. I, pp. 172-3. A few words are missing in the mutilated margin of the original, which are there supplied; and the following small corrections may be made, "a great multitude," "in a readiness," "deserve such thanks."]]

[1497] 12 Sept. Woodstock.—The same to the same. Warbek and his wife having gone from Ireland to Cornwall, Talbot is desired to meet the King at Woodstock on 24 Sept. with six score tall men on horseback. [Printed with modernized spelling, *ibid*; where for "coming to land" read "come [commen] to land" and for "Briton" read "Breton."]]

1500, 6 Aug., Bronshull.—Re-conveyance from Sir Gilbert Talbot to Richard lord Beauchamp for the term of his life, of the manor and tower of Bronshull and all his other lands in the parish of Estnour, which he had from the said Richard by deed dated 4 Aug. With Talbot's signature, and seal of a talbot.

1502, 10 Dec., 18 Hen. VII.—Appointment by Thomas, Prior of the cathedral church of Worcester, and the Convent, of master Gilbert Talbot, knt., to be their defender against all malefactors and assailants, with an annual fee of four marks.

1504, 24 Feb., 19 Hen. VII.—Commission from the King to Sir Gilbert Talbot, K.G., Richard, Abbot of Glastonbury, and Robert Shirbourn, Dean of St. Paul's, London, to invest Guido Ubaldi, Duke of Urbino, with the Order of the Garter. Fragment of the seal of the Order.

1504, 1 Dec.—Grant by Silvester [de Giglis], Bishop of Worcester, to Gilbert Talbot, knt., of the reversion of the stewardship of the temporalities of the see, now held by Richard Croft, knt., receiving annually 10*l*. Fragment of the seal of the Prior and Convent of Worcester.

1504, 27 Dec., 20 Hen. VII.—Appointment by Robert Wilughby, lord Broke, of Gilbert Talbot, knt., to be constable of his manor of Alcester, Warwickshire, with an annual rent of forty shillings. Signed by the grantor, with a scrawl of itself entirely undecipherable.

[1507?]—Letter from Henry VII. to Sir Gilbert Talbot and to Thomas Cresset.

“By the King.

“Trusty and welbeloved we grete you well. And late you wit that oure welbeloved servaunt Richard Bulkeley, yeoman of oure crowne, hath shewed unto us how that in cessing of the benyvolence unto us graunted tawardes our charges in our last voiage and jorney into Fraunce, he was appointed and ceased either to contente unto us x poundes or elles to goo and geve attendance upon us in the same voiage at his propre costes and charges; And albee it that the said Richard went and served us in his personne yet as he denyeth it not he receyved oure wages unto the tyme of oure arryvall from thens into this oure reame, for the whiche cause the said *xli*. is now by you demaunded of him according to the said cessing. Wherfor we, considering that as wele by grete rage of fyre as other infortunat chaunges he hath susteigned as he sayeth right grete losses, desire and pray you to enquire whether he bee hable to pay the said money or fallen in such povertie as is above surmysed. And if the same surmyse bee trewe that then ye certifie us therof, and in the mean tyme see that he bee not distressed or troubled for the noon payement of the said *xli*. And these oure lettres shalbe your discharge in that behalf. Yeven under oure signet at our castell of Dover the vijth day of May.”

Addressed: “To our trusty and welbeloved counsaillour and knight for our body Sir Gilbert Talbot and Thomas Cresset, squier.”

[This and the following letters from the King, with others, are in a bound quarto volume of mixed papers.]

[1507?]—The same to the same, about a Scottish friar, Robert Steward; Greenwich, 15 April. Printed in Gairdner's *Letters and Papers illustrative of the reigns of Rich. III. and Hen. VII.*, vol. II., 1868, p. 181.

[?]—The same to the same, about Richard Knight and Thomas Decon; Greenwich, 17 May. *Ibid.* pp. 179-80.

[?]—The same to the same, about William Woodhouse; Richmond, 4 July. *Ibid.* p. 180.

[?]-The same to the same, about Laurance Bonvice; Greenwich, 17 Aug. *Ibid.* pp. 181-2.

[1508-9?]-Petition from Sir G. Talbot to the King [Hen. VII?] for letters of pardon and acquittance for the several sums of 10,000*l.* sterling, 10,581*l.* 18*d.* sterling, according to the rate of the table of Calais, and 270 deniers of the money of France commonly called "money Tourne", received by him as deputy-lieutenant of Calais; to be drawn up in a form here given.

1509, 28 Feb., 24 Hen. VII.—General pardon granted to Sir G. Talbot. Mutilated by damp.

[1509], 10 July.—Henry VIII. to the same.

"By the King.

"Henry R. Trusty and right welbeloved we grete you well. And forasmuche as we have writen our other lettres unto Sir Richard Carewe, knight lieutenant of our castell of Calays, to deliver the marques Dorset being in his custodie unto suche personnes as our right trusty knight and counsaillor Sir Thomas Lovell shall sende thidder to receyve hym to bee conveyede into this our reame^o: We therfor desire and praye you that in his said conveyaunce ye wol cause the said [per]sonnes to have redye and spedye passage wherby ye shall minstre unto us th aggreable pleasyr. Yeven under oure signet at our manor of [Gr]enewiche the xth day of July."

Addr.: "To our trusty and right welbeloved counsaillor and knight for our body Sir Gilbert Talbot our deputie of our towne and mar[ches] of Calays."

[1509], 9 Sept.—Letter from Thomas Spynelly [agent of the Archduchess in Flanders] to Sir Gilbert Talbot.

"Right honorabull and worshipfull Sir, after my best maner I recommaunde me unto you. I wrote you my last letters by Wyliaam West of Calais.

"Sir, plesithe it you to understand that sens be commyn ij postes of Fraunce and oon oute of Allmayne. And as touching the newys oute of Fraunce Messr. Andra De Bourgne wrytythe unto my lady that the Frenche king hathe commaundyed marisall Dorisell [*Anth. de Daurizolles*] inbass[ador] into England, and as far as she knowys his chargis shall be fyrst to excuse his m[aster] of the taking of the letters that wer sent from Rome unto the kinges grace. And also to exorte hym that he wyll geve non assistance to the pope, whom the Frenche king entendithe, if he may, to depose, and to do all that he can agayn the holy chirche of Rome.

* Thomas Grey, second marquis of Dorset, had incurred the suspicious jealousy of Hen. VIII., on account of his connection with the House of York, and had been committed to the Tower, and then removed in custody to Calais, 18 Oct., 1508. (*Chron. of Calais*, 1846, p. 6.) He was now released by Hen. VIII. and restored to favour. In 1512 he was appointed Lieut. Gen. of the English army sent to Spain.

"The emperour holdys yet with the Frenche men whiche sparis nother money nor labour aboute ther besines. But my lady hathe a goode hope to converte her father and to take suche ways as Sir Robert Wyngfeldes chargis is and as reson requirithe for the wele and goode of Cristen princes, and specialli for this house of Bourgone that standys in more danger of the Frenchemen then all the remanant.

"Sir, I have receyvid dyvers letters from Sir Robert Wyngfeld the last of [them] datyd at Fessen the xxix daye of the last monthe, and ther was thenbassadours of Aragon and Hungarye wayting for the commyng of themperour whiche shuld cum thether with in vj days after, and at his commyng the sayde Sir Robert shall know sumwhat more of themperours mynde touchyng his chargys.

"Sir, ther remayne but few Frenchemen with tharmy of the emperoure that wer agaynst the Venysians, and because of seknes that be gon sore amongyst them they be comyng bake agayn unto Vynsaunce. And the Venysians have recoverd agayn ij townys oute of thandys of ther enymys.

"Sir, my lady hathe recyvid letters that the Swysters in greате nombre wer departyd oute of ther owyn countrey towards the lande of the duke of Savoye, ther to have passage for to go unto serve the pope. And if the Frenchemen wyll not let them passe by the Duchie of Mylan they say that they will have it, or elles to dye therfor.

"Sir, I send you with this by this berer John de Gant a great packett of letters deryctyd unto the kinges grace, wher is many maters of greате importance. And also I wryte a letter unto my lord t[r]esoror, praying you in all diligens the saide letters may be conveyde, and be cause ther is many thinges that requyrythe answer shortly I beseeche you to charge the messenger to delyver them unto the saide my lorde tresorer, and in his absens unto sum other of the prevey counseyle as please you, be cause that incontinent the said counseyle may have the knowlege of all maner thinges.

"Sir, I wryte also a letter unto my lorde of Wynchester, and I sende hym the copie of the kinges letter, and of sum other newys that be commyn unto my lady, praing you that hit maye be surely delyverd into his own hand. Hit ys in Frenche and enclosyd, and if hit please you to rede hit, let the matter be kept close and secrete, I praye you.

"Sir, youre axe shall be redy to morow whiche I shall sende you with youre moyle. And if ye have any newys of the passage of the Frenche inbassadour I praye you let me wyt, and any plesure or servis that I may do you in thes partes ye shall fynde me all ways redy. Wrytyn at Bruzelles the ix daye of Septembre.

"I praye you make a coveryng of paper unto the letters of my lord of Wynchester.

By your servaunt Thomas Spynelly."

Addr.: "The right honorabull worshepful Sir Gilbert [Tal]bot knight of the garter, depute of Calais."

[Only the signature is written by Spynelly.]

1510, 8 April, 1 Hen. VIII., at Knoll.—Order to Sir G. Talbot as Lieutenant of Calais to proclaim the “peax” concluded between England and France.

[1511-12?] 28 March.—Henry VIII. to Sir Gilbert Talbot.*

“Henry R. By the King.

“Trusty and right welbiloved we grete you well. And forasmuche as our derrest brother and cousin the frenshe king hath not oonly sent unto us two lettres, the oon directed to his seneschal of Bolenoy and thother to the lieutenant, advocate, procurers and other officers of the same, for libertie to delyvere as moche stone from thens as shalbe hereafter on our behalf required for the fortifyeng and reparacions of that our towne and marches of Calays, whiche said two lettres we sende unto you herein closed, but also hath made out his lettres patentes under his grete seale to the said personnes, whereby he hath graunted sufficient licence and auctorite for delivere of the said stone from tyme to tyme whansoever it shalbe demaunded: We therefor wol and commaunde you that with convenient diligence ye cause the said two lettres to bee suerly delyvered to the said seneschal and lieutenant according to the direcions of the same. Wherupon our officers of our said town to whom it apperteigneth shall mowe have as moche of the said stone as shalbe requisite and expedient for thentent abovesaid. Yeven under our signet at our manor of Grenewiche the xxviij day of Marche.”

“T. Surrey. G. Shrouesbury. C. Sommerset. Thomas Lovell. E. Ponynges.”

Addr.: “To our trusty and right welbiloved counsailor and knight for our body Sir Gilbert Talbot deputie of our towne and marches of Calays.”

[1513,] 10 Jan. 4 Hen. VIII.—Grant by Charles Brandon, knt. (signed by him), to Gilbert Talbot, knt., of the office of Steward of the manors of Chaddeley Corbet and Rybbesford, Worcestershire.

[1518], 27 Feb.—The King to Sir G. Talbot.

“Henry R. By the King.

“Trusty and right welbiloved we grete you well. And wolle and commaunde you that of suche our money as was now lately delyvered into your handes ye deliver unto our trusty and right welbiloved counsaillours and knightes for our body, Sir Edward Ponynges, comptroller of our houshold, and Sir Richard Wyngfeld, marshall of our towne of Calais, our ambassadours being with our cousin the Duchesse of Savoy, or to their certain assigne, by indenture to be made bitwene you and our said ambassadours, all such sommes of money as they by their writing to you to be directed shall require of you from tyme to tyme. And that ye cause the same money to be surely conveyed and conduyted at our charge to suche place as our said ambassadours shall appointe. And these our lettres with the

* The letters of Hen. VIII. and some other papers are in a bound quarto volume.

lettres of our said ambassadours to you directed and the counterpa[ne]* of the said indentures mencionyng the specialtie therof shalbe your sufficient warraunt and discharge in that behalf. Yeven under our signet at our manour of Grenewyche the xxvij day of February the iiijth yere of our reigne."

Addr.: "To our trusty and right welbiloved counsaillour and knight for our body Sir Gilbert Talbot deputie of our towne and marches of Calais."

[1518?] 12 March.—The same to the same.

"Henry R. By the King.

"Trusty and right welbiloved we grete you well. And whereas we in consideration of the true and faithfull service to us done by oure trusty and welbiloved servante John Russell, gentilman huissier of oure chambre, have geven and graunted unto him the rowme of oon of oure speres within oure retynue at oure towne of Calais, with the wages of xvij*d.* sterlinges by the daye, whiche Leonard Poulet deceassed late had, and also twoo men in the wages of v*d.* sterlinges by the daye, and twoo men in the wages of viij*d.* sterlinges by the daye, and hereupon wrote unto you for thadmission of oure said servante unto the said rowme and wages, whiche we understande is not yet done, to our marveile, We desire and hertily praye you forthwith and withoute delaye upon the sight of thies oure lettres that ye admitte oure said servante into the said rowme and wages aswell for himself as for his said men, according to oure said gifte and graunte, as we may have cause to geve unto you therefore hereafter oure thankes accordingly. Yeven under our signet at our manour of Grenewyche the xijth day of Marche."

Addr.: "To oure trusty and right welbiloved counsaillour and knight for our body Sir Gilbert Talbot oure deputie of our towne and marches of Calais."

[1518] 8 April.—The same to the same.

"Henry R. By the King.

"Trusty and welbiloved we grete you wele. Signifying unto you that by our other lettres directed to our trusty and welbiloved servant and knight for our body Sir Richard Carewe, lieutenant of our castell of Calais or to his deputie in his absence, we have commaunded hym to delyver unto your handes all suche our money as remayneth in our chest within our said castell of Calais, the key of which chest we sende unto you at this tyme, whiche money we woll ye receyve in the presence of suche of the said persones being there present as indented at the recepte of the last parte of our said money, that is to say, Sir Hugh Conwayne, Tresourer of our said towne of Calais, Robert Wotton, porter of the same, and Water Culpeper, undermarshall of the same, by indenture to be made betwene you and the said Sir Richard Carewe and theym. And of the same money We woll ye make payement by indenture unto our servant Sir John Wilshire, knyght, of suche sommes as he shall require of you for the

* See *infra*, letter of 3 April.

presting of shippes and other charges whiche we have committed to him in the parties of Flaundres. And these our lettres with the counterpane of the said indentures to be made bitwene you and the said Sir John Wilshire shalbe your sufficient warraunt and discharge in that behalf. Yeven under our signet at our manour of Grenewiche the iijth day of Aprile the iijth yere of our reigne."

Addr. : "To our trusty and welbeloved Sir Gilbert Talbot, knight for our body, our deputie of our towne and marches of Calais."

1518, 15 June, 5 Hen. VIII.—Indenture, in English, acknowledging the receipt by Sir G. Talbot, deputy of Caley, from Res Ap Thomas, knt., Gruffith Res, knt., and Master John Gruffith, clerk and chaplain unto the said Sir Res, of these parcels of plate, viz., 2 basons, 2 lavers parcel gilt, 6 gilt cups with their covers, 6 "bolles powned" with their covers, 6 great "flate bollys" with a cover, a standing cup plain gilt and a cover, a standing cup powned gilt and a cover, a ewer crystal, a salt cellar, "the pyctour of a man" with cover gilt, a salt cellar parcel gilt with cover, another salt cellar gilt without cover, 5 gilt spoons, 4 silver spoons, a pax of the coronation of "your" Lady gilt, 2 great gilt pots powned, 2 plain pots gilt, 6 candlesticks parcel gilt, 2 goblets parcel gilt without covers, a plain cup gilt without cover, 2 powned pieces parcel gilt, a long goblet gilt without cover, a little goblet with cover, and a powned cup parcel gilt; to be kept safely and surely by the said Sir Gilbert, and to be re-delivered at any time when required by the said Sir Res or Sir Gruffith or their heirs or executors.

1514, 28 May, 6 Hen. VIII.—General pardon to Sir G. Talbot.

1514, 2 Aug., 6 Hen. VIII.—General pardon to Gilbert Talbot, junior, knt., late of Grafton, Worcestershire.

1517.—Inventory (on a long vellum roll, imperfect at the beginning) of the goods, &c. of Sir Gilbert Talbot, taken after his death, which occurred on 16 Aug., 1517. The funeral expenses, "payde to preestes, clerkes, rynyng of belles, his leystowe, lynnyne and wollyne clothe, brede, ale, wyne, wax, vytaylles, spyces, with oder necessaries, and yoven in almes to pore peopull," amounted to 174*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* And "payde for the probat of the testament and of all other things that longeth thereto," 68*l.* 9*s.* Among the contents of Sir Gilbert's own chamber are two books: "A boke in paper prynt of the *talys* of *Caunterbury*, price *vs.* iij*d.* A premour, price *xs.*" In an inner warehouse were four old "awter" tables of alabaster, each priced at 14*s.* In the armoury 10 "curas cumplete of Flaundris makying, of the new turne," 20*l.*

1519, 27 May, 11 Hen. VIII.—Discharge, decreed in the Star Chamber by John archbishop of Armagh, Thomas Nowell, knt., and others their associates, of Sir John Talbot from any further appearance in the matter of a bill exhibited agvinst him by Hugh Hickman, Roger Hardwyke, and others.

1525, 30 Oct., 17 Hen. VII.—Articles of agreement between Sir Gilbert Talbot, knt., and Richard Asteley, esq., for the marriage of Thomas Asteley, son and heir apparent of the latter, to Mary, one of Sir Gilbert's daughters, before 12 Nov. next, "yf the seyd Mary wyll thereto assent and agree."

1529, 12 May, 21 Hen. VIII.—Indenture of agreement between Sir Gilbert Talbot, knt., son and heir of Sir G. Talbot, deceased, and his brother Sir John Talbot, second son, for the conveyance to the latter of the manors of Grafton and Upton Warand, Worcestershire, and of the manor and advowson of Burfield, Berkshire. Signed, "Gylbert Talbott, kt."

[1549], 6 July.—K. Edward VI. to Sir John Talbot.

"Edward. By the King.

"Trustie and welbiloved we great you well. And whereas we for sundrye great and urgent causes by thadvise and consent of our deerest uncle Edward duke of Somerset, governour of our person and protectour of realmes domynions and subjectes, and the rest of our privie counsaill, have resolved to have good nombres of hable men aswell horsemen as footemen put in redye ordre w[ith] all possible speede to be employed either for thannoyance of our ennemies or defence of our realme as occasion shall serve, like as we nothing doubt but that bothe you and others especiallie of your sorte, in respect aswell of the tyme as for that generall musters and other warninges have byn made heretofore for this purpose, be in good redynes to serve, So having had good reasport of your wisdomes good courage and redynes to do us service whencesoever you shalbe therunto by us commanded, We have thought good by thadvise and consent aforesaid to prais and require you, and nevertheles by thies our lettres strenghtly to charge and commaunde you, to put your self in ordre with suche nombres of men both on horseback and on foote as you shalbe hable to make of your oun frindes, favorers, servantes, tenants and others within your office and rules, harnished and weaponed as apperteyneth. Wherein we require you to use your accustomed diligence, so as bothe your self and your said men faile not with all possible diligence to be in a redynes to set fourth uppon oon howers warning either towards us or to suche place as by other lettres from us or our said uncle and counsaill shall upon further occasion be signified unto you. Not failing as you tendre our pleasure and woll answer to the contrarye at your peril. Yeven under our signet at our manour of Richmond the vijth of July the thyrde yere of our reign.

E. Somerset."

Addr.: "To our trustie and welbeloved Sir John Talbot knight."

1567, 28 Nov., 10 Eliz.—Copy (attested by John Talbot, esq., of Grafton) of an inventory of the household goods and plate of dame Fraunces Talbot, late wife to Sir John Talbot deceased, taken upon her marriage to Edward Lyttelton, esq., of Peperhill, Salop; with agreement respecting the future disposal thereof. Paper rolls.

1570, 9 June, 12 Eliz.—Inventory of the household goods of John Talbot, esq., at Grafton and Salwarpe, Worcestershire. Parchment roll.

Temp. Eliz.—Petition in the Exchequer, to Lord Burghley, from John Talbot, of Grafton, and tenants and resiants in Bridgnorth, &c., being near the number of 800 persons, respecting the forest of Morffe, Salop, of which the present possessors, Francis Bromley, esq., Francis Wolridge, and Edward Bromley, gent., have sold great part, and intend to fell the rest and inclose it.

1579 [-80], 4 March, Wrynehill.—Letter from Sir Ralph Egerton to John Talbot, esq., at Pepperhill, respecting a law-suit between Talbot and Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bunbury and Mr. Hurleston.

1583, 25 April, Handsworth.—Letter from lord George Talbot to John Talbot, esq., notifying the death of Humfrey Perens, his servant, after languishing a long time from impediment in his lungs. In 1586 there are papers relating to a law-suit between Edward Lyttleton and John Peryns, or Perrens, one of which bears the signature of T. Bromley, *Canc.*

1584, 13 Nov. 1584 (-5), 5 March, Micham [Surrey].—Two letters from John Talbot to his "loving and trusty servant Leonarde Smalpeece at one Johnson's house, a taylor, without Temple Barr," on legal business. Mutilated.

1584 (-5), 19 Jan., Albrighton.—Letter from Thomas Kemys to John Talbot. Mutilated.

1591.—The Burgesses of Wexford to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

"The quiete happie and peaceable government of your lordship's wourthis progenitors (right honorable) remaineing or rather by diverse occasions growinge grene, and as it weare imprinted in the hartes of all this countrie people, as well by relation of some ealders which yet livinge have tasted the fruites of the same, as by auncient recordes and presidentes yet remaneinge, whearby wee are ascertained thereof, hathe often stirred and nowe by occasion of this berrer further provoked us as well to present before your honnor this protestacion of our dutiefull love and thankfulness, as also to expresse the assured confidence we repossesse [in] your honorable favors towardes us, who proceedinge from suche our gracious patrones and benefactors will as wee truste by imitation succed them, and become a like special benefactor of this comen weale as wee and eche of us do and will carie a hartlier thankfull and dutiefull remembraunce of your lordship and in you and of your honorable auncestors, and (mooste willinglie her Majestie and your lordshipp so pleased in the assumption of your auncient signorie over us) woulde mooste humble imbrace and reverence your lordship with all duty and obedience.

"And in so muche as our late good lo[rd] and governour George earle of Shrewisburie your lordship's graundfather upon surrender of his signorie here, reseraved unto us in all thinges our auncient liberties holden under his lordshipp, wheareof in some

parte wee have ben abridged, and yet besides prescripcion have not wheare with to mainteine the auncient donacion of our said liberties. We have presumed under the confidence of your lordshipp's good acceptacion of our boldnes moste humblie to beseeche your honnor to vouchsaufe us an exemplification of our charter and liberties as (doinge otherwise our duties as loiall and good subjectes) wee maie with her Heighnes gracious favor and clemencie enjoy suche previledges as upon good consideracion weare formerlie bestowed upon us the firste English inhabitauntes of this realme, so by this benefitt your honnor shall in suchewise binde us with all our hartes, myndes and habilities to your service [that?] the children unborne shall have dailie recorded and remembred and by experience feele the benefitt of this your moste honorable accion in restoringe us, which by sundrie occasions tedious to repeate together with the wauntes of our said fredomes are degennerat in mynd and decaied in all other habilities, as this berrer, Roberte Talbot, agent, to whom (in respecte of the gennerall good likinge and truste wee have in him) wee have comitted the relacion hereof, can imparte, moste humblie beseechinge your honnor to accepte of him as one who from his honest parentes of vearie good accompte amongeste us hath gathered and showed suche examples of upright and comendable behaviour as the same with his years and maner of educacion and as well for his good will wee see him inclined towards the benefitt of his native soile as other wise for his desirious and good affectioned disposicion to be supplied and imploied to your honor's good likinge, wee dare recomende with our gennerall voice. And so referringe the farther consideracion of our causes unto your honnor, and craivinge pardon for this our tediousnes do humblie take our leave, from Wexforde the xxth daie of Aprill, 1591.

Your honor's moste dutiefull and lovinge frendes.

[Peter Power] Fernensis [<i>episc.</i>]	Robert Hey
Edmond Montgarret	Rychard Synnott
Thomas Colclough sherif	Nycholas Coddge (?)
Mathew Fitzsimion	I Jamys Synnott
James	Nycolas Deverus
Thomas Raineclare	Piers Butler
Robert Esmonde	Ar. Semlok (?)
Phyllip Lampas (?)	Johne Clenezonne (?)
Harre Laffan	Phillip Roche
James Furlonge	Hanon Stafford
Tomas Roche	Nielas Walshe
John Roch	Michaelle Keating
Nychas Edmond	Edmonde Hoare
Jhone Fythnycoll	John Waddyng
Nychas Heye	Robert Roch
Robert Frynch	Walter Sinot of
William Dawk	Cleyland, esq.
Huw Rochforde	Edward Fournore
Walter Deveroux	William Broune (?)
Robert Basehdon (?)	

Addr.: "To the right honorable our vearie good lord the Earle of Shrewysbury geave thease."

Endorsed: "A letter in 1591 from Wexford about Robert Talbott and about ye charters of Wexford in Ireland."

1592, 28 July, Poole.—Letter to John Talbot from "your poore cosen fast and asured," John Poole, respecting rents.

1609, 6 Apr., 7 Jas. I.—Conveyance by John Talbot of Grafton, esq., to Gilbert, earl of Shrewsbury, and others, upon trust, of all his household goods, books, plate, &c. at Grafton, with reservation to himself during his life.

1616, 19 July, 14 Jas. I.—Passport, under the King's signature, for George Talbot, esq., licensed to pass beyond the seas and to remain abroad for three years, provided he do not haunt or resort into the territories of any foreign prince not being in league or amity, nor yet wittingly keep company with any one who has departed out of the realm without licence, and that he use not the company of any Jesuit, seminary, or otherwise evil affected person.

1618, June, Munich.—Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bavaria to James I on behalf of George Talbot, who desires now to return to England on his succeeding to the earldom, after having spent many years in the Bavarian court; his health greatly needs recourse to the medicinal waters, and he desires to devote himself to private studies. The Duke begs that he may have free exercise of his religion, in which he has been brought up from his boyhood, without offence to the King or the laws of England. *Lat.*

1625, 21 May.—Licence, signed by the King, to George, earl of Shrewsbury, to forbear attendance at Parliament in regard of his indisposition of body.

1649, 21 Oct.—Acknowledgement, signed by John earl of Shrewsbury, of the receipt from Thomas Baker, esq., Sheriff of Shropshire, of the receipt of the yearly payment of 20*l.* from the profits of the county, granted to John formerly earl of Shrewsbury and his heirs male by K. Henry VI.

1674, 7 Nov., Paris.—Letter from the Earls of Cardigan and Shrewsbury to Sir John Talbot, "at his howse in Lounge Aker, London," concerning arrangements for the marriage of Lady Mary Talbot; the sooner it is over the better it will be, provided that Mr. Stoner will settle 8.000*l.* a year upon them, he having Lady Mary Talbot's estate to pay his debts. Lord Shrewsbury is recovering from the small pox; he will not be in the least disfigured, and will go abroad within two or three days; it is wished that his brother were as well past this danger.

1685, 20 June.—Commission for Charles, earl of Shrewsbury, to be captain of a troop of horse; signed by the King.

1689, 7 May.—Election by the Governors of the Charter House of Charles, earl of Shrewsbury, to be one of their body in the room of Robert, earl of Sunderland, who was elected 16 April, 1686, but who has never taken the oaths. Signed by Halifax, Craven, Rochester, H. London, P. Winchester, and T. Burnet. Seal of the Charter House.

1694, 3 April.—Patent of the creation of Charles, earl of Shrewsbury as marquis of Alton and duke of Shrewsbury. Very beautifully written and illuminated, with the portrait of the King but not of Q. Mary. Fragment of Great Seal.

1787, 3 June.—Letter from James Roche to the countess of Shrewsbury.

"May it please your ladyship,

I am exceedingly oblig'd to your ladyship for your great goodness and charity to me, and for this fresh instance in it in your speaking of my case, and for your ladyship's commands to me to write about it, which I could not do sooner for it was but to-day I had notice of the honour of your commands from Mr. Meighan, who knew not where I lodg'd till I went to him upon notice given me of a message from your ladyship.

"What your ladyship requires and commands me to write, is, I humbly conceive written in a fair copy of my case (annext to this) and sign'd by the archbishops and bishops and other persons of note who well knew my case, and that the said Kearny therein mention'd turn'd Protestant, and took the oaths, and sued me as a Protestant discoverer upon the Acts made there against the growth of Popery; and so deprived me of my estate and birth-right; knowing I would not upon any account whatsoever forsake my religion; tho' it is the main estate of my family, and my sole dependance then both to me, my spouse and children, and so he wrongs my younger brother's sons of their right in case of my want of issue male.

"This our main estate is call'd the manour and lordship of Dunderrow: part of it is in houses and land in and about Cork, and a part near Kingsale and in Kingsale; and is the most considerable estate possess'd so very lately by any Catholick gentleman in all those parts. The other estate settled on me is call'd Dundanion, within an Irish mile of Cork, and is a most sweet and agreeable one, and is now possess'd by a lawyer; and it is also well known there whose estate it shou'd be, which made my dependance entirely on the main estate of our family, and made my being wrong'd of it by the said Kearny (as is mention'd, and because I would not turn Protestant to enjoy it) an exceeding hard trial to me: and is the occasion of all my sorrows since, with the troubles and poverty I am [now] brought into. I should have been too much cast down (after my long trouble and expences here) if God in His mercy had not inspir'd your ladyship with that great goodness and charity you did so lately shew, and still do shew to this my most sad and hard case. I thank God for this mercy, and for that excellent nobleman's charity in preparing

me the summ of 10 guines I receiv'd. I and my family are in a special manner bound to pray for your ladyship, and the said nobleman, and the noble family that gave it. Pray God reward yee all for so very good a deed and such as will contribute to so good a work. I cannot compass going hence till the latter end of this month; the grievous pains continual of my head and eyes afflict and hinder me so much: besides my ailments make about one third of charges here. But God only knows what is best for us; and I remark much that worthy nobleman Mr. Greys letter, in which he advises me to seek first the kingdom of heaven (or doing the will of God) and all things will be added, &c. Maurice Roche, esq. who lately possess'd the estate mention'd was the elder brother's son, and I am the younger brother's son: so that my right is exactly the same that his was from the moment he dy'd without issue male. I received a letter last week from my old acquaintance and friend the excellent Mr. Mannock at York. He begins it thus,—I bless God for inspiring the lady Shrewsbury to be so charitable to you, and beg of His infinite goodness to move others to act in the like manner, which I beseech God they may.—In a word he writes like himself, and as he always was, full of piety, goodness, and prudence. But not to trespass on your ladyship's patience I will conclude with my most humble and most hearty thanks to your ladyship for all your great goodness and charity, and beg that God may prosper and preserve your ladyship and all your noble family. I remain with all the respect imaginable,

Your ladyship's most highly
oblig'd and most obedient

humble servant,

James Roche."

London,

June y^e 8d, 1787.

Addr.: "To the Right Honourable
the Lady Shrewsbury
at her house
at Thistleworth."

Prefixed to this letter is a copy of the following certificate on Roche's behalf:—

"We the undersigned do hereby certify that we verily believe that James Roche son and heir of Maurice Roche late of Holt in the county of Denbigh esq. is the next heir-male to Maurice Roche, late of the city of Cork esq., and that the said Maurice Roche dying without issue male seiz'd of a very considerable antient family estate in the said city of Cork and in the county of Cork, and the said James Roche being by his death well and justly entitled to enter immediately into the said estate and to enjoy the same to him and the heirs male of his body, one Francis Kearney esq. who marry'd an only daughter of the said Maurice, having after the said Maurice's death possess'd himself of all the deeds relating to the said estate, and finding among them the counter-part of a deed made to the said James since the Acts against Popery as a further assurance of his enjoying said estate after the said Maurice's

death, and believing or being persuaded that the said James Roche would not for any worldly consideration turn Protestant, the said Kearney, who was always before of the Catholic religion, turned Protestant, and as a Protestant discoverer on the said Popery Acts sued the said James Roche for the said estate and recovered all the said estate from him because the said James Roche did not or would not become a Protestant.

Witness our hands this 18th December, 1784.

Patritius Fitzsimons V.G.	Joannes [Linegar] Dublin-
Dub[liniensis]	iensis.
C. Nary L.L.D.	Stephanus Kildariensis.*
Stewin (<i>sic</i>) Browne.	Christopherus [Butler] Cas-
Rich. Downes Examr. Com.	teliensis [Cassiliensis].
de Montijo capell.	Jos. Nagle.
Ben. White.	Tim. McCarty.

(*Copia vera.*) "

A folio book of 67 leaves, very closely written, contains copies, made about 1545-1550, of all the charters and evidences relating to the Talbot estates up to the time of Henry VIII.

Portion of a folio book, being leaves numbered 294-454, containing copies of court-rolls of the manors of Uttoxeter, Tutbury, Heywood, Longdon, and Yoxhall, from 19 Edw. III. to 24 Hen. VII.

Pedigree of the family of Talbot, drawn out at great length, from the Conquest to 1738.

The Honour of Tutbury; a folio book, containing thirty leaves, written in the time of Henry VIII., headed "Howe all officers within the honour of Tutburys shall occupye there offices, and what belongethe to them, and there auctorite." Prefixed are lists of places and offices.

A series of folio Household Books, with the daily expenses for provisions, &c. :—

1. 38 leaves, from 1 June to 8 October; provisions only. The year is ascertained to be 1544 by the 8th of June being noted as "Whitsondaye," upon which day it did not fall again during many years. The place appears to be Peperhill. In Sept. a note is inserted from William Normansell to — Kemys, with an invoice of raisins, spices, &c., sent there to Kemys.

2. 19 leaves; 15 Jan.—30 Sept., 1565.—General expenses.

3. 12 leaves; 1 Jan., 1574—9 March, 1574.—Receipts for corn, cattle, &c., sold from the manor of Grafton.

* The name of the Roman Catholic bishop of Kildare at this time is not found in lists of the hierarchy.

4. 24 leaves; mutilated by damp. Receipts of John Talbot, Nov. 1576—24 Jan., 1577; total receipts from July 1576, £770 8s. 6½d. Expenses, (necessaries, building and repairing expenses at Grafton and Peperhill, riding charges, &c.) 8 July, 1576—24 Jan., 1577.

III.

In a bound folio volume are the following mixed papers:—

1. The Accounts for Shropshire of a benevolence granted 15 Hen. VII., 1499-1500, for which Sir Gilbert Talbot and Thomas Wildicote were commissioners and collectors.

2. Muster-roll of the men-at-arms and archers forming the garrison of Calais under Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and captain of the town and castle of Calais and the tower of Ruysbang, from 28 July to 18 Dec., an. 6 [Edw. IV., 1466].

3. The account of William Haffere and Edward Durant, wardens and purveyors of the wheat for the garner of the garrison of Calais, for six years and three-quarters, ended at Michaelmas, 28 [Hen. VII., 1507].

4. Depositions of various witnesses examined at Calais 9 June, 8 Henry VIII. [1511] respecting the cashiering ("putting out of wages") of two men-at-arms, John Flammake and Bartholomew Flammake, by the deputy governor (Sir G. Talbot) on the alleged ground of a fray in the market some years before, in the time of Sir Richard Nanfan, but said by many to be because he had a grudge against Bartholomew, who was one of the churchwardens of the church of our Lady, because he would not consent to the governor's desire that a certain priest should abide in wages there longer than six weeks. The depositions are signed by William lord Mountjoy, lieutenant of the castle of Hampnes, Sir John Wilsheer, knt., comptroller of the town, Henry Plankney, mayor, Sir Richard Carew, knt., lieutenant of the castle, Robert Wotton, master porter, and Walter Colepepyr, under-marshal.

5. "The nombre of soldeours of the retenue of the Capitayne of Calas," with their pay.

6. 1513, 14 June, 5 Hen. VIII. Acknowledgement by Sir Richard Wyngfeld, knt., marshal of the town of Calais, that he has received of Sir G. Talbot 4000 crowns "of the soñ," for certain business of the King in Flanders.

7. Letter to Sir Gilbert Talbot from Wolsey, 20 June, [1513]. "M. depute. I comend me hertyly onto yow. And so yt ys that Kynges pleasure ys that ye shall delyvere to William Copland upon the sygth here of one thowsand powndes stirlyng for provysyon of suche thynges as he hath and shall provyd for

the Kynges grace. And I shall provyde yow warrant as well for thys as any other thyng leyd owt by my letter, as our Lorde knowyth, who preserve yow. Wrytten at London the xx day of June with the hand of your lovyng frend

Thomas Wulcy."

8. Sir R. Croft to the same.

"Mastir Talbot, I recommaund me to you. And I am right sory that it hath fortunyd no bettere your journeyn after your entent thenne it is now falle, but be nat discomfortid nor take no thought therefore, for the Kyng is your good lord and wille se you recompensid in this cuntray, though your fortune be nat there ye may nat be in despair. Sir Jamis Tyrell had appointed to have had alle his livelode and his offices in Englonde and Walis if he had kept his appoyntment with the Kyng, and sithene he hath nat conys, his livelode is lost if the Kyng wille. And for his offices in Walis I have it of my lord of Bedford gyfte terme of my life. And yet I dout nat the King is so good lord to you that he wille se you rewardid by lond, office or annuite after your deserve, but and that wille nat be that ye have lokyd after. Spede you ageyne hedere after myne advyse, and I dout nat but somme what shall ye have that shall content you, for the Kyng berith you as good mynd as enny man of your degre. Written at London the xxvijth day of June.

Your tru lover,

R. Crofte."

Addr. : "To master Sir Gilbert Talbot." Only the subscription is in Croft's own hand.

9. Wolsey to the same; 8 Aug. [1518].

"Master deputis, I recomende me unto you in my mooste herte maner. And so it is William Copland the Kynges servant being in Flaundes aboute certain provisions for the King lakketh now money for making of the said provisions. Wherefore the Kinges pleasure is that ye sende unto hym with al diligence the somme of oon thousand poundes sterling of suche money of the Kynges as is in your handes. And that ye cause the same to be surely conveyed unto hym to the place whare he is. And Jhesu preserve you. At the Kinges feld before Tiroan the viijth day of August.

Yours assurydly,

Thomas Wulcy."

In this letter and the following only the subscription appears to be in Wolsey's hand.

10. The same to the same; 20 Aug. [1518].

"Master deputis, in my most herte maner I recomende me unto you. And whare I wrote lately to you that the Kinges pleasur is that ye shulde delyvere to William Copland the somme of oon thousand poundes for certain provisions by hym made in the parties of Flaundes, I understande by your letters that there remaineth not so moche of the Kinges money in your handes. Wherefore the Kinges pleasur is that ye content and pay unto hym

as moche money as resteth in your handes. Taking of hym a bil of his hand mencionyng the receipt of the same. And Jhesu preserve you. At the siege of Tiroan the xxth day of August.

Your lovyng frend
Thomas Wuley."

11. John Fitzherbert to John Wells.

"Son Wellys, in my most herty maner I recommande me unto yow, hartely prayng yow to be good maister to Thomas Ducmanton yt dwellys at the Styde, he hath weddyd my wyffez nygh kynnyswoman, her auntez doughtour. And he is a speciall frend of myn, and ys patent man of Rannysdale. And that hyt wolde playse yow for my sake to geytt his patent alowed, and wee shall be glade to doo other pleyasures yf hyt lye in our power. And yf Maister Chaunceller speke any thyng of me, I pray yow recommande me unto hym, and to shew him that John Agard dyde speke wyth the Kynges solister at Derby on the assyes dey, but after that he wentt whome ageyn and taried nott and wythin too deis before he made Robert Fitzherbert lond at Tyssyngton to be attached. I suppose he wolde have had the assise ageynst hym because hys son went aboute in my name to aske the Kynges duetie, butt now I suppose he wyll noo more of hytt. I here sey my lord stuwerd and maister Chanceler be agred, wher of I am right glade, for nowe I trust that every man mey occupie hys office in pees. And yf maister Chaunceller mervel that I come nott upe to make myn acompte ze mey sey that I wyll be redy at hys commandement here or theyr, for nowe I trust I shall be suffurde to geyder the Kynges duetye, and I wolde not come empty handyd. I here sey that Sir John Hussaye is oute of hys office of the maister of the wardaz, wherfore I wolde avyse maister Chaunceler to desyre of the Kyng the keypyng of all the wardaz of the duchye accordyng to hys office, and to have theym severed and knowen from the other. And thus fare ze well, and pray yow that ze wolde be shortly wyth me after ze come whome, and ze shall be welcome as knowez our Lord Jhesu, who ever preserve yow, Amen. At Norbury on Mydlenton Sondey in hast, wyth the hand of your loveyng fader anlaw.

John Fitzherbert."

Addr.: "To hys welbelovyd son John Wellys the Kynges receyvour of hys honour of Tuttebury at the Mydell Temple in London."

12. 1526, 5 Aug., 18 Hen. VIII.—Acknowledgement by "Humffray Stafford" of Bletherwick, co. Northampton, esq., that he has received from Sir Gilbert Talbot, knt., 927 pieces of evidences sealed and unsealed, and also 114 polls of indentures and court rolls with books of accounts.

13. 1527, 26 Jan., 18 Henry VIII.—Copy of a letter to Sir Humphrey Coningsby and Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, knts., Justices of K.B., requesting them to attend a meeting of the Council [of the Marches of Wales] to arbitrate in a matter

between Sir John Talbot, knt., and John Done, esq., respecting a moiety of the forestship of the King's forest of Dalamare, co. Chester.

14. 1528, 13 May, 20 Hen. VIII.—Copy of an order of the Council of the Marches deferring the hearing of the case of John Talbot *versus* John Doone.

15. "A note of evidences remayning at Grafton touchyng lands in Litle Cristelton in com. Cestr."

16. "Money received toward th'executione of the lord Wyndsour his will," received by John Talbot, esq.

17. 1587, 4 Aug., Meryfeld.—Letter from Nicholas Wadham to his "verye good brother," John Talbot, esq., respecting the proposed purchase from him of an estate (not named) by one of his tenants, Philip Westcote.

18. 1604, 22 April.—Letter from Arnold Ligon to his nephew John Talbot.

"Sir, your sarvant Mr. Appletree beinge heare in my absence, att my retorne my wyfe towld me so much of his busines as she understood or remembred, which wasse hardly yenoughe to gieve me instrucktions what it ment, and therfore I praye yo esteeme what you receave from me as a thinge don by adventuer. I have sent you here some of the na[m]es of our parliment knight makers; they are my nay[bours] of Poyke, and suche as had no intraste in that [thing?]. I pray God send our knightes to begett free bo[rn?] lawes, for I assuer my selfe thay them selves be not begotten in the parliment howse by free mens voysses butt by the voysses of sarvantes. The sarvantes of our poore tounne have gieven muche help to this busines, so hath thay of my naybower townes, which is no hard matter for you to learne. I knowe not well what your intente is, but fy you intend to complaine in any the Kinge's courtes I take it that Will. Addisse thelder of Poyke hathe bine the greatest brocker in this unlawfull stire, and therfore yf he be ether party to your bill or well examined or interogiet[ed], I suppose he will bewraye muche matter, and th[en] yf you have furdur matter to requier att my hand, upon furdur instrucktions I will redily do [as?] conveniently I may, and even thus with [mine?] and my wiffes very kinde comendations to . . . and to my good neece, I leave you bothe to God. Frome my howse in some hast this Sond[ay] morninge.

Your very assured lovinge uncle

Arnold Ligon.

Addr.: "To the right worshipfull and my good cosine John Talbott esquour at Peperhil gieve thes."

Endorsed: "From my uncle Sir Arnold Lygon, Sunday the xvth or xxij of Aprill 1604." [The ends of a few lines are wanting.]

19. Long letter, dated 4 July, "from my parsonage at Bratton Flemming," from Jo. Bellewe to his "loving friend" Mr. John Dyer at Exeter, respecting some dispute respecting lands of Sir J. Chichester, deceased, urging him to give a deaf ear to the lying words of the light-headed minister of Newton, and complaining of encroachments which he has made.

20. 1640, 26 Dec. Weston.—Letter from Robert Throckmorton to the Earl of Shrewsbury respecting security to be given to the Earl for a loan of £300 to the writer's cousin William Habington.

21. 1652, 25 Apr. and 2 May. Tusmore.—Two letters from Frances, the Countess of Shrewsbury (wife of John, the tenth Earl), on her death-bed, to her cousin G. Gage.

i. "Cosen Gage, I find my self to my thinkeing in extreame danger, and therfore as I have now settled my soules towards God, I must intreate you in my name to sollicite my lord and tell him these fewe particulars following are the earnest and humble requests of his affectionate dying wife, and consequently such as I hope his l[ordshi]p will see put in execution with all care and expedition possible. The first is that owt of such lands especially as are lately fallen to his l[ordshi]p by the death of the Countess of Kent* and any others that, notwithstanding intales his l[ordshi]p may charge with childerens portions, hee will please to make provision for my younger childeren (since my owne lands will bee but a slender support for my sonn Thomas), namely my daughter Ann, my sonn John, and little Beumo. The second, that my wooman Elnor Dracott may have all my apparell and wearing clothes whatsoever, and one hundered pounds in mony, as a small recompence of her extraordinary service and care of mee especially in this my last tedious sickness, and besides this hundered pound which I beeseech his l[ordshi]p to give, I further intreat him to take present order for the repayment of an other hundered unto her which was given her lately by her uncle Edward Wise, and which I borrowed of her and imployd it uppon his l[ordshi]p's occasions partly of sutes partly of paying interest mony. The third, that his l[ordshi]p will please to give to Francis Allen one hundered pounds in recompence of his long services and extraordinary diligence in our affayres. The fourth, that his l[ordshi]p will also please to give to Henry Rathbone the like somme of one hundered pounds in recompence of his services. And cosen Gage, that his l[ordshi]p may see these are my dying sutes unto him, besides the credit I am confident hee will give unto your owne relations, I shall also signe them with my owne hand which his l[ordshi]p knowes perfectly well. Tusmore this 25 of Aprill, 1652.

Frances Shrewsbury.

Signed in the presence of
Ursula Fermor.
Mary Coxe.
George Gage."

*Elizabeth, daughter of the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury.

Added by the amanuensis who wrote the letter :—

"Her ladyship just as shee was receiving the rights of holly church desired to speake to her servant Dracot, and in the hearing of all ther present desired her sayd servant might serve and bring up her youngest soon Benno."

Endorsed : "The last will of Frances late Countess of Shrewsbury, 1652."

ii. "Cosen Gage, I pray write to my Lord and lett him know that in the last paper I gave him signed with my owne hand I forgott these following particulars, which I now earnestly recommend unto his [ordshi]p as the humble requests of his most affectionate dying wife. First, that in case my share in Christchurch bee recovered I desire it may bee equally devided beetween my younger children towards theyr portions. Secondly, that whereas I did receive a somme of money of my uncle Philipson* which was imployed in my lord's services uppon condition to allowe my said uncle five pounds per an. during his life, I humbly beseech my lord to make good this contract during my uncles life, having myself at my beeing last in London payd him forty shillings advance uppon this account. Thirdly, whereas my servant Dracott did borrow for my occasions ten pounds of her cosen Humfry Luttlly I doe earnestly beseech my lord to repay this ten pound as a debt due from mee. Fourthly, whereas my servants Mary Higgins and her husband had by mee assigned unto them a certayne living in the west in recompence for theyr said services, which living they were to enjoy during my life, now in regard I may justly feare my life is not like to bee so long as to make them the competent recompence I desire and they deserve, I do humbly beseech my lord in case they have not sould the said living beefore I dye that his [ordshi]p will make good unto them as much money as they were offered for it uppon a treaty of sale which I remember was once on foote. Fifthly, I beseech his [ordshi]p to make some recompence to my antient servant Joane Tolly, it having ever been my intention if I lived my selfe to do it in some considerable proportion, which now I leave to his [ordshi]p's discretion. I have that confidence in his lordship's deare affection to mee as I assure my selfe hee will not bee unmyndfull of causing my soule to bee prayed for, and I perticulerlie desyre hee will rememaber my ghestlie father, my cosin Gage, who hath carefullie and faythfullie assisted me during my sickness.

Frances Shrewsbury].

May the 2nd, 1652.

In the presence of
Marie Somerset
Elnor Draycott
Francis Hungerford."

The last sentence in the paper is written in a second and larger hand.

* The Countess's mother Anne, wife of Thomas, Lord archbishop of Warden, was daughter of Miles Philipson.

22. 1692, 26 July, London.—The Earl of Shrewsbury to Mr. Gilbert Crouch at Grafton respecting a claim said to be made by the heirs of archbishop Sheldon to Candon Grange, which was granted by the earl's father to the archbishop for his life.

23. 1704, 24 June.—Acknowledgement by Edward Foden, lord of the manor of Hounds Cheadle, co. Stafford, of the bounds of his manor as not encroaching on the Duke of Shrewsbury's manor of Alneton.

24. 1745, 18 Feb.—Copy of an opinion of the Attorney General in a case about the Duke of Norfolk, a papist, who died intestate, not having laid out a certain sum of £12,000 in land.

25. A book of copies of legal instruments relative to the family of Lyttelton *temp.* Eliz.; noted on the first leaf, "My coozin [Elizabeth] Littleton's *Petition de droit*, and other conveyances concerninge the house of Littleton."

IV. CALAIS PAPERS.

Two parcels of papers of Jean Blicquy de Houppelines, French Secretary to the King's Council at Calais, chiefly in the latter years of the reign of Henry VII. They largely consist of rough drafts of letters written by him in the name of the Governor with corrections and interlineations, and are (as noted by Mr. Stevenson in his Report) very difficult to be read, even sometimes only sufficiently to gather their general purport. The same leaf often contains several drafts of letters written to different persons. Some of the papers appear to be the translations into French of documents received from England possibly in Latin.

I. In the parcel numbered 1. by Mr. Stevenson are the following papers, amongst many others :—

Draft of petition to the King from [Pierre Canreel] the Master of the Hospital of Santonghevalde between Calais and Boulogne, respecting certain revenues which appear to have been confiscated.

Copy of letter from Louis XII. King of France to the Sultan of Turkey upon the Sultan's violation of treaties in making war upon Vanice.

Letter from the Deputy Gov. of Calais to the Captain of Boulogne; written on the back of a statement by Richard Taylour, merchant of the Staple of Cales, of money due to him by Colynet de l'Autre of Ard. Other letters to the same.

Letter to Houppelines from Eustace Chetdeville (*or* Hetdeville) 22 Sept.

Letter to the same from Robert Tostelyn, "presbytere indigne," asking for news; at St. Katherine, Monday in Rogation week.

To the same from "Bleumantele poursuivant" [Thomas Wall?] Teynbourgk (?) 30 June. Another letter from the same is dated at London, 6 June.

The Deputy to Jourdain Ursin, on the same leaf with a letter to the King.

G. de Saillant to Thomas Nonyley, merchant at Calais, about some arrangements made between them by Guillaume Blanchemains; Saintomer, 12 May.

Guill. Blanchemains to Thomas Nonyley; has met Mons. de Middell' and his wife, and they will come to an agreement; Nonyley must come to St. Omer to-morrow or Wednesday, and should bring with him the greffier of Calais, who is a wise man; Saintomer, 12 May.

The Deputy of Calais to the Bailly of St. Omer on behalf of Thomas Nonnelley; 22 May, 1505.

Quintin Poulet to Houppelines, about two crowns and one ducat paid by goldsmiths ("orpheures") for a license from the King, and about some complaint made against Poulet by the Prior of Liagnes; Richemont, 23 March. Another letter from the same; 9 Feb.

The Prior of Liagnes to the same, praying him when in England to declare his case to mons. de Herbert, and to induce him to write to the Deputy of Calais on his behalf.

The same ["G. Loys, prieur de Liagnes"] to the same, asking him to procure payment of four livres due from the farmers of Helveringhen; has mons. le Debitis [Deputy] come, and who will be the Captain of the Castle? Sends some apples to Houppelines' daughter; 15 Nov. Other letters from the same to the same.

G. Heye to the same, signed by him, but written by "frere George Loys," expressing surprise that he has not delivered to Quintin the nine "demy toisons" which were sent to him; desires him to give them to master Robert, chaplain of mons. le Marichal, who will pay for them; Liagnes, Wedn. 23 "de Fernier" [*sic*, Fevrier? 1502?]

Articles of a memorial relative to Calais, the clergy, soldiers, and taxes payable by the merchants.

Long memorial to the King from Houppelines about infringements of crown rights, as it seems, with reference to Ghisnes, and a complaint against an officer of arms.

Draft of orders made apparently in pursuance of the preceding memorials.

Extract of certain ordinances made by the King of France at Blois in March 1498.

Letter, in English, from Maykyn Andyrton to "bradyr Ravallet," about money due from Thomasina, wife of one of the King's officers of arms, which must be paid within eight days, or the corn must be sold in the market, to their great loss.

[Oct., 1500—April, 1501.]—Petition to the King from George Loys praying for a letter to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, *sede vacante*, presenting him to the parish of Hervelinghen, in the county of Guisnes, vacant by the death of Thomas de Henault. (This is in a small separate parcel of bonds and receipts.)

Copy of letter from the King to Sir Richard Nanfan, Deputy of Calais, appointing George Loys, prior of Lignes, to the parsonage of Hervelinghen, in accordance with the preceding petition, on condition of his residing there and personally discharging the duties.

Appointment by the King of Sir Richard Nanfan to be lieutenant of Calais during the absence in England of Sir Giles Daubeney. [1503.] *

Letter of news from Houppelines to the King. The French King has given orders for raising 6,000 men in Picardy and 10,000 in Normandy to be ready by next March. Madame Margaret, the dowager of Burgundy, is dead. Mons. de Ravenstan (?) is said for certain to be a prisoner in Spain. A Breton merchant informs the writer that mons. des Rohan three months ago visited all the ports and towns in Bretagne without declaring what his intention was, but all the Bretons believe that he has some intelligence with the English and Spaniards. [1503.]

Licence by Sir Richard Nanfan to William Boulton (or Bolton), an Englishman, to visit the countries of the Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, to procure some birds of prey; 29 July, 1504. Letter to the Archduke about a law-suit of William Bolton, merchant of the Staple at Calais; May.

Letter from Houppelines to the King, recommending most strongly the General of the Carmelites as one who is particularly qualified to serve him in any matters at the Court of Rome, from his long residence there, and employment by the successive Popes Sixtus, Innocent and Alexander, as well as the present Pope; the writer has left Calais in order to bring him to London. He has asked the Bishop of London, Master of the Rolls, [W. Barons] for a copy of the treaty with the King of France, but the Bishop refuses to give it without the King's special order; asks therefore that the order may be given, for without it, it is impossible to answer the officers of the King of France on the differences which every day

* This confirms the mention made of Nanfan in Naah's *Worcestershire*, I 98, and shows that the editor of the *Chronicle of Calais* (Camden Soc., 1846, p. xl.) was mistaken in supposing that he never held the office of lieutenant.

arise. The Bishop shewed him his leg, which having been very badly treated, is much inflamed and hardened; he has ordered some mollifying applications, which he hopes will work recovery; London, 7 Sept. [1505].*

Houppelines to Francis Browne, captain of Morlaix ("Morleys"); Calais, 28 Jan., 1505.

Sir Richard Nanfan (signed by him) to the Bailiff of St. Omer or his lieutenant, asking him to send a proclamation which he is informed has been made in his town by order of the Archduke his master; Calais, 13 Feb., 1505.

Request to the King to issue letters patent granting to James Nicol, a native of Calais, a pension of six deniers daily, he having married a Spaniard named Margaret who was sent with others by the King of Spain to the late Queen, and was baptized at Greenwich, and who has since continued with the wife of Sir Richard Nanfan.

Letter from the Deputy and Council of Calais to mons. de la Gruthuse, lieut.-general of Picardy, upon some matter in dispute; 28 March.

The same to the magistrates of Ghent about a claim for debt by John Clyffort, a mercer of London, against two burgesses of their city; 28 June, 1505.

The same to the Archduke of Austria respecting a suit by Leonard Paulding against some persons of Ghent, Bruges and Yppre, upon some bonds; 1 May.

To the Archduke from the Lieutenant of the Castle of Calais, in behalf of one of his servants, Robert Friedens, who, in returning from Germany, has been taken prisoner in Flanders; 26 May.

To the same from the Deputy Lieut. of Calais. Has received orders from the King of England to assist ambassadors coming to and returning from England, from France, Spain, Germany, and the Archduke's country. Bags to be allowed to have occasionally two does ["bysses"] and two stags from some park or forest of the Archduke; June, 1504.

"**EPITAPHIUM SERENISSIMI PRINCIPIS DOMINI ARCTURI**

NUPER DEFUNCTI.

"O miseras nimium sortis! O flebile fatum!
Arcturus occidit delicias Britonum,
Arcturus rutilans sidus. Spes inclita regni,
Nobilis Arcturus nunc jacet exanimus.
Magnanimi Regis nostri celeberrimus heres
Corruit Arcturus, gloria Tespiadum.
Anglia, jam lacrimas fundas: Hispania, tristes
Da gemitus: quoniam spes modo vestra jacet;
Sed nec erant tanto labentia regna futuro
Principe digna pro: jam super astra regit
Illi in regno (qui temperat et moderatur
Tartara cum superis) est ubi plena quies.
Jam potiora tenet (que non sunt subdita Ausis
Temporibus) nitidi regna beata poli.
Amen."

* The Bishop died on 10 or 11 Oct. in that year.

On another paper are several French epitaphs on *King Arthur*, "*l'esperance des Bretons*," written with reference, of course, to Prince Arthur.

Complimentary letter to the Deputy of Calais acknowledging letters, &c., from [Denis de] Morbeque, on behalf of his master the King of Castille; 31 Jan. 1505.

Letter to the same from the same, about a case of "*la bastart de Sombresset*," about which he had previously sent his lieutenant Augustin de Rency; 9 July, 1502.

The Abbot of St. Bertin to "*le maistre . [D]ebitis*" [Deputy] of Calais; "*messieurs de ceste ville de Saintomer*" send their trumpeter as bearer of letters for the King of Castille who they understand has arrived in England; begs that he may be enabled to pass the sea as quickly as possible; "*en mon abbaye de Saint Bertin*," 30 Jan.

The Mayor and Magistrates of St. Omer to the same, on the same occasion, and asking for any news about the King and his leaving England for Spain; 27 Jan. 1505.

Petition from Jehan de Houppelines, born in the diocese of Tournay, to Hen. VII. for the grant of letters of naturalization, as a liege subject.

Translation into French from English of an indenture of grant or lease by the burgesses of Calais to John Canwel in April, 1 Rich. III. [1484] of houses &c. at Wadington in the county of Ghisnes.

Letter to Henry VII. from Loys de Lyra, prior of the convent of Meldun of the order of Mount Carmel. The Pope having been informed that the friars and religious of the four mendicant orders, and amongst the others of the order of Mount Carmel, in various countries live a dissolute life, regardless of good order and discipline, to the total damnation of their souls, has issued bulls for their reformation, and has commissioned the writer for the reformation of his order with full power over the convents in France; which he has accordingly carried out with regard to those at Paris and Rouen, for their scandalous conversation. He is informed that the friars of the said order in England are above all others reformable on account of their scandalous and irregular lives, and therefore, under the King's correction, he desires to reduce them to good order. He therefore humbly prays from his heart, that, if it be the King's pleasure that like reformation shall be made in his realm, he will write to the chief masters of the general chapter which will be held at Pavia soon after Easter next, at which chapter the prior of Calais ought to be present, who, like the writer, has suffered many troubles and adversities for the said reformation; and if it be his pleasure so to write to the general chapter, at which the Provincial of the kingdom of England or his deputy will be present, the said Provincial will not be so hardy as any longer to hinder or oppose the said reformation; Paris, March, 1502.

Letter from Houppelines to Robert Blagge, the King's Remembrancer "en son eschietryer," at Great St. Bartholomew's "sur le Smytvild," about business of John Bron; desires to be remembered to — Hammersem and his wife. [1505.]

Agreement by which Symon Lambroche, son of William, a native of Bouillon, binds himself to serve Houppelines for two years from the feast of St. John Bapt. 1505, obeying him in all things lawful and honest, and regarding his honour and profit, and in like manner, in the house and elsewhere, the honour and profit of his daughter Janne and all the household.

Representation of William Bound, goldsmith, respecting a debt due to him.

Petition from Edward Boulton, a prisoner for debt.

Copy of an order from the King (in English) for payment of £77 10s. to Christopher Spyny, merchant of Florence, for a piece of cloth of gold of damask violet [velvet?] containing 15½ yards, at £5 a yard.

Letter to the King from Houppelines. The King of France has given the sister of the late mons. de Nemours in marriage to the maréchal de Syr, whom he has made a duke and lieut.-gen. of the army sent to Roussillon. Mons. d'Albreth is sent to the borders of Navarre, towards Bisquay. Ten thousand Swiss have taken service in the French army which is sent towards Naples. — Aug.

Letter from the same to the vicomtesse de Furnes about some complaints with regard to two children of the late — Bastar, or Bastard, about which the King of England has written; 1 Sept. 1508.

Letter of appeal to the archbishop of Canterbury from Pierre Canreel, master of the Hospital of Santingheveld, against a claim made by the parson of Pyhem for tithes and enforced by the Captain of the Castle of Ghisnes, in spite of an exemption granted by the Pope in 1224 from all payments whatsoever to any persons; Sept. 1508. There are also copies of bulls granted by several popes for the protection of the Hospital.

Letter of the King ordering payment of some sums of money (not specified) to Jehan de Blicquy, called de Houppelines, lord of a castle in Soissons, in reward of his long and faithful service, in aid of the marriage of his only daughter; 16th year of his reign (1500-1). This is only a draft with many alterations, and it would seem from the agreement with a servant in 1505, *supra*, that the proposed marriage did not take place.

Long letter to the Lord High Chamberlain from Houppelines, praying for a grant of £20 on account of his great expenses, when in England, in going with the King to our Lady of Walsingham and to his house at Woodstock.

Letter to the Deputy of Calais from — Crescuy (*noms torn*), a minister of the Grand Bastard of Burgundy, about some houses which are in dispute as to the territory to which they belong; 27 Aug.

A previous letter to the same from the same on apparently the same subject; Bullongue, 27 June, 1502.

To the Deputy (Fiennes) from Jaques de Luxembourg, complaining of violations of treaty by the proceedings of Thomas [Pont] on behalf of Martin Dore, in the marches of Guisnes; Therouenne, 30 May.

To the same from the same, on the same subject; Calais, 1 June (*Copy*).

To the Captain, Bailiffs, and officers of Guisnes from Pierre de Santon (?), in the absence of his master mons. de Fouquerelles, governor of the castle and lordship of Fiennes, about the sale of four beasts claimed to belong to Martin Dore and Thomas Pont; Fiennes, 20 May, 1502.

To the Deputy of Calais from the Mayor and Magistrates of Sainetomer, by the hands of Augustine de Rency, about one de Witte, whom they have committed to prison; June.

To Houppelines from Charle Patin, respecting some business of the bearer, Cornelle [*substituted for Jehan struck out*] Piat, called Maudekin [?], a messenger and esquire of the Archduke; Bruges, 15 June, 1502.

To the Deputy from Anthoine de Berghe, abbot of Saint Bertin, about money accounts of the deceased Jacques Tirel (*apparently written Storel*), captain of Guisnes; 18 June.

Another letter of the abbot on the same business (*the name is here clearly written Tirel*); 22 June.

Two replies of the Deputy Nanfan; the first, 20 June, a copy; the second, 24 June, the original, signed and sealed, but torn in half.

Fragment of a letter from the Deputy to the Chancellor and Council of the Archduke, 28 July, 1502. A memorandum in English on another paper explains this: it is a letter written by order of the Deputy to the lords at Ghent, remonstrating against a new toll of 20d. levied by the Captain of Gravelines upon all boats freighted passing from Calais to Flanders and from Flanders to Calais.

Letter, in English, from the Deputy to the bailly [of Guisnes] with the French version. The widow of the son of Robert Roche dwelling at Pitham has shown that Maykyn Anthreton and Mauter Heuge, serjeants of the court of Guisnes, have seized her house for the King, as they have found it registered at the Castle in the name of the son of Sir James Tyrell; whereas the said Sir James never had any right or title to it; the widow is therefore to be kept in her ancient possession.

Letter to the Deputy from Bastart de Cardone (signed with a stamp) desiring him to send some of his men to meet Jehan Piat to-morrow morning in Boullongue, who has come with some money; sends ten *escus dor.* for the nags ["haquenes"] which he had from the wife of the Deputy; 18 Dec. 1503.

Statement of some moneys due to one Brian Wilkynson.

Letter signed H. de Croy to the Captain of Calais, accrediting master Nicolas de Boela, who is sent by the King his master to enquire into and remedy "*plusieurs negligences commises par les postes que le Roy, mon dit maistre, a assises sur les frontieres d'Angleterre*"; Malines, 6 March, 1505.

Letter signed Charles d'Halewin (?) to the Captain and Council, in reply to some complaint about fishing; Dunckerque, 9 March. The letter from Calais with the complaint is dated 8 March.

The Deputy of Calais to the Treasurer, Jehan de Praet, asking his help in finding some good teacher who can perfectly instruct his son in Latin; 12 March.

The Magistrates of Hesdin to the Deputy of Calais, sending some one to learn the truth about "*le bruyt qui a couru et court de la fortune advenue au Roy et a ses gens sur la mer, dont lez parle en diverses faichons*"; 8 Feb.

Certificate by William Shroggnes, the mayor, and the aldermen of Calais, of a statement made before them 12 March 1505 by John Wilscher, one of the King's Council and Controller of Calais, that the King of Castille had refused leave for him to carry a great horse into England, saying that he had already taken out of his country forty of the best horses that could be found.

Letter from Houppelines to the King; the King of France sends the Cardinal de Rouen as ambassador to the King of the Romans; 9 March [1505].

The same to the same, about some jewels bought by the King from a jeweller, Eustace Oh— (?); 4 Aug.

Letter to the Deputy from Antoine Brusset, lieutenant of Gravelinghes, in reply to letters about the purchase of horses and harness; 17 Dec. 1502.

Letter from Pierre Canreel, master [of the Hospital of] Santynghveld, to George Rotheram, esq., at Canterbury, in answer to his letter of 17 Nov. in which he had informed the writer that the abbot of St. Alban's had entered upon his lands at Ferlan [Farleigh, near Luton] in Bedfordshire, and dispossessed the tenants; desires him to sue the Abbot, for the place has belonged to him time out of mind; Calais, 15 Dec., 1505.

Letter from Houppelines to the King, with French news. The general of the finances, named Hurolt, is committed to prison, because he had kept the money which ought to have been paid for arms supplied to the Swiss sent to Milan and Naples; and the commissioner for providing the arms, — Corquon, is at Blois condemned to death. The King of France is very greatly afflicted in his joints through his whole body, in such wise that he cannot go at all without litters; 18 May.

Acknowledgement by Gilbert Talbot, Knt. of the Garter and Deputy of Calais, that he has received from Oliver de Famar and Oliver Ogier, knts., and also from [the herald] Thoison d'or, Edmond de la Poelle [earl of Suffolk] by the command of the King of England, to do according to the letters which he has written to him thereon; March, [1504].

Letter from the same to the same, acknowledging the receipt of the King's letters, and his orders to bring lord Suffolk to Gravelinghes; 21 March [1504].

II. Papers of J. de Houppelines, parcel No. 2.

Extract of some of the articles of the treaty of Bretigny.

Mutilated vellum document, containing a declaration by Jehan Caulet, bailly of a bishop whose name is lost, in the absence of monseign. Waleraunt, seigneur d' Austaing, apparently respecting the conditions of inheritance in a certain fief, as testified by the men of the fief; 27 Sept., 1462. The sheet has apparently been used as a wrapper.

Statement respecting the will of Jehan Orwel, Burgess of Calais, dated 22 May, 1497.

1477-8.—Lists of the garrison of Calais, 16-17 and 17-18 Edw. IV., with their pay.

i. Sixteen mounted lances, 37 mounted archers, and 477 archers on foot, under the command of William Hastyngs, lieutenant of the castle of Calais, the tower of Ruysbancq, and the Marches; last of Feb.—26 Sept., 1477.

"Launces a cheval, chascun a xviij^s le jour.

vac. le 17 de Juyllie.	Sir Johan Ferre[r]s, chevalier.
au Roy pour vac.	Christoffre Banastre, le xxix jour de Juyll.
vac. le 17 de Juyllie.	Sir Johan Paston, chevalier.
au Roy pour vac.	Edmond Johanson, le xxix jour dudit moys.
vac. le iiij de Juyn.	Sir Tyrrey Robsert, chevalier.
	Sir Philip Chesenall, chevalier.

vac. le xiiij d'August. au Roy pour vac.	Raynolde Alec. Hugh Barnerde. Hunfrey Stanleye. Thomas Elryngton. Thomas Oxenbruge Richard Worselaye. George a Boroughe. Laurens Standisshe. Henry Salmon. Boniface Bolde. Johan Bussy d[it] Coke. Johan Neafyelde. Lyon Pyol dit Savoye. Thomas Hargeste.
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Archiers a cheval, chascun a viij^d le jour.

Henry Artoys. Lewes Gryffyne. William Hawys. William Grygge. Johan Flynte. William Franke. Johan Casse. Robert Rutter. Thomas Porter. Charles Elyas. Thomas Clerke. William Caldebek. Thomas Ybot. Johan Shirleye. Johan Wryth. Johan Thomson. David Aprys. Johan Franke. Johan Couper.	Johan Browne jun. William Marshall. Lewes Johan. David Thomas. Richard Nycoll. Henry Hokes. Johan Streter. Seth Bullok. William Wilson. Morys Walys. Johan Martyn. Johan Stanfielde. Johan Johansone. William Ardene. George Twedye. Gregorye Goga. William Bawtone. Thomas Boswell."
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The 477 archers on foot had 6d. a day.

ii. Six mounted lances; ten mounted archers, five lances on foot, and 185 archers on foot, 26 Sept. 1477—30 Apr. 1478; the wages the same.

"Launces a cheval.

del vi. jour d'Avrell	Sir Philip Chesnall, chevalier. George a Boroughe. Boniface Bolde. Laurens Standiashe. Lyon Pyol dit Savoye. Richard Lovelas.
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Archiers a cheval.

vac. le xj jour d'October. Thomas Dixon.
 Lawrens Aprys.
 William Henrys.
 Henry Artoys.
 William Franke.
 Johan Case.
 Robert Rutter.
 Charles Elyas.
 Johan Franke.
 George Twedye.
 Myles Smathurst.

Launces a pyc, chascun a viij^e. le jour.

Richard Worselaye.
 Johan Nesfelde.
 Henry Salmon.
 Johan Bussy dit Coke.
 vac. le xix j. d. October Thomas Hargeste.
 au Roy pour vac. Robert Chamberlayne."

iii. The same number of mounted lances and archers and foot lances with 179 archers on foot, 80 Apr.—6 Sept., 1478. Among the mounted archers the only changes are the substitution of Robert Chamberlain for Thomas Dixon, while Laurence Aprys becomes a lance on foot, vacating on 27 May, his place being taken by John Rogers.

List of officers returning from Naples with the King of France, with the number of men in each troop, and similar list of those remaining at Naples; with extracts from letters written by the King to the Duc de Bourbon. The account of the artillery is as follows:—

"Lestat delartillerie que le Roy menera quant a lui.

Canons serpentynes	-	-	-	-	vi.
Grosses coulevrines	-	-	-	-	ij.
Faulcons	-	-	-	-	xxiiij.
Coulevrines moyennes	-	-	-	-	ije.
Bouletz serpentines	-	-	-	-	vj ^{xxc} .
Bouletz aux grosses coulevrines	-	-	-	-	ije.
Pouldres	-	-	-	-	xij ^m lb.
Plom (?)	-	-	-	-	iiij ^m lb.
Pelles picquets, tranches picquets de charnes	-	-	-	-	iiijc.
Tables fueilles de fer grosses lanternes, de la pesanteur de deux mille livres.	-	-	-	-	

Copy, very indistinctly written, of a petition to the King, from the Earls of Suffolk and Essex, Lord Harington, Lord William de Wenshire (?), Sir John Pesche, and William de la Rivers, esq. for licence to hold jousts at Westminster on 1 July, in honour of the marriage of Prince Arthur, with articles for their regulation, and a form of proclamation.

Bond from Jehan de Houppelines for payment of £5 to John Skevyngton, citizen and tailor of London, and Antony Spynule, merchant of Genoa, 31 Aug. 1501, with a letter from Anth. Spynoli to Houppelines requesting that he will pay it to Sanson Norton, London, 2 Nov. 1502.

Copies, very indistinctly written, of a remonstrance from Hen. VII. to the King of France with regard to the son of the Duke of Clarence and to Perkin Warbeck, who are prisoners in the Tower for their demerits, and to the Earl of Suffolk who has gone beyond sea without license, with fifty men; asking also for the surrender of John Tailleur, a rebel. Copy of the reply of the King of France, in which is reported an interview between Suffolk and the Archduke, who ordered Suffolk at once to leave his country.

Articles of abuses and wrongs which Charles late Duke of Burgundy had intended, had he lived, to correct and redress.

Letter from Gualtier du Mons to Houppelines. Wynaud Godefroy, the adversary of his friend Symon Hudde, is going before the Council, to get an order to set aside the privy seal which they had obtained; the master porter of the Tower of London and others will attend to-day in court. Send the herald "Rougge Dragghon" [William Tyrrell?] to the Lord Mayor for execution of the privy seal before Godefroy can hinder it.

Copy of a lease from Thomas Cruker [Crevequer] Master of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Westamythfeld, and the brethren, to Jean de Houppelines, for nine years from Mich. 13 Hen. VII. (1497), of the tenement in which he now dwells on the east side of the church of the Hospital, paying annually £8 6s. 8d.

Miscellaneous legal notes: Assize of bread and beer; Articles of Magna Carta; Extracts from "Breton."

Protection against all actions for three months granted by Henry VII. to William Bound of White Chappel; 15 June, an. 16, (1501).

Acknowledgement by "Ryseban" pursuivant [Thomas Bisley?] of the receipt from Houppelines of a license for 60 tuns of Gascony wine, for which he will pay 60 crowns.

Copy of a form of reception by John, minister of the house of Houndeslowe, of the order of the Holy Trinity and Redemption of Captives, of a person to participation in the benefits of indulgences granted by several Popes to the order; 1496. Lat.

"Le Prix des laynnes a le Staple," and "Les noms des [14] marchans ayant ses sortes de laynnes cydessus escriptes."

Indenture tripartite between the King and his commissioners for reception of payments from the King of France, viz.,

Sir Richard Nanfan, Deputy-lieut. of the town of Calais, and Sir Anthony Browne, lieutenant of the castle of Calais, respecting the sums received by them, of which some part is kept at the castle during the King's pleasure; 18 Dec. [1501]; signed by the King, ["R"] and Browne. On parchment.

"Les parties que George Fredson, prisonnier, a prises et emportees hors de la maison du secretaire de Calais, lui estant en service du Roy dengleterre."

List of pots, basins, &c., bought for the King, with their weights.

Bill delivered to Sir Nicholas Vaws, knt., Captain of the castle of Guisnes, for repairs of the mill.

Certified copy, signed "Meautis," of the grant of a pension for life by the Archduke Maximilian to Sir Giles Daubeny of 200 escus of Flanders; 4 Jan. 1489.

"Artycles to be sende to Johan Wilteshyre m[aster] of the fellowship of mercers, for my lords maturs in Flaundes," being money due to the Lord Chamberlain [Daubeny] for costs of artillery at the field of Dixmew, and for arrears of pension.

IV. In a small parcel of parchment deeds are the following:—

Thirteen indentures of receipts for money paid to Sir Gilbert Talbot for the garrison of Calais, 22 Hen. VII.—5 Hen. VIII., 1506—1518.

Petitions to the King from Houppelines, for a pension of £20 with grant of the same, for leave to import 100 casks of Gascony wine, and again for 120 casks; and again, in the name of Henry Styl, to import 100 casks "gualdorum sive pastellorum de Tholosa, Anglice dict. *Tholose Wode*;" with cancelled bonds for money due to Gilbert Eccleston, goldsmith, of London, Thomas Merfyn, skinner, and Sir Sampson Norton, knt., master porter of Calais.

Two deeds relating to fulfilment of the will of William Shroggs, mayor of Calais, by John Tremail, esq. and his wife Katherine, Shroggs' widow; 1510.

Indenture of apprenticeship at Bristol of James Matthue to John de Houppelines for four years, with the conditions usually found in like indentures of later date; viz., that the apprentice shall not frequent taverns, nor gamble, nor commit fornication in his master's house, nor marry; the master shall instruct him in all the sciences and faculties which he uses, and provide food, clothes, and all other necessities. Dated in the time of John Hawks, mayor of Bristol; vigil of Pentecost, 8 Hen. VII. [1 June, 1498]. *Lat.*

1518, 20 March, 4 Hen. VIII.—The King to Sir Gilbert Talbot, authorizing payment to Sir John Wylshire and John Clyfford, governor of the Merchant Adventurers "reassorting" to Flanders, of the sum of £1,000 of money having course in Flanders.

Same date.—Similar letter for payment of £100 Flemish to — Brown and — Fermer, to be employed by them upon provision of "foytes" for victualling of the army.

1518, 30 March, Greenwich.—Similar letter for payment to William Coplande of £1,000 "for certain provisions to be made for us in the parties of Flaunders."

1518, 5, 21, 25 June, 5 Hen. VIII. Greenwich and Canterbury. —Three letters from the King to Sir G. Talbot, for payment, i. to the assigns of the Lord Ligne of 8,000 crowns, "upon certain convencions by us made with the Lord Ligne"; ii. of £100 to Sir Richard Carrewe, master of the ordnance, "for the prestying of suche gunners, pyoners and other personnes as he shal thinke convenient tattende upon the said ordnance"; iii. of 1,500 crowns to Thomas Farley.

There are many law-papers, bonds, &c.

V.—A parcel of German deeds, on parchment, as follow:—

1. "Inventarium Hainrichen Ayrrers seligen verlassner habe und gütere"; Nurember, St. Kilian's day, 1497. Two seals, broken.

2. "Benennung unnd Darlegung Johann Kulsners, Burgers zu Nurembergg, 17 July, 1528." Endorsed with a memorandum that "Johann Kulsner hat disen Inventarium mit gewonlich aydespflicht betraurt (?) in Judicio secunda post Cantate, Anno Domini, 1524."

3. "Testamentum Elisabeth Sebald Ayrrerin, Anno 1534;" copy on four folio leaves, attested by the Burgomaster and Council of Nuremberg.

4. Grant of arms by the Emperor Charles V., signed by him, to Leonhart Eckenhtaler, with the arms in colours; Augspurg, 18 April, 1548.

5. Assignment by Christopher Ulrich, burgher of Nuremberg, in conjunction with Bieleh Ayrrer, of his houses, etc. in Nuremberg; 19 Apr. 1558.

6. Another deed by Chr. Ulrich relating to the same property; 7 Jan. 1562. Fragments of two seals.

7. Further deed relative to the property formerly Bilg. Ayrrer's, 8 June 1586. Fragment of city seal, an eagle displayed.

8. Grant of arms by the Emperor Rudolf II. to George Zobel, councillor and secretary at Friedrichsberg; with the arms in colours; Prag, 20 Oct. 1605. Endorsed with note of a copy made and registered at Wunsiedel, 15 March, 1697.

9. "Geburts Brief" given by the magistrates of the town of Beckhlaurgg to Johann Jager, with his wife Marie Salomee and son Johann Andreas; 22 Dec., 1620.

10. Appointment by Ferdinand II. of Haimeran Lerchenfelder as one of his Council; Regensburg, 4 Dec., 1622.

11. "Kauff Brieff des Jobst Schmidmayers von Ochwartzenbrück unnd frauen Annæ Mariæ seiner Ehewürthin über die heutische Behaussung am alten Rossmarch;" Nuremberg, 1 May, 1641. Seal of arms in a box.

12. "Kauffbrieff uber der Frawen Magdalena Weyl[and] des Johann Frickingers," respecting a house at Nuremberg "in St. Sebalder Pfarr, hinde dem Rathaus;" 1 Feb., 1658. Seal in a box.

13. Testimonial in behalf of Justin Walther, of Nuremberg, who has been four years in Leipzig; given by the Burgomaster of Leipzig in 1670.

14. Grant of arms by Leonhert Widmann, "comes Palatinus" to Hanns George Roider; with the arms in colours; Munich, 18 Dec., 1677.

15. Grant by Emp. Charles VI. to Johan Samuel, Herr von Berger, on his petition, as "senior familia," of succession to the property held by his deceased brother, and inherited from their father, at Didersberg bei Hersgrind, to whom it was granted 9 Jan. 1729; Vienna, 31 March, 1740. Fine impression of seal, in a box.

16. Further grant in favour of the same, with confirmation of property in Schwabach, &c., by Carl Albrecht, duke of Bavaria, and Carl Philipp, Palatine of the Rhine; Augspurg, 5 Oct. 1741. Seal in a box.

17. Declaration of the descent of Reimund Antony, Graf von Strapoldo, for four generations, with sixteen quarterings; with 31 coats of arms in colours, and five signatures and seals; 2 March 1744. Slightly stained by damp.

THE MANUSCRIPTS
OF
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G.
AT NORFOLK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.

In a small parcel of MSS. forwarded by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk for examination, which were selected from his muniments, the principal item is a series of Rolls of Rent and Revenue Account of the College at Arundel in Sussex. This college of secular priests, which was founded in 1380 by Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, was, on its suppression in 1545, granted to the founder's descendant, Henry Fitz-Alan, the eighteenth Earl. The rolls, which are chiefly on parchment, headed "*Visus status Collegii*," extend from 1388, 6-7 Rich. II. to 1541, 32-3 Hen. VIII., but, as will be seen, in a very broken series.

6-9	Rich. II.,	William White, Master.
18-20	"	Eustace Browne, " <i>communarius</i> ."
2-8	Hen. IV.	
5-6	"	
7-10	"	} John Wiltshire, receiver.
12-18	"	
7-9	Hen. V.,	Richard Hendyman, receiver.
1	Hen. VI.	
4-5	"	Richard Rowland, receiver.
7-9	"	
9-10	"	John Paddyn, receiver.
10-15	"	
15-16	"	} John Barbour, receiver.
21-22	"	
38-39	"	Helias Sconer, Henry Sandford, receivers.
One roll imperfect.		
16-17	Edw. IV.	
6-9	Hen. VII.	} John Onley, receiver, with others.
15-17	"	
19-22	"	
23-24	Hen. VII.,	Henry Edyall, Master.
24-25	"	
5-6	Hen. VIII.,	Henry Edyall, Master.
13-14	"	
17-18	"	
22-23	"	} Edward Hegens, <i>al.</i> Hyggins, LL.D., Master.
25-28	"	
28-29	"	
30-31	"	Robert Cooke, receiver.
31-33	"	Alan Percy [the last], Master.
28438		

After the Dissolution there is the account of Henry, Earl of Arundel for 2-3 Edw. VI. There are also earlier accounts of the receiver for the estates of Thomas, the sixteenth Earl, 20-21 Hen. VII., 1505-6, with the account of his solicitor, Richard Conter, and sixteen orders for payments to keepers of parks, &c., signed by the Earl, in 1504-5.

Westmorland.

A parcel of deeds relates to lands in the county of Westmorland and to the possessions of the Lords Dacre of Gillesland :—

1. [c. 1190-1200.] Grant from Adam son of Alan Bouseier of Milneborn to William Surays and Beatrice his wife, of the land which Eudo de Milneborn gave to them in Milneburn, with the third part of the mill and of the multure coming to the mill; paying to the grantor an annual rent of 20d. and to Bertin de Jonesby one mark annually. The singular provision is added that if the grantees should become liable to a fine in regard to any persons ("in aliquibus forefaciant") without blood-shedding, and are convicted, the fine shall be six pence, but if with blood-shedding the fine shall be twelve pence, "*excepta (sic) persona mea et heredum meorum.*" Witn., Roger de Stokes, Nicholas de Corby, bailiff of Westmere, Sir Richard de Scirburn, Thomas de Mulegras, Henry de Stanelay, John de Capella, Walter de Meburn, Robert son of Yun, Simon de Brantun, John de Helt[un].

2. [c. 1210-1220?] Release from Timocke (*sic*) formerly wife of Adam Bousquiere of Middilton to William le Surays of Appilby and Beatrice his wife, for a certain sum of money, of all her right in the land granted to them by her late husband within Milneburne and without. Witn., (*name indistinct*) de Crippinge, sheriff of Westmerland,* Walter de Raffnessby, William, lord of Branton, Simon son of William the clerk of the same, Robert le Strange ("Extraneo"), John de Broy, Adam son of Gilbert the lord of Kirkebyth, Richard de Appilbe, clerk.

3. [c. 1260?] Grant from Adam, son of William de Cotesford, to Hugh, son of Adam de Soureby, of all his land in Melkanthorp, being the fourth part of the vill, with the fourth part of the mill; paying annually two shillings. Witn., Sir Robert de Askeby, Sir William fitz-John, Sir Robert de Javenewit, Thomas de Musgrave, sheriff of Westmerland, Thomas de Neubighing, Peter de Cotesford, Hugh Teil. Round green seal; two birds; "S' Ade de Cotesforde."

4. 1271, Assumpt. of B.M.V. (Aug. 15). Exchange of land between Peter de Cotesford and Geoffrey de Melkanthorp, by which the former gives 8½ roods and 4 falls ["fall'"] of land between the demesne-toft of the late Richard de Musegrave

* In the lists of Sheriffs printed in 1870 in the 31st Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records there is a blank in the list for this county from 10 John to 45 Hen. III., and from 47 Hen. III. to 3 Edw. I. In 5 John the sheriffdom was granted as an hereditary office to the family of Vipont.

"versus solem" and the toft which the said Geoffrey had from Hugh de Soureby, in exchange for equal portions above Ronebowet and le Sandelandes. Witn., Sir Richard de Creppinges, sheriff of Westmerland, Sir Thomas de Musegrave, Sir Robert de Jafenewythe, William de Wardecoppe, Gilbert de Quiteby, John de Helton, Eudo de Skelale, William Todde, chaplain.

5. [1298, Oct. 31.] Saturday before f. of All Saints, 20 Edw. [I] Grant from Hugh de Multon and Joan his wife, to John de Lancaster of all their lands, &c., in Glenredyn in the vill of Barton, which they had by the gift of Henry son of William Scothe of Kaldebeck with the consent of his wife Agnes, and of William Slethe with the consent of his wife Matilda, which Agnes and Matilda were sisters and heirs of Ralph de Glenredyn formerly the lord of the said lands; paying for thirteen years an annual rent of thirty shillings, and afterwards of twenty pounds. Witn., Sir Hugh de Cressingham, William de Ormesby, John Wogayn, John Lovel, and William de Mortymer, then the justices itinerant in Westmorland, before whom this charter was enrolled.

6. [c. 1290.] Release from John de Raygate, perp. vicar of the church of Morlande, to Sir William de Stirkelande of an annual rent of four pounds of wax customarily paid by him for a chantry in his chapel of Stirkelande, in accordance with a charter made respecting the said chantry between the abbot and convent of St. Mary of York and Michael then vicar of Morland [vicar in 1234], of the one part, and Sir Walter de Stirkelande, great-grandfather of the said William, on the other part. Witn., Michael de Hertele, Thomas de Derwentwater, Hugh de Multone, knt., Robert de Wardwyke, William de Windisover, William son of Adam de Haverigton.

7. [c. 1300.] Grant from Thomas son of Nicholas de Condale to Richard del Grene in Condale, for a certain sum of money, of two acres of land in Condale "en le Flatthe;" paying annually eight pence.

8. 1303 [Dec. 9]. Monday after f. of St. Nicholas, bishop, 32 Edw. [I] at Appelby. Grant from John de Ulram, son of Adam de Cotesford, to Master William de Bramptone and his brother William (*sic*) of all his messuage, wood, and fourth part of the mill in Melkenthorppe, which he had by the gift of Hugh de Soureby; rendering annually for twelve years one pair of gloves, and afterwards, if they wish to continue their holding, an annual rent of one hundred shillings. Witn., John Manchel, Robert de Neubigginge, John Franceys of Clyborne, Henry de Warthecoppe, John de Cotesford.

9. [1305, July 8.] Thursday after f. of Transl. of St. Thomas Mart. 33 Edw. son of Hen. At Askeby. Release from the same to the same of all his right in the property granted in the preceding charter.

10. [1384.] Mich. Term 8 Edw. III. At York. Fine between William de Brampton and John de Castle Bernard, chaplain, respecting lands in Duston and Sandford, and the fourth part of the manor of Melkenthorpe.

11. [1346, Jan. 21.] Saturday before f. of Conv. of St. Paul, 19 Edw. III. At Karlisle. Grant from Adam Parnyng, lord of Blachal, to Sir Richard de Caldecotes, perp. vicar of Bramptone, and Thomas de Karlisle, of all his lands in Glentone in the county of Westmerland, with the reversion of all the lands held by the lady Isabella, formerly the wife of Sir Robert Parnyng, knt., for her life as dowry. Witn., Sir Thomas de Musgrave, Sir John de Derwentwater, Sir Thomas de Styrkeland, knts., Henry de Qwertone, Robert de Sandford, John Flemyng mayor of Karlisle, Robert de Tibay.

12. 1346, 13 June. At Wessigstone. Grant from William de Wessigstone, knt., to William de Norton of all his manor of Hilton Flechan in the county of Westmerland. Witn., Sir Thomas de Musgrave, Sir Gilb. de Curwen, Sir Hugh de Lond. . . (?), Sir Thomas Seigleys, knts., &c. Seal of arms, mutilated; two bars.

13. [1458, Sept. 27] Wedn. before f. of St. Mich., 37 Hen. VI. At Keverhugh. Grant from John Helton, son and heir of Thomas Helton of Camellesby, and Cristiana his wife, who was daughter of Joan the wife of William Patrikson, to Humphrey Dacre, son of Sir Thomas late Lord de Dacre and Gillesland, of a messuage built at Keverhugh in the territory of Kirkoswald with all the lands belonging thereto, which the said John had by the gift of the aforesaid Joan in her widowhood. Witn., William Marshall, rector of Kirkoswald, John Wharton of Kirkebythore, John and Will. Vyell, John Couper.

14. [1464] 4 Nov., 4 Edw. IV. At Overton. Conveyance by William Langdale to John Parr, esq., Thomas Byrkbe, chaplain, and John Langdale, his natural son, of all his lands and tenements in Overton.

15. [1504, 7 Jan.] Morrow of Epiph., 19 Hen. VII. Conveyance by Hugh Langdell of Orton to Thomas Salkeld of Rosgill, esq., William Langcastre of Sokbred, esq., Reginald Bland of Tybbe, Miles Polson and Edward Thornburgh, of all his lands, &c. in Orton, Langdel, Kellethe and Cotgyll, in the county of Westmerland.

16. [1586] 31 Aug., 28 Hen. VIII. Bond from Henry Barton of Ormished, gent., to William Lancaster of Deppedall, gent., in 20*l.*, respecting the sale of a tenement in Patriksdall.

17. Copy, not dated, of a release from Thomas Wharton of Wharton, knt., and George Langdale of Langdale, yeoman, to Sir William Dacre, knt., Lord de Dacre and Graistoke, of all their right in the tenement called Cotegill in the parish of Overton. [*Temp.* Hen. VIII., after 1525.]

These charters appear to have been formerly in the possession of Peter Le Neve, as they bear endorsements which are partly in his handwriting.

Norfolk.

A parcel of deeds relating to the county of Norfolk and to Norwich:—

1. [c. 1140-50?] Grant from John Hautein to Walter son of Robert de Maltebi of all his land in Sunderlond [in South Walsham], rendering annually one sword of the value of two shillings, or two shillings. Witn., Alan de Bassigb[urne], Robert de Bosco, Fulk Bainard, Thomas Autein, Nicholas Butler ["Butillario"], John de Bassigb[urne], Thomas de Waltune, Nicholas de Reppez, Richard de Folebrige.

2. [c. 1210-20.] Grant from Robert Hauteyn to Matilda the daughter of Alexander, for the sum of forty shillings less eight pence ("viiij. den. minus"), of the land which was her father's in Heilesdune, paying annually twelve pence, "preter forensem domini Regis ad xx sol. scuagii ii den., ad plus plus et ad minus minus." Witn., Thomas Halteyn, William Halteyn, Walter son of Thomas, Randulf de Heilestun, Robert de Martune, William de Lakeham, Walter, William and John de Harengby. Round green seal, inscr. broken; a knight on horseback; "Sig. . . . oberti Hauten."

3. [1298 or 1294]. Nov. (date of day lost) 22 Edw. [I]. At Westminster. Acknowledgment by the King of the receipt from the executors of the will of Robert fitz-John of 167*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.*, as testified by Gilbert Wace, clerk of the Sheriff of Norfolk, to be repaid on demand "quam citius commode poterimus."

4. 1298, 11 Aug. At Eccles. Certificate by Ralph bishop of Norwich, with respect to the enquiry ordered to be made into the revenues of hospitals for the poor, sick, and lepers with a view to their relief from the payment of the tenths granted by the Pope to the King "in subsidium Terræ Sanctæ," that the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Giles at Norwich have consented, by his advice, to pay a tenth on the sum of 7*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, but he has strictly charged them to make no deduction hereafter from the provision made for the poor.

5. 1301, 12 Apr. At Wymundham. Certificate by A[dam Pulleyn], prior of Wymundham, that he has received from the Hosp. of St. Giles at Norwich the tenth authorized to be paid as above.

6. 1301, 22 April. At Norwich. Certificate by H[enry de Lakenham], prior of Norwich that he has received letters from the King's Collectors exempting the Hospital of St. Giles from any higher payment than that prescribed above.

7. 1348, 8 May. At Terlyngge. Certificate by William [Bateman], bishop of Norwich, that, having made inquiry as ordered by writ from the King, he finds that Joan, the wife of Edmund de Thorpe, is not a bastard but legitimate.

8. [1888], 16 Apr., 6 Rich. II. "A Chastel de Bokenham." Covenant, in French, between Sir John de [Clifton] (*name lost*) and Sir William de Berdewelle, by which the latter undertakes to provide seven men-at-arms and six archers to serve the said Sir John in the King's war, for one year, for the sum of 992 marks.

9. [1407], 23 Oct., 9 Hen. IV. At Gloucester. Writ from the King, directed to the tenants of the see of Norwich, for restitution of the temporalities to Alexander [Totington] bishop elect of Norwich.

The wording of the writ is identical with that in the writ for Lincoln in the same year, printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, VIII. 502.

10. 1407, 2 Dec., Norwich. Certificate by William de Thetford, monk of Norwich, of the enthronization of the bishop in pursuance of a mandate dated 6 Nov.

On the back of this certificate are copies of a grant of lands in Stowe made by Gilibert Pecche to his cousin William, son of Simon Pecche, and of two grants by Peter the chaplain and his brother Richard, sons of Alan de Stowe, to William Pecche.

11. Petition to the Bishop of Norwich from an excommunicated priest, praying for a re-hearing of his case, and protesting against his sentence as resting only on false testimony, "licet a multis sapientibus hujus mundi vocor insanus, delirus, hereticus." Probably *circa* 1400.

12. [c. 1430-1440?] Memorandum, in English, for enquiry about the raising of 80*l.* as directed in the will of Robert Mauteby [made in 1418] for the marriage of his daughter [Agnes] proposing that it be spent according to the will in the repair of the aisle of the church of Mauteby, "where many bodyes and bones of the auncestres of Mautebyes ar beryed, which ele, and alle the seide cherche, is ruynous and evele arayed, and the dwellers in the towne so pouere that thei maye nat liffe and paie the service of her lond, ne noon ij men of the towne able to lene the thirde a noble by a hool yeer."

See Blomefield's *Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. xi., 227.

13. 1456, 34 Hen. VI. Copy of an indictment against Richard Ayffeld, of Norwich, merchant, otherwise called Richard Heyward, Ann his wife, and others, for feloniously breaking into the house of William Wyrmegey at Beston and murdering him with a dagger.

14. 1506, 20 July. Will of John Wybourghe of Moche Plumsted. His body to be buried in the church or churchyard of Plumsted, to which church he bequeaths two shillings; all his goods to his son Richard. Will proved 18 Sept., 1506.

All these Norfolk deeds also bear endorsements partly in the handwriting of Peter Le Neve.

Miscellaneous Papers.

1844, 22 Oct. At Schirrefhotone. Release by William de Graystok, knt., called Baron and Lord of Graystok, to Master Thomas de Neville, archdeacon of Durham, and Sir John Baroun, parson of the church of Thorpe Bassett, their heirs and assigns, of all his right in all the manors, &c., which they have by his gift, viz. in Nesham, Overcunselyf, Nethiramselyf, and Brereton, in the bishopric of Durham, and in Hilderskelf with Galmethorpe, Scakilthorpe, Wellebiry, Thorpe Bassett, Folketone, Beleby, Yapomm, Crostethwayt in Tesedale, Nidde, Butterwyk in Cren-dale, Mortone super Swale, Thirntoft, Thorntone in the More, Osmunderlay, and Grymthorpe, in the county of York, and in Duftone in the county of Westmerland, and in Wybaldestone in the county of Bedeford, and in Thyngdone in the county of Northam-ton, and in Norththorpe in the county of Lincoln; for which manors, &c., they have been appointed attorneys by the lady Elizabeth who was the wife of Sir Robert son of Ralph the above grantor's grandfather, and by Sir Ralph de Neville, lord de Raby, and Alesia his wife the said grantor's mother, to whom respectively the said manors, &c., belong as dowry. Witn., Sir John de Fauconberge, Sir Ralph de Bulmere, Sir Thomas Ughtred, Sir Ralph de Hastynges, Sir Gerard Salvayn of Hersewelle, Sir Bartholomew de Fanacourt, knts. [&c.]

1844 [8 Nov.]. Wednesday after f. of SS. Simon and Jude. At Hilderskelf. Re-conveyance by the above feoffees to Lord William de Graystok and his lawful heirs of his body of the property at Hilderskelf, Galmethorpe, Scakilthorpe, Wellebiry, Thorpe Bassett, Folketone, Beleby, Yapum, Croftethwayt, Nidde, Duftone, Wybaldestone, Thyngdone, and Northorpe; with the reversion of the other lands now held as dowry by the lady Elizabeth and the lady Alesia, formerly the wife of Sir Ralph de Graystok, after their deaths, with entailment. Witn., [Richard Aungerville] Bishop of Durham, Sir John de Fauconberge, Sir Ralph de Bulmere, Sir Thomas [Ughtred?], Sir . . . Constable of . . . ynburgh, Sir Gerard Salvayn of Hersewelle, Sir Thomas de Meteham, Sir Thomas de Rokeby, knts. With the seals of the feoffees; the first being armorial, "Sigillum Thome de Neville." The initial letter of the deed bears the coat of arms of Graystock, barry of six. The deed is much injured by damp.

1524. Mutilated commission of array to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, as Lieutenant and Captain General for the Northern parts; said in an endorsement (the date being lost) to be dated 20 July, 16 Henry VIII.

1688, 7 Aug. Appointment by Leonard Calvert, of London, esq. [Governor of Maryland] of Sir Richard Lechford, of Shell-wood, Surrey, knt., as his attorney to receive and dispose of all such merchandizes and commodities as he shall at any time send out of the province of Maryland.

1687 [or 1689?], 6 May, London. Short letter to Calvert from Sir Richard Lechford. Small profit appears to result from their adventure in Maryland, from which those in England have long expected good news. Now, considering the great losses since they began to be merchants, and his own daily domestic sufferings in body and mind, he desires that the stock which is remaining with Calvert may be employed for the best advantage, "but further I would not adventure untill I see some better frutes of our disbursements, and the privileges of our tradinge settled."

1643, 12 April. Order of the Committee of the Lords and Commons for advance of money and other necessaries for the Army, signed by Philip Lord Wharton and Miles Corbett, that Mr. Lionel Pletter [Playter] do bring in on the following day his accompts of the letters patent concerning the farthing tokens.

[1670.] Copy of the paper of reasons for joining the Church of Rome, written by Anne, Duchess of York, dated Aug. 20.

[1680.] Letter of consolation and exhortation addressed to Lord Stafford before his execution, with abbreviated signature, "J Cor." [scil., James Corker]. Begins: "My Lord, the character I beare, and condition I am in, gives me some title, and the singular esteeme I have of your noble and truly vertuous familie gives mee confidence, to present your lordship in this your last and grand affaire with a consolatory or rather congratulatory letter."

Printed with the signature N.N. in [Corker's] *Stafford Memoires*, 12° Lond. 1682, pp. 158-166. It is there introduced with these words: "Some few days before his execution he received a letter, which because it is fouly suspected to have come from some Collidge or Seminary beyond seas, I shall here set it down verbatim, to the end every one may see how the Priests treat their Penitents, in the condition and circumstances my Lord was in."

1687, 26 Feb. London, "from the White Twisted Posts in Long Acre." Letter from Bernard "Howard of Norfolk" to the Earl of Abingdon, asking for a couple of good, large, fleet hounds to send to the Master of the Stag-hounds in France, the Duc de Laroche-faucauld, those sent before having proved excellently good. His son is now at the French Court.

1690, 2 Nov. Translation (called "Copy") of a letter written by father John Amand, abbot of La Trappe, to Marshal Belford, with a panegyric upon King James II., after he had been in the Abbey, and a description of his devotion at the celebration of Mass on St. Cecilia's day.

1697, 16 July. London. Letter from Robert Bertie to [the Earl of Abingdon] relative to a duel which he had fought with reference to some lady; he would not marry without "my Lord's" approbation.

n.y. 28 July. Letter to the same, addressed as "Deare Brother" from E[lizabeth] Countess of Lindsey, asking for the gift of a buck for Sir Pope Danvers.

[1699?] Five questions for Counsel proposed by the Earl Marshal, respecting the operation of the Act for preventing dangers by Popish recusants with regard to his appointing a substitute for the discharge of his office.

1701. Printed broadside of "The last dying words of the late King James," printed by D. E. at London, and four-page quarto account of his sickness and death, also printed at London.

1731, 5 Aug. Letter to a lady, without signature, headed as being from "Sister Standish, from the French house at Roan," giving a minute account of the occupation of the day, from rising at 5 in summer and 5.30 in winter, until all are in bed at a quarter before ten, with the rules for silence, meals, fasting and recreation. Dinner at 10 o'clock, which lasts three quarters of an hour; then to the recreation room (where "we talk and laffe, I'm the mayrest of them all"), till a little moment before 12, when they go to their cells. "Wee have now and then recreation days, in wich [we] talke most all day, and we are all very meery." "Wee are Quier nuns 47, and Lay sisters 7 only, in all 54."

Long letter (44 folio pages) addressed to the Duke of Norfolk by R. Wilmot Horton, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Line, urging the necessity of issuing a clear exposition of Roman Catholic teaching and opinion, in order to show that civil disabilities should not continue to be imposed on the profession of that religion by any one who would confirm his assent to such exposition with an oath.

1825, 24 Aug. Brougham. Letter (fifteen octavo pages) from Henry Brougham to the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, respecting the plan for the foundation of the University of London, and the agitation of the question of Roman Catholic Emancipation.

"My dear Duke, I have just received your letter, for which I render you many thanks. You will stand on my list in good company, our friends Lords Grey, Lansdown, Fitz-Williams, Dacre, Duke of Bedford, with E. Petre, Howard of Corby (who joins me in founding a medal) and many other liberal but rational and moderate men. I am most anxious, and therefore very busy in forming a large and powerful body of our friends who may serve as a counterpoise at once to the High Church men and the too sour and zealous part of the Dissenters. These last are a great bulwark against the former class, but they are far from being wholly free from defects, and they require to be well looked after. A hundred and fifty on my list, and as many on J. Smith's, will I hope render all quite secure, and when once we are launched we shall move steadily. In spite of the Bishop of Chester (who has openly denounced us), we have now disposed privately of 1,500 shares! So we are landed.

Your nephew is very popular among us, and most justly so. Lady H. and her daughter are likewise here, and I am happy to find from my mother that they like the country much. I have not yet seen them.

Now for the dissolution. I have intended to write to you all I knew as soon as my circuit was over, which happy deliverance took place on Monday night, and I got here yesterday. I have had every kind of information and report from all quarters and parties, and all manner of persons, from the Speaker* and Canning to the Clerks of the House (no bad authority). The upshot is that nothing is fixed either way, tho' things are kept in readiness to do so if they should resolve upon it when the Cabinet meets 22 Sept. But that late date, and the state of Irish matters, where a test is taken by candidates in Cath. parts to oppose this Government generally, makes their determination to dissolve very unlikely. I know that Duncannon three days ago disbelieved it entirely, that the Speaker ten days ago did so, and I enclose a letter from Mr. Mitchell of the Vote Office, which when you have read pray put under cover to Lord Darlington, as I said I should let him know.

So now you have my views of the matter, and I will add that the Speaker is interested in ascertaining it, for the D. of Rutland and Col. Trench have just been canvassing Scarbro' for the latter, which shews the Speaker† to be on the move, either to Cambridge University or the H. of Lords (the D. said he knew nothing when the election would be).

Now for Nottingham. I rejoice to say that accounts from Denman (tho' they be not conclusive that all danger is over) are so much more favorable than he could have expected, that he has *buckled* to again, and has great hopes of success. This will be a great Godsend. You'll think me very presuming and pertinacious if I now propose another scheme to your Grace, because it is intimately connected with our great question; I mean, that if you have a vacancy for half of the first session or thereabouts (and no longer) of the new Parliament, you should by all means ask Jeffrey to come in, and give us a thundering speech on the Cath[olic] question. He has extreme fame in the country, is an enthusiast with us on that subject, as you see by his Review (many of the best Cath. articles being *his*); and such prodigious expectation would be raised as to give us *some novelty* on a hacknied topic, and do us a world of good, the more so as Jeffy is not a committed party man, and would only consent to come in for the occasion and then retire. I got him half-perswaded to accede to this arrangement when Wilberforce went out last Session, but something unforeseen put it aside. I think he might be tempted on occasion of a fresh Parliament, and a *cry to them*. For his prodigious talents as a speaker I can answer; they would exceed anything in that line of speaking which is peculiar to Grattan and himself. Pray think of this; it is with me a favorite idea, both because so distinguished a man as he will always be thought should not be let die without saying his say in the House, and because in our balanced state on the C. question such an event would prove very material. His chief

* Charles Manners Sutton, afterwards Viscount Canterbury.

† He was then M.P. for Scarborough, and for the University of Cambridge in 1832

objection was that as he could on no account do more than just come in and go out (being at the head of his profession in Edinburgh) he thought it would look foolish. I said it would only shew his zeal for the cause; he then said it was useless the end of a Parliament, and so it broke off. Do meditate this. Have we no chance of seeing you at the York festival? I think your Grace's presence to countenance G. Howard for the county would be of great service to him. He attends, and the D. of Devonshire.

Tho' I have already inflicted an absolute penance on you in the shape of this volume of writing, I must add a curious anecdote I heard in London. A son of Ibrahim Bey, the Egyptian Pasha, is actually educating at Stonyhurst. He is of the true breed of Beys, for being asked how his father could risk his eldest son on the Greek expedition, he answered, "Probably to get rid of him." The best of it is that the Manchester Church Tories are on the alarm, and are crying out that the *Mahometan* Church is in danger! They literally ascribe the boy being there to the love the Papists have of making proselytes! This I think will do to be mentioned next Session.

Believe me ever with the greatest esteem and respect, your Grace's most faithful and sincere,

H. BROUGHAM."

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF MRS. HARFORD,
OF HOLME HALL, YORKSHIRE.

H. EARL OF HUNTINGDON to the JUSTICES of the EAST RIDING.

1580, June 23. York.—Concerning the building of a new hall in the castle at York. *Signed.*

W. LORD BURGHLEY to EDWARD YATES.

1590[-1], March 4. The Court at Greenwich.—Consenting to be godfather to the son of Robert Constable, and to give him his own name. *Signed.*

LORD BURGHLEY to ROBERT CONSTABLE and HUGH BETHELL.

1595, November 26. The Strand.—Concerning a claim to certain copyhold lands in the manor of Hammingborough. *Signed.*

ROBERT CONSTABLE to LORD BURGHLEY.

No date.—On private affairs. Drafts of several letters.

THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1612, September 17. Whitehall.—Permission to Sir William Constable to travel beyond the seas. *Six signatures.*

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF BOHEMIA, to SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1638?]"—“ I ame verie glade to know by your letter that you are so well arrived in England, and that the King doe still continue his affection to Rupert, I have sent him your letter he had not yett had answers from the Emperour for his leave but looked for it everie day, he meant in the meane time to goe to Berlin to visit the Electour of Brandebourg where I beleve my letter will finde him, I assure you I cannot be in England sooner then I wish myself, and when the King shall please to send for me I shall goe verie willinglie. I may remember him of it when you finde a fitt time, the weather is so hott I can say no more.”

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF BOHEMIA, to SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1638?] Julie 4, Hagh.—“ I send you your letter againe where you will see how you mistooke the superscription. I beleve those you sent my letter to were as much surprised to see Madame and Majestie upon it, as I was to see gentlemen, if I had you heere I woulde jeere you to some tune for it, but now I ame

mercifull to you, and onelie assure you that I ame still extremelie your frend. There is no news stirring heere, your frend Rupert has not bene well since he came into his quarters, he had like to have had a feaver, but he writes to me it had left him, onelie he was a little weak ; as soone as he can he will be in England where I wish myself to, for this place is verie dull now, for there is verie little companie."

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF BOHEMIA, to SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1688, July ?]—"You need make no excuse for your mistake for I have comitted the like manie times. Rupert has bene ill, but is now recovered and gone to Rostok to change aire. I have written to him to come hither to goe for England as soon as he can, I heere there be some new prisonners, I hope they shall have what they deserve, it is so hott that I can write no more."

YORKSHIRE.

1688, August 27.—A view of the trained bands in the West Riding, by Sir Edward Rodes and Mr. Robert Rockley.

W. MARQUESS OF NEWCASTLE to SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE,
Colonel of the Irish Brigade of Horse.

1648, September 11.—Commission to call a council of war when needful. *Signed.*

EARL OF LAUDERDALE to SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

1649, Aprile 11. The Hage.—"It was a great deale of satisfaction to me in all our late publick and privat calamities to heere that you was escaped from those bloody rogues who have murthured our King and our friends, but greater to heere that you was safe out of England. And I looke upon it as a great advantage to his Majestie that you who have so long and so faithfully served his father are now at libertie to imploy yourself againe for his restitution. God grant us a good opportunity to joyne againe in so good a worke, and till then I am sure there can come no great contentment to your most faithfull and humble servant."

Duke of HAMILTON to SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

1650, May [8-]18. The Hage.—"Had I not hoped ather to have seyn you heir, or to have waited upon you wher you are, I had ere this acknowledged the honor you did me, by your letter with our noble freind Sir Philip Musgrave. Our condition is sadly changed since I had the happines to see you, and my particulare losses are irrecoverable, yett we must not faint under our afflictions, bot unite all our spirites and powers in the pursute of a just revenge. I ame confident the Lord will blesse our endeavours, and when the meanes are least promising to humane eyes, he will then most manifest himselfe for us."

You will have from this worthie bearer a trewe relation of our condition heir, I cannot say of our resolutions, for they are misteries not communicable untill they be rype for action, and then wee may all expect a share of the honor, as of the hasard, of being instruments in executeing the conclusions of wyser men then wee are. I shall truble you no further, bot beg of you to beleive that in all conditions wherunto fortune can throw me, I will preserve the vowes I have made."

MARQUESS OF ORMONDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

1651, March [6-]16. Caen.—"After soe long an intermission of the acquaintance wee had begun in Ireland, and our seperated endeavours - I am confident—to the same end, I was very desireous of the satisfaction of your company for a short time when I was at Paris, but by some lesse pleaseing occation I was disapoynted. My purpose was if wee had met to have entervuid you with all possible freedome with whatever I was accor in or witnes to since wee parted, and to have given you my sence of what wee are to hope to feare and to doe. This I hoped would have produced from you a naration of those actions you have since bin in and very profitable observations upon the faileings you had met with in others. Haveing lost so great a pleasure as shuch a conversation would have afforded mee, and which can not conveniently bee repaired by letters, I am unwilling to loose the last end I proposed . . ."

CHARLES THE SECOND TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

1652, May [15-]25, Paris.—"Sir Marmaduke Langdalle, I am as sensible of the ill condition I heare you are in, as I am fully satisfied with your meritt in the King my father's and my service, nor does the present necessitie I live under bring me any trouble so greate as I finde in the impossibilitie of relieving such persons as you are, but you may rest assured that when and in what proportion soever I shall be redeemed from this necessitie, I shall proportionably helpe you, and always give you the most effectuall testimonies I am able, that I am, your very loving frind."

LORD JERMYN TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1653?] November 22. Sen Leys [Senlis].—"I take this ocaation to bring myself into your remembrance and to assure you of my faythfull service, and I doe both the rather because I cannot chuse but embrace some foint hopes that things are soe disposing themselves in Ingland that old frends may think of meeting agayn once before they dye. If my fortune be soe favorable to me as to bring me into your company it shall be with the same mind and affection to your person and service that I was wont to have in it, and in the mean time noebody can wish you more hapynes then I doe."

CHARLES THE SECOND TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

1655, June [12-]22. Collen.—“Sir Marmaduke Langdall. I received yours of the third of this month and forbore answering it presently, because I knew not on the suddayne what to say to the information; I have since received another letter from the same party, who it seemes is gone into the feelde, so that I know not how to direct a letter to him, but I suppose he hath acquainted you how you may sende, therefore I pray convey the inclosed safely to him. I confesse to you, though the information be of importance, I know no other use of it at present then to hearken the best I can how they proceede, I shall be glad to know your opinion what I am to doe upon it, and which way I may make advantage of that people, who seeme nothing inclined to my interest. I have no more to say, but that I am, and ever will be, your very affectionate frinde.”

SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS TO [SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE].

1655, September 18. Collogne.—“I have received yours of the 18th present together with the inclosed from Mr. Ouverton to you, both which I shall acquaint his Majestie with, as soone as he returnes from Francfort, whether his Majestie, the Duke of Gloucester, and Princesse Royall went—à l' incognito—on Sunday last was senight, and we expect them all back here againe this next weeke. If Mr. Brookes^e shall of himself insinuat to the Spaniard—if he be gon for Spayne, whereof I perceave some are doubtfull—that the King's party in England and Mr. Brookes freinds will join, I conceive it may not be amisse, but you know the humor of Mr. Brookes party is such, as that that busines is to be very warily and tenderly handled, least if some among them come to understand of it before they are—by some of the wiser sorte of their party in whome they confide—prepared for it, should oppose it; I can assure you there is as much donne to inclyne the King of Spayne as wise men can wishe; and nothing left undonne to beget a right understanding att Rome, if I am—as I beleave—truly informed; whatsoever you may have bene tould, I am credibly assured there is much more application made to the catholiques then to the presbiterians and to my knowledge the King desires above all thinges to take in all parties that will serve him, but ites impossible to give satisfaction to the different humours and principles of all parties, who held it their interest to destroye one another, but what may be reasonably donne to content them all is really endeavoured. Albeit I cannot beleave there is any such treaty—much lesse an agreement—as you mention, concerning the presbiterians in England and Scotland—on whose behalf you say the Earl of Rochester and Lord Balcarris are entrusted to makes offer to his Majestie of a great sum of money, and other propositions—yet I am confident the King leaves no prudent meanes to gayne all parties to joyne for his and their owne

^e Edward Sexby. See his life in the *Dict. Nat. Biography*.

interests. I can say nothing of Memells busines of my owne knowledge, but have bene tould—by some that pretend to know the same—that there was noe such error committed in it, as—it seemes—you have bene informed. There hath bene noe Jesuitt sent by the King from this place for Rome or elswhere as I can learne or heere of. It seemes to me somewhat incredible, for the reasons yourself gives, that there should be any cummunication betweene Cromwell and the Jewes, who are a very crafty and worldely-wise generation, and I am perswaded will not easily be drowne to settle where there is so much uncerteynty of duration as there is in the present Gouvernment in England. As for what you say comes from Sir Ed. Pittes report, concerning Cromwell's paying 20,000*l.* for raysing of forces in Switzerland to joyne with the Huguenotes of France, I suppose you mistake the name of the reporter, for I never heard of any such person as Sir Ed. Pitt in Hollond, possibly you meane Sir Ed[ward] Brett, and if the report come from him, I can then learne the truth of it. As for what you write touching Lieut. G[en.] Middleton's going for Sweede, I can assure you of my knowledge there is noe such thing, nor any cullour for the report of his being employed thither, or to that King; and soe I conceave I have gonne throughe most particulars in your last letter; and when his Majestie returnes, I shall—if you desire a further aunswaere to any particular—send it you from his Majesties owne directions. We heare that the peace being made for the Albigeois in and neere Savoye, that Cromwell resolves to dispose of the greatest part of the monny collected for those protestantes. I heare that Cromwell's army being drawne out lately in Tuthill Feildes grew unruly, and would not be commanded by their officers, and made some demaundes which were not liked, whereupon—to quyet them—they were tould that Cromwell would be in a state to come abroade within two or three dayes, and then they should have satisfaction from himself, and soe with much adoe they were appeased. Some say there is a designe to prease to have a trienniall parliament, and to make choice of parliament men according to law; and I heare St. Johns is an undertaker in that designe, and pretendes thereby to unite Cromwell and the people; which I conceave to be but a presbiterian dreame, to which Cromwell will never trust. The Queene of Sweede is expected here this day, as she goes towardes Italy, but how long she intendes to stay here is not knowne, but ites thought it will not be longer then till too morrow. There is a report here that Cromwell dyed the 1st of this moneth of a fitt of the collick, but wee have noe such evidence of it in all this tyme, as to make us give credditt to the report; if it be true, I presume we shall Thursday know it, and then God graunt wee may make good use of such a change."

Postscript.—"The Queene of [Sweden] passed this morning throughe this towne but staid not, she dyned over the water, and goes this night to a castle about four leagues hence."

SIR EDWARD HYDE to SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE, at Brussels.

[1656, Aug. 28-Sept. 7,] Thursday. Antwerp.—“I make no doubt but upon delivery of the inclosed you will receive the five hundred guineas. I am making a stepp to-morrow morninge to Breda, wher I will only stay one day, and be heare God willinge on Sunday, and then in two or three dayes more I hope to return to Bruges. As any thinge of moment occurres you shall be sure to be advertised.”

SIR EDWARD HYDE to SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1656,] Sept. [1-]11. Antwerp.—“I hope you received the letter I sent you on Thursday night by Robert Dungan, I forgott before wee parted to desyre one thinge of you, of which wee conferred, that is the names of five or six of those persons of Yorkeshyre and the like number of the Bishopricke and Northumberlande, upon whose interest and discretion wee may most depende. I am not without lists of very many of both countyes, but I would fayne have your opinion of such a number of the best. I am yett heare to negotiate some businesse, which proves more difficulte then I thought it would have done, and know not when I shall returne to Bruges; if you write a lyne or two to me, put it under a cover to Mr. John Shaw, and it will quickly come to the handes of. . . .”

On the back are endorsed the following names:—

Yorkshire—Lord Davers, Lord Bellasis, Lord Strafford,
Sir George Savill, Sir Henry Slingsby, Sir Francis Anderson.
Northumberland—Colonel Gray, Mr. Strather, James
Ogle, Colonel Carnaby.
Bishopric—Sir Richard Tempest, Mr. John Tempest,
Colonel Forcer.

SIR EDWARD HYDE to SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1656,] Sept. [8-]18. Bruges.—“I was so suddaynely called away from Antwerpe,—and I assure you upon no ill occasyon—that yours of the 12th came not to my hande till Saturday night. It gave me all the satisfaction I desyred, for I know the opinion those with us heare have of ther countrymen, and I only desyred your judgement of three or four signall men, upon whose discretion as well as interest we might depende, to communicate with before it may be seasonable to trust many, and those you name, or some of them, may comply with that convenience. I pray do me the same favour for Lancashyre, wher wee are so much strangers that wee know very few, therefore send me the names of three or four of moment, and upon whome wee may depende. For the mayne, I can only tell you, I thinke it proceedes accordinge to your wish, and I am much deceaved if you will not believe it counsellable shortly to visit your frendes in Englande. If ther were not some probability that I shall shortly meete you at Bruxells or Antwerpe, I thinke it would be tyme to wish for

your company hears. By the beginnynge of the next weeke I shall lett you know more, in the meane tyme I beseech you to be most confident, that you shall upon all occasyons finde me to be most faythfully and heartily yours."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1656?] Nov. [4-]14. Bruges.—"I have both yours of the 6th and the 10th before me, havinge forborne to acknowledge the former, till I could be able to say somewhat to you of importance, and exspectinge then every day some more particular information from Englande. The last night Roger brought me a letter from I. Scott, to the same effecte with yours, almost in the same wordes. I expected from such a convenience of sendinge, a more particular accounte of affayres ther, I know not what he meanes by six weekes, nor from what grounde such discourses aryse, only I finde that wee receave much prejudice from the activity and confidence of private and particular persons, who have no kinde of authority or warrante for any thinge they say or doe, but upon the conscience of meaningewell—which I hope they doe—they reporte or pretende any thinge they in ther discretion thinke fitt, and yett I must tell you, if the ministers heare make good, what they now promise, and seeme as intende upon as is possible, wee shall not be idle this winter, as farr gone as it is, and truly ther are infinite reasons which should dispose us to make some attempte. And therefore I do heartily wish, that your owne businesse would give you leave to returne hither to us, wher wee shall neede your advice, and at present I do not thinke the Kinge hath it in his purpose to returne to Bruxelles, nay I dare swere he will not goe thither till he give over the hope of winter action, which at present I am sure he is farr from. I have this minute receaved letters from Dunkirke, that Marshal Turyn hath burned his campe, and is marched away, and orders are gone out from Don Juan to assemble all ther forces."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1656,] Dec. [8-]18. Bruxelles.—"I did not thinke to have troubled you with the acknowledgement of your favour of the 14th* till I had thanked you at Bruges, but since the bearers returne before me, I cannot but tell you I will make as much haste after them as I can, and then I shall informe you of more particulars than I can well write, in the mean tyme I can assure you that the mayne goes very well, and these people are even as willinge to helpe us, as wee are to be helped; they exspecte every day to be abler to do it, and I do give you my worde men are raysinge in the place you most desyre. It is no wonder that the Cavelear and the catholique are most reserved at present in ther discourses, since they have both paid so dearly, but I am perswaded, though others talk lowder now, that when the tyme for action is rype, they will do more then they. I am sorry that

* See Calendar of Clarendon S.P., iii., 209.

your cos. Wh[arton] is so scrupulous, yett it is possible he may come to you, for if he had intended it, no doubt he would not have declared it. As soone as we returne—which I conceave will be before the end of the weeke—wee shall finde it necessary to send severall persons into England. I pray therefore, thinke with yourselfe of some who are discrete; I do not finde that the daunger of goinge thither is very greate."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1657,] April [6-]16. Bruxelles.—"I have yours of the 11th with the inclosed, which I kept one night in my hands upon an assurance that Major Waters would have bene that night in this towne, but findinge it not like to be so soone, I committed it to the care of Colonel Slingsby, who sent it to the quarters to him, and if it contayne any thinge of moment, I suppose I shall shortly heare from him. Colonel Slingsby assured me that Sir Harry and his sunn are both in Hartfordshyre at Robert Slingsby house, so that it seems he is freed from his imprysonment in Hull.

I can give you no other accounte of our businesse heare then that all people looke kindly upon us, and [Don Juan] hath acknowledged the service at St. Gillin^e to the Kinge, with all the expressyone of the importance of the obligation that can be imagined; in a worde, they will do the best they can to give us satisfaction in all that wee propose, and I hope wee shall have done what wee came for shortly, that wee may returne to you to Bruges, where as the world goes, I had rather be then in this crowde.

I did desyre Mr. Barton to deliver his letter alwyse to you, and I pray if ther be any thinge of importance in it, putt it under cover to me, and give it [to] the Secretary, who will send it by the first opportunity. Wee must now expecte that every post will bringe us matter of moment, and I hope his tryumphs will mete with some obstructions. It is a wonderfull thinge to see how wise men in England differ in ther opinions of what is like to fall out. I wish you all happiness."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1657,] April [10-]20. Bruxelles.—"I have yours of the 18th and returne your letters from Sir Theophilus Gilby, and will take care by the next post to send him a duplicate of the letter you formerly sent him from the Kinge to the Greate Duke,[†] for sure if ther were ever reason to send for him, it holdes still, and if wee have not occasyon to use his service by the tyme he can come to us, we shall be in ill case. I am of the same minde I was, when I talked last with you in my gallery, and I thinke I have good reason for it: one moneth more will putt me out of my thoughts. These people will do all they can, yett the death of the Emperour falls out very unseasonably; though it will have an unhappy

^{*} St. Ghislain. See Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, book XV., p. 479 (ed. 1704).

[†] See Calendar of Clarendon S.P., iii., 282.

influence upon christendome, it is possibly for the present it may give some ease to this country, for I should imagine that France will send much of their power towards Germany. I see no cause to suspecte Vavasour, and I perceave the gentleman who informed me of Sir Harry Slingsby beinge in Harferdshyre mistooke his cypher, and findes since, that it is his sunn. I have not hearde from Major Waters, since I sent him your letter.

The little merchant who brought me yours of the 17th is a very honest man, well knowne to the Kinge, but not very skilfull, to tell us the same tale of Mr. Howarde, from Dr. Winnebanke, but wee cannot imagine what Howarde it should be, he sayed he served the Kinge all the warr in the north, so I conclude he mistakes the name; and that he bringes is as imperfecte, so unskilfull ours frende are to send expresses on purpose, and upon charge, without beinge instructed in matters of importance. The death of the Emperour retards us in our businesse, so that I cannot tell you what day wee shall sett out."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1657,] April [20-] 90. Bruxelles.—"I must aske your pardon for not answeringe yours of the 20th by the last post, but your letters from Bruges come so late to us, and goe so early from heere, that it is not possible to be punctuall. What the Dutch will do for us or themselves, wee yett know not, but if wee are not much deceaved by two or three expresses from Englande, ther will be good worke ther speedily, and therefore I am vexed out of my witts, to see how slowly these people move in their preparations, though they promise all wee can desyre, and seeme to thinke themselves no lesse concerned then us. I am of your opinion, our little marchante forgott his man, and should have named Mr. Wharton, and had the other name only given him for his memory, which hath bene confounded by it. I do looke that those next letters shall bringe us newes of Cromwell's havinge accepted the crowne, and then we shall see what will follow, the man discovers the greatest feares and perplexityes imaginable, and they say hath ever rendered himselfe ridiculous.

I am sorry for the inconveniencies Mr. Barton undergoes, he hath used very much to commende his lodginge to me, and it is strange he hath kept it so longe in those disorders, when he hath bene able to remoove when he would; he shall not faile of mony as soone as wee receive any; I do assure you upon my words, wee have not yett touched one penny since wee came, more then hath payd the debts I contracted at Antwerpe for our journey, which you will believe makes my life very uneasy. I am perswaded that as soone as wee gett mony, wee shall see you at Bruges, and I hope have somewhat else to doe. This is all I can say at present."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1657,] May [6-] 16. Bruxelles.—"I have to aske your pardon for havinge two of yours upon my handes unanswered, the one of the 2nd, the other of the 9th. When the first came it founde me

in my bedd, unable to write, and truly though I sate up when the last came, I was not able to discharge that exercise, which I hope you have excused, for I am not naturally guilty of these omissions to my friends. I am confident I shall now see you shortly and wee shall then discourse over our businesse at large. I do not differ with you in my opinion of those persons you mention, and expecte very little good from any of them, but from others who have been more innocent I doe, and I am of opinion you will speedily see some disorder ther, that is as soone as Cromwell hath complied with the desyres of his Parliament, and assumed the title, which I believe he hath by this tyme done. All our stay heare is for mony, of which they have not helped us to one dollar since our comming hither. Don John returned the last night from Antwerpe, and this morninge the Kinge will speake with him, and then wee shall know what wee are to trust to. In the meane tyme wee owe for every loafe wee have eaten since our comming hither. If it were otherwise, Mr. Barton should not have bene this longe unsupplied, of which I pray assure him, and that he shall heare effectually from me as soone as is possible. I will trouble you no farther at present."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1657,] May [15-]25. Bruxelles.—"I have yours of the 28rd and returne the inclosed to you, which I do not enough understande to be able to say what answer is to be returned to it, and I do aske your pardon for forgettinge that I ever saw any letter from that person. I presume it might come to me when I was very ill and so I might not returne it to you, but indeede I have forgott it. I do confesse to you I do not love to write or speake despererily of our businesse, yett upon my credit I never writt worde to you that I did not myself believe, and upon such grounds, as I thinke would perswade another man to do so to, of which I shall satisfy you at large when wee meete. I was never more out of humour then I am at present, being heartily vexed and angry at this people, who though ther necessities are very greate, might provyde better for the Kinge then they have done. Wee have not yett receaved one dollar from them, thinke then in what case wee are. If wee gett away wee shall be with you the next week. Don Juan goes away they say on Saturday, the comminge of the English hath much alarumed them, so that they move before they are ready, and I doubt not will find our master every day of more use to them. Cromwell hath refused to accepte the crowne. I do still believe you will heare of some disorders ther, of which wee may make good use."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE, at Bruxelles.

[1657,] Oct. [16-]26. Bruges.—"I have yours of the 22nd, and hope that myne of the same date came to you; this I am gladd to directe immediately to yourselfe at Mr. Tomsons, wher Tom Paulden assures me you lodge, since I guesse by what Sir H. de Vic writt last to me, that he is on his way hither:

Mr. Pattison is Sir Philip Musgrave, who you writt me worde in your last is gone into his country. I hope he will finde all things well ther, but he must trust that person who spake formerly with him, I looke now every howre to heare from thence. I pray if you have any way to write to Scott, lett him know that none of his have lately come to my handes, and that I writt since I hearde from him, and therefore I would be gladd if you could prescribe him a safe way of sendinge to us, and lett him send a new derrection for himselfe. Wee shall soone know what advice to sende to our frends, and to dispatch the two gentlemen, who I suppose are at Gante, but I have hearde nothinge of them, since wee parted. Heare is no newes, but it is thought Don Juan will not retyre, till some attempte be upon Mardike. Many of the English are come to the Kinge, since his comminge thither, some to aske passes, but the most to serve. I do not finde that ther have been 2,000 men sent over for recruites."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1657, Oct. 29-] Nov. 2. Bruges.—"I have receaved yours of the 28th, which I should have acknowledged by the last post, and do the more wonder that my former of the 22nd came not to your hands, since, as it came to Bruxelles before Sir H. De Vic left it, so I am exceedingly deceaved, if he did not tell me, as he passed by this way, that he had receaved it, and ether delivered or sent it to you. I hope he carryed it with him in his pockett, for from Newporte he sente me a greate packett for Mr. Woodward,* which might contayne that and other letters; in that letter to you I returned you one of those you had sent me, I thinke from Scott, and therefore it should not be lost.

I perceave you thinke to save a winter journey, and that wee will be shortly with you agayne at Bruxelles, but you know, though wee like that place best, wee moove slowly from one place to another, and as it was longe before wee could gett from thence, so wee shall not I thinke returne so soone thither, as wee would be willinge to do, and I doubte wee shall finde it necessary first to speake with you heare: how shall wee else be able to make any dispatch into the north, which I am confident wee shall finde necessary to doe, of which I shall give you seasonable notice, as soone as I see thinges growinge rype. I heare no more from Scott, though I have since writt two new wayes to him. I pray do me the favour to send this to Mr. Cooper, for I know not how to derecte it. I do not like Desboroughe goinge into the north, ther is somewhat that troubles Cromwell. God send us good news."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1657?] Nov. [13-] 23. Bruges.—"On Wensday night I receaved yours of the 16th and am very much affected with the contents of it, but shall not speake one worde with the Kinge

* Mrs. Woodward was Hyde's landlady at Brussels. See Cal. Clarendon State Papers, iii, 160.

concerninge it, till I first conferr with you, and kindly quarrell with you for beinge to reserved towards your frends. Trust me the Kinge is not without a very just sense of the meritt of your service, and a very grations inclination to give an evidence to the world that he hath that sense, and if this be not done, I dare sweare it is more to be imputed to your frends, then to your enemyes, who upon my worde do not dwell at Courte, and I will not exempte myselfe from parte of the faulte, upon condition that you will confesse to me that you have not sayd all to me in this pointe that one frende ought to have done to another, though I have provoked you, and only with a desyre to know your inclination, that I might not wish you a thinge you had no minde to : I hope your businesse in those partes is over, and the Kinge is now heare, without a thought that I know of goinge to Bruxelles. I pray lett us see you heare, and when wee have conferred together, I shall then do all you will give me leave to doe, and I am very confident you will finde all done towards you you do wish, and you shall alwayes finde me at your disposall."

Postscript.—"I pray do me the favour to lett Captain Richardson know that I receaved his letter, and have spoken to the Kinge and to Colonel Blague concerninge him, and I hope to procure him a warrant's place in the guards."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE.

[1657?] Nov. [13-]23. Bruges.—"I have receaved yours of the 17th with one inclosed from Sir Richard Greenwill, which I suppose you did not see, and I do assure you, I am so desyrous to reconcile all men to me, that I will most willingly make you the judge of any displeasure any man livinge hath to me, and I am very much deceived if you do not finde the grounde of ther greatest prejudice to me, to be, ther havinge done me some injury, which they finde they could not forgive themselves, and so conclude that I cannot, and truly Sir Richard Greenwill can have no other quarrell against me, or excuse for all that he hath done. He does not seeme to thinke that he hath committed any faulte against me, and truly I will be so farr from exactinge an acknowledgement from him that I will never in the least degree obstructe the King's favour towards him, on the contrary in any thinge that may concerne his Majesty's service, I will be as sollicitous to serve him, as if you or my Lord Lieutenant [?]* were ingaged in it, and this you may assure him, for how to answer such a letter as he hath writt to me, in truth I do not know.

If you have seene the declaration he hath printed, I believe you will perswade him to thinke that he ought to aske the King's pardon, whome you will finde much more concerned then I am, and when you shall have any petition to deliver from him to his Majesty I will wayte upon you, and you shall see will do all those offices you shall requyre me to doe."

* Hyde usually wrote this word *Lt*, which, in his handwriting, is hardly distinguishable from a capital *W*. If, in this case, it is a *W*, Lord Wentworth must be meant, but it is more likely to be Ormonde.

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO LORD LANGDALE, at Brussels.

[1658, July 28.] Aug. 2. Antwerp.—“I have got as neere Bruxells as I durst, and have obtained leave of the Kinge to returne agayne to Breda, wher I have yett a little businesse to doe, and shall not be willinge to see Bruxells till the Kinge can gett some mony. His Majesty will tell you what he proposes of pleasure to himselfe from the country ayre, ten or twelve dayes hence, when I wish you were in a condition to hawke and hunte with him, and then wee should meet.

I know not what to say of our frends in Englande, who must have more tyme to recover ther spiritts and wee to recover our reputation with them, which is taken from us by greate industry from these partes. The Kinge will tell you what excellent humours Sir John Marley hath bene in, which I believe will take off all minde from you of venturing with him, I am sure I shall not desyre to manage any designe with him. If younge Liddall will withdraw from this towne and lyve in a Hollande garyson, I shall assist him the best I can, till wee can gett mony to send him away, and then he shall attende you for your instruction, when you shall thinke the season rype for it. If I meete with any good newes, I shall not fayle to send it to you, and shall be gladd to knowe of any thinge come to your notice of moment.”

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO LORD LANGDALE.

[1659, Oct. 29.] Nov. 8. Bruxelles.—“I have yesterday receaved your favour of the 17th [Oct.] and am very gladd you are gott well to your journeys end, before the cold weather, for winter is not yett come upon us. If my frende Peter be a good clarke, I wish he would send me your severall gists from this place, wher you lay every night, that wee may know the way thither: I hope you will not stirr from thence, but enjoy yourselfe in that retyrement, till you finde it necessary to returne, which truly may be very soone. Our master is in Spayne, but I do confesse to you he was longer on his way thither then wee imagined it possible, and wee do not doubt but he will finde both crowns very full of resolution to assiste him to the purpose, of which very much is spoken both in the courtes of Spayne and France, and truly if ther inclinations had bene otherwise before, this revolution in Englande would easily shew them how unfirme any allyance they can make with that people must be. It was on Thursday was fortnight,* that after severall disputes betweene some officers of the army and the Parliament, upon which the Parliament had cashiered Lamberte, Desborough, Berry, Kelsy and some others, Lamberte drew together so many officers and regiments of the army as served to dissolve the Parliament, which had the day before, out of an apprehension of some force, made an Acte, which they printed, that the army should be governed by seven comissyoners, Fleetwoode, Ludlow, Munke, Haslerigge, Overton, Walton and Hirberte Morly; and another, that it shall be treason to leavy mony without the consent of Parliament. What these comissyoners will take upon

* i.e. October 18-23.

them to doe in the army, and whether Lamberte or they will be most obeyed, wee yett know not. Fitch, who is a creature of Haslerigge's, hath the tower of London, Haslerigg himselfe Tinmoth, Berwicke and Carlisle, Overton Hull, whether Kelay, or the man the Parliament sent downe to take possessyon of it [Col. Dixwell], be in Dover Castle, I know not, for since the day of the dissolution of the Parliament, when an expresse gott over to Calice, no letters have bene suffered to come over, nor, which is stranger, have they suffered our packett bote to go into Dover, or to send in the letters, but have compelled both to returne to Ostende, so that wee know nothings that is done but what wee gett from Dunkirke, wher they say they are in unexpressable confusyon, and that the nation will be involved in a new and a bloody warr; many of our frends who were gott to this syde the sea are returned thither, in confidence of being well ther. This is the present state of affayrs ther; as soone as I know any thinge more particulerly, you shall be sure to heare from me. Though I would not have your Lordshipp ingage your person in that or any other warr, but of your owne master, yett I would be gladd to know what condition any strangers finde in that service, because sometimes I heare some of our frends speake of lookinge that way, as a sure place of subsistance, and I pray tell me, what will be the ende of that warr."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO LORD LANGDALE.

1659, [Nov. 30.] Dec. 10. Bruxelles.—"I have received yours of the 14th [Nov.] your stile, upon the 8th of ours, and I thanke you very heartily for the gists of your journey, for though I doe not thinke I shall get time to visit those parts—and yet I doe assure you I doe very much long to see the worthy Abbot [Montagu], and have a singular esteeme of him—yet I am very glad to finde that wee are within so few days journey of each other. I pray tell mee in your next how neere you are to Ham-burgh, for it is not impossible that a good opportunity may be offered for you to embarke from thence. The same man who began a correspondence with us before you left this place from the Duke of Sax, continues the same importunity with the greatest undertakings for men, money and shipping that you can imagine, and truly I doe not thinke but when they see the King have greater friends, those Hans Townes will be forwards enough to change their allyance. I see your Lordship is very hard to be converted in point of the two crowns assisting our master, which I am confident they will doe, and that wee shall not loose this winter, all things being as ripe for us in England as can be wished, the agreement that was spoken of the last weeke betweene Lambert and Monke being now confessedly vanished, and the animosities improved to the height, some officers and souldiers runn every day from Monke to Lambert, and others from Lambert to Monke, who keepes himselfe within his Scotch quarters, and advances none of his forces beyond Barwick, and endeavours to strengthen himselfe by the Scots, who they say will adhere to him, and therefore it is probable hee hath given

them satisfaction : Lambert is at Newcastle expecting additional forces from London, where they are jealous both of the one and the other, and say they will both conspire together in the end to set up the King. Indeed the confusion is great throughout the Kingdome, and the counties about London, as Essex, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and some others, have associated themselves together under a resolution of paying no more taxes or impositions but what shall be assessed by Parliament, and it is beleevd this combination will be assented to throughout the Kingdome, and you will easily beleve that will doe much of our business. I can now tell you that the King came to St. Colombe, where the Queene is, on Friday last, and intended to stay there six or seven dayes, so that wee may confidently looke for him at Bruxelles by the end of the next weeke. Hee sayes hee is abundantly satisfied with his journey, and with the resolution of both crowns. I neede not excuse the usinge a better hande then my owne, and the truth is the weather is so badd, that it makes my [head] ake to much to use my owne."

SIR EDWARD HYDE TO LORD LANGDALE.

[1660,] Feb. [2-]12. Bruxelles.—"I have receaved your Lordship's of the 9th of the last moneth, and did I thinke aske your pardon in my former for usinge another hande, beinge at that tyme indisposed with a great headach, and most of my frends do oblige me rather to dictate to another hande, then to use my owne, which they finde so ill that they can scarce reade it, and I must tell you, though I thanke God I am in all other respects as well as when you left me, I finde a marvellous decay in my eyes, which makes me do most of my businesse by other hands: I know not how my letters finde the way to you, but I write every fortnight, that you may know how our affayres goe. Though Don Louis [de Haro] gave the Kinge all the promises imaginable at partinge, that he would cleere all arrears to him by the end of the last moneth, wee have yett receaved no bills, which I hope wee shall do shortly; the promises continuinge still very fayre from both crownes, in which I perceave you have no fayth. I know no more of the Hamborough marchante or his Duke of Sax. then I did when you were heare. Some other letters he wrote with greate undertaking, but I do not finde by all the enquiry I can make, that the man is of valew, and of late wee have hearde no more from him. I finde you have no opinion of ther fallinge out amongst themselves in Englande, in which ther is greate hope you may be deceived. I have given the worthy Abbott a longe accounte of all that wee heare, from heare, upon which it may be you may change your opinion. I confesse to your Lordshipp, it is not in my power, to fear the settlinge a commonwealth ther, the persons ingaged in that intriegue beinge men of no interest or creditt to establish such a worke, and the designs beinge odious to all the three nations. I do beseech you after all this, not to thinke that the expectation of any thinge at home makes us neglecte makinge all possible preparations abroad; trust me, nothinge is omitted

to that purpose, and I hope I may be able before a moneth be at an ende to give you some accounte of the progresse that is made that way. The Kinge commends him very kindly to your Lordshipp, and in this terrible weather, wee all have some envy towards you, that you are in a place, wher you can wante no fyre, which wee all doe; it hath bene the sharpest season that was ever since I knew how to distinguish, and when it will change wee yett know not. For the rest I must referr you to the worthy Abbott, beseechinge you to believe that I am alwayes at your disposall."

CHARLES II. to LORD LANGDALE.

1660[-61], February 1. Whitehall.—"Right trusty and wel-beloved wee greete you well. Whereas we have appointed the 28rd day of April next for the solemnity of our Royall coronation, and the day before being the 22nd of the same moneth for our proceeding from our Tower of London through the same citty unto our Pallace of Westminster according to the custome heretofore used in that behalfe:—These are therefore to will and command you, all excuses sett apart, that you make your personall attendance on us at the times and places above mentioned, furnished and appointed as to your ranke and quality appertaineth, there to doe and performe such services as shalbe required and belong unto you, whereof you are not to faile, soe wee bid you heartily farewell." *Signed.*

The LORDS COMMISSIONERS to LORD LANGDALE.

1661, July 29.—"According to an Act of Parliament entituled an Act for a free and voluntary present to his Majesty, wee being authorized and appointed Commissioners for the taking and receiving of such subscriptions of the Lords, the Peeres, and of all Peeresses and widdowes of Peeres as they shall voluntarily make and offer for the supply of his Majesties pressing occasions, have thought fitt to signify the same to your Lordshipp, and that our meeting for that purpose shall be on Wednesdayes and Fridayes in the afternoone every weeke at the Councill Chamber in Whitehall, and soe we rest." *Six signatures.*

The QUEEN [DOWAGER]'S COUNCIL.

1662[-8,] March 12. Denmark House, Strand.—"Whereas generall arreares of the fee farme rent of the mannor of North Dalton in the county of Yorke and also the arreares of the fee farme rent of Flambrough and Holme in Spalding Moore in the county of Yorke were lately demaunded from the heires of the Right Honourable the Lord Langdale for her Majesty's use, in regard the said rent is part of her Majesty's joynture:—Now forasmuch as it hath been made appeare to the bord this day that the said mannor and all his Lordship's estate were under sequestration by the late usurped powers dureing all the said tyme for which such arreares are demanded, it is ordered by her

Majesty's Counsell that the said Lord Langdale's hairees bee henceforth cleerly and absolutely freed acquitted and discharged from any further demand trouble or molestation whatsoever, for any arrears of the said fee farms rent issuing out of Flambrough and Holme and premisses above mentioned during the said tyme that the same were under sequestration as aforesaid, and all auditors and others employed to the premisses for her Majesty's service are required to take notice hereof and observe the same accordingly." *Six signatures.*

THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL TO LORD LANGDALE.

1668, September 11. Westminster.—"After our hearty commendations theise are to advertise your Lordshipp that in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in this present fifteenth yeare of his now Majesty's raigne for granting fower intire subsidies to his Majesty by the temporality, wee have taxed and assessed your Lordshipp for the first twoe of the said fower subsidies according to the yearely value of fifty poundes in landes which assessment for both the said subsidies doth amount in money to twenty poundes and that the Lord Chancellor of England in pursuance of the said Act hath appointed John Clutterbooke gentleman to be collector of the twoe first subsidies, wee therefore desire your Lordshipp forthwith to pay the said money unto the said collector that the same may be paid by him into his Majesty's receipt according as by the said Act is appointed, of which nothing doubting but that your Lordshipp will have the care and regard which thereto appertaineth wee bid your Lordshipp heartily farewell." *Seven signatures.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS for the East Riding of Yorkshire to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE and others.

1668 to 1665.—Correspondence concerning the regulation of the waters and protection of the lands in that district.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO LORD LANGDALE.

1665, June 17. Worcester House.—Informing him that he has arranged the differences between Lord Langdale and the Earl of Northumberland concerning the sewers. *Signed.*

THE COMMISSIONERS for the POLL TAX TO LORD LANGDALE.

1666[-7], February 21. Richmond, Yorks.—"According to an Act of Parliament intituled an Act for raising moneys by a poll and otherwise towards the mainteynance of the present warr, your Lordship is assessed the summe of twenty pounds and one shilling for yourselfe and one shilling for your wife, of which wee thought fitt to give your Lordship notice and to desire you to cause the said summes to be paid to Mr. John Clutterbooke

resideing at Clarendon House, who is nominated collector by the Peeres to receive the said summes at or before the eighth day of Aprill next after the receipt of this our letter, and his acquittance shalbe your sufficient discharge herein." *Twelve signatures.*

The LORDS COMMISSIONERS for the SUBSIDY to
LORD LANGDALE.

1671, May 28.—Requesting him to make a return of his property for the purpose of assessment. *Nine signatures.*

The LORDS COMMISSIONERS for the POLL ACT to
LORD LANGDALE.

1678, April 11. Painted Chamber, Westminster.—"Itt being provided by the late Act of Parliament for raising of money by a poll or otherwise for an actuall warr against the French King that all and every the Peers of this realme who are to be rated by vertue of that Act for their offices, or personall estates, shall be rated by the Peeres therein named or any five of them and not otherwise: And by the same Act provided and declared that the severall rates and taxes to which the Lords and Peeres of this realme shall be lyable by vertue of the said Act shall be received by a collector to be nominated by the Peeres, which said collector shall cause the same to be paid into his Majesties receipt of Exchequer at Westminster upon or before the tenth day of August next: And it being by the said Act enacted that by personall estate is intended such debtes owing to any person or persons within this realme or without which he or they doe not account and esteem as desperate over and besides such just debtes as he, she, or they, shall bonafide owe, and what they shall have in ready money:

Though the occasion is soe pressing and the tyme allotted for payment of what shall bee rated on the Peeres is soe short that wee might well have beene excused if wee should make the rates according to such measures as appeared to us most equall and just, yett being unwilling to leave any Peere without meanes of haveing full right done to him according to his dignity, office, pensions, fees, and personall estate, in the rates to be made by vertue of the said Act, wee have written to all the Peeres as wee doe by these to your Lordshipp, whose best knowe what offices, pensions, fees and personall estate—as before described—you have, that you would not faile immediately upon receipt of theise our letters to signifie unto us in the Painted Chamber at Westminster upon your honour the whole truth in the premisses, that wee may thereupon proceed to perfect the rates and discharge the trust committed to us concerneing the same, hereby giveing notice to your Lordshipp that if in convenient tyme and at the farthest before the first day of May next, you shall not make answere to theise our letters, wee must in discharge of our duty ascertaine your rate, and tax according to the best information which wee have or shall receive, wee haveing nothing further to add upon

this occasion but that Mr. Thomas Knatchbull is appointed collector for the rates and taxes of the Peeres, whose acquittance wilbe a sufficient discharge to such peere as shall make due payment of what he is lyable to, and shall be rated by vertue of this Act, wee bidd your Lordshipp heartily well to fare." *Five signatures.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1684-5, March 8. Whitehall.—“Whereas it hath been represented to us that the Right Honourable Marmaduke, Lord Langdale, hath business of importance which necessarily requires his attendance on his Majestie, and hath therfore made humble suite unto us for our license in that behalf: We have therupon thought fitt hereby to give license to the said Lord Langdale to come into and remaine in his Majesties presence at such times as his Majestie shall please for the space of tenn dayes to commence from the date hereof.” *Copy.*

JAMES II. to LORD LANGDALE.

[1685,] March 23. Whitehall.—“Right trusty and wellbeloved we greet you well. Whereas we have appointed the three and twentieth day of April next for the solemnity of our royal coronation, these are therefore to will and command you, all excuses set apart, that you make your personal attendance on us at the time abovementioned, furnished and appointed as to your rank and quality appertaineth, there to do and performe such services as shall be required and belong unto you. And whereas we have also resolved that the coronation of our royal consort the Queen shall be solemnised on the same day, we do further hereby require the lady your wife to make her personal attendance on our said royal consort at the time and in the manner aforesaid. Whereof you and she are not to faile.” *Signed.*

THE
MANUSCRIPTS OF MRS. WENTWORTH,
OF
WOOLLEY PARK, YORKSHIRE.

WILLIAM DE WYNTEWORthe WODEHUS.

[1303,] 31 Edward I., October 20.—Letters patents granting permission to William de Wynteworthe Wodehus to enclose a part of the King's highway, near to his mansion, provided he replaces it by a like road, and upon payment of a fine into the treasury. *Copy.*

[1318, November 22,] 7 Edward II, Thursday after the feast of St. Edmund the King.—Grant by William, son of William de Wynteworthe Wodehuses, to John his brother and to Johanna, daughter of Richard le Tyes, and the lawful heirs of their bodies, of an annual rent of 20s. out of the lands which John, his uncle, and Agnes, wife of the said John, hold for their lives by demise from William de Wynteworthe Wodehuses, father of the grantor, in Thorpe by Wentbrigge and in Upton, together with a windmill situated between Thorpe and Wentbrigge. And if his uncle John dies before Agnes his wife, then the said John and Johanna are to receive 40s. *per an.* together with the windmill. And after the death of the said John and Agnes all the lands, tenements, &c., in Thorpe and Upton now held by them are to be enjoyed by his brother John and Johanna his wife, but in default of their leaving lawful heirs, the lands are to return to the grantor and his heirs. Witnesses, John Trever, steward of Pontefract; Edmund le Boteler, Thomas Seynpole, John Caungrose, Roger de Folifayt, and others. *Copy.**

LANDS IN COLDHENDELAY.

1400, July 8. Coldhendelay.—Indenture, by Hugh de Dirfeld, vicar of the church of Felkirk, granting to Avicia, relict of John Bristall of Coldhendelay, for her life, all the lands, tenements, &c., held by the gift of the said John Bristall, in the town and

* These copies and that of the deed of Henry VIII., below, appear to have been made by one R. G. for Michael Wentworth, early in the 17th century.

territories of Coldhendelay, called Bayardland, with reversion, after her death, to John de Maynynggham and Constance his wife, and the lawful heirs of the said Constance. And if she should die without such heirs, the lands &c. are to revert to Thomas de Walden of Havercroft, John son of John Francis of the same and Jurdan del Pitt of Brerelay, their heirs or assigns. *Witnesses*, John Neyvill of Brerelay, John Sayvill of Rihull, William de Brerelay, John de Northfolk of Coldhendelay, John Wraythe of the same and others. *Sealed. Parchment.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH,

[1528?] July 26. Hampton Court.—“Henry rex. By the Kings. Henrie the viij by the grace of god kinge of Englonde and of France, defensours of the feith and lord of Yrelounde. To almanour our subjects as well of spiritual preeminence and dignity as of temporall auctority, these our letters haring or seing and to every of them greeting; for asmuche as wee be crediblie enformed that our welbeloved subject Thomas Wentewurth of Wentwurth Esquier for certaine deceases and infirmities which hee daylie susteineth in his hede cannot conveniently without his greate daungier and jeoberdy by discovered of the same whereupponne we of our grace especiall in tendre consideration have by these presentes lycenced the said Thomas Wentewurth to use and were his bonet upponne his seide hed aswell in our presence as els wher at his lybertie and pleasyr; wherfore wee wul and commaunde you and every of you to permytt and suffre the said Thomas Wentewurth so to doe without youre challenge, let, or interuption to the contrarie, as ye and every of you tendre our pleasyr. Yeven under our signet at our manoure of Hamptoncourt the twenty sixth daie of Julie.” *Copy.*

MATTHEW [HUTTON], Archbishop of York, to the EARL OF
SHERWASBURY.

1604, June 12. Bishopthorp.—“My honourable and very good lord, I am given to understand that whereas Mr. Sommerskales (under your honour's authority within the honour of Pontefract) hath preferred into the honourable Court of Duchy Chamber an information against my good friend Mr. Wentworth of Wolley his use and possession of Steincrosse moor lying in Notton, Darton, Wolley, Royston, which will not only occasion Mr. Wentworth's great charge and trouble for the defence of that which he and those whose estate he now hath, time out of mind of man have peaceably enjoyed: but also that this suit may tend to the molestation of my poor tenants of Darton in their use of the common there: Therefore I am heartily to desire your honour's favour to give order for the stay of that suit, and to refer the determining of the matters in controversy thus urged by Mr. Somerskales to some gentlemen in the country, whom your honour shall think meet. Whereunto Mr. Wentworth is willing to submit himself, and to yield as they shall think meet

reasonable and convenient. Thus beseeching God long to bless your lordship with his manifold graces, I bid you most heartily farewell." *Signed.* $\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Seal, impressed.*

NICHOLAS WINDORE to MICHAEL WENTWORTH, Esquire.

[1619.*]—Stating that as collector of the green wax for Sir Roger Ashton, he has distrained a white mare for the charges which Wentworth seems unwilling to pay, but that on receipt of the money, which is "iij*l*. or thereabouts," she shall be delivered up. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

RIPON BRIDGE.

[1621,] 19 Jac. July 30. York.—At the assizes at York Castle, before Sir John Denham, knight, Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir Thomas Chamberlain, knight, Justice of Common Pleas, Justices of Assize: Order that an assessment be made in the West and North Ridings for the repair of Ripon North Bridge; but if hereafter the pretence of the Justices of the North Riding that the inhabitants thereof ought not to be charged with the repair of the said bridge, should prove true, then the West Riding is to repay the moiety expended by them. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Unsigned.*

[1621,] 19 Jac. Oct. 2. Thirsk.—The Justices of the North Riding to the Justices of Assize. Protesting against contributing to the repair of Ripon North Bridge, which is situate "near half a mile within the West Riding," but promising to pay hereafter if it is made to appear that they are liable for it. *Present.* Sir Henry Bellasisse and Sir David Foulis, baronets; Thomas Belasise, Richard Vaughan, Thomas Norcliffe and William Sheffield, knights; and Marmaduke Constable, William Aldbrough, Matthew Jobson, Nicholas Conyers, Roger Gregory, Stephen Norcliffe and Thomas Heblethwaite, esquires. 1 p.

[1623,] 21 Jac. August 4. York.—At a gaol delivery at York Castle, before Sir John Denham and Sir Thomas Chamberlain: Order, by the King's express command, that: Whereas, by reason of the controversy between the Justices of the West and North Ridings as to the repair of Ripon North Bridge—standing partly in one Riding and partly in the other—the Bridge, now in great ruin and decay, is likely to bring very great charge upon the country if not speedily repaired, it is to be builded up at the equal costs of the two Ridings, and a presentment is to be made at the next sessions for the trial of the matter, after which whoever gets the verdict shall be repaid by the other party. 1 p. *Unsigned.*

The INHABITANTS of WOOLLEY.

[1622-3,] 20 Jac. January 9.—At a general sessions of the Peace held at Barnesley, before Sir Thomas Wentworth and Sir Francis Wortley, knights and baronets, Sir John Jackson and Sir

* For date see *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. XII., p. 16.

Godfrey Rodes, knights; Thomas Wentworth of Elmsall, William West, John Grimsditch and Francis Burdett, esquires: Order upon the complaint of the constables of Woolley, that the inhabitants from henceforth duly pay their lays and assessments, according to ancient agreement and custom, for the common service of the country; and in default thereof do give security for appearance at the next sessions to answer their contempt. *Signed, Radclyffe.*

MICHAEL WENTWORTH of Woolley.

[1623,] 21 Jac. August 17.—Engagement by Michael Wentworth of Wolley (at the motion of Sir Thomas Wentworth, bart., and at the earnest request of the gentlemen and neighbours of the town of Wolley) to pay ijs. for every tax which shall be due for him to pay to the town of Wolley, so long as he remains at Wolley Hall, with proviso that his heirs and assigns "may return unto the payment of their lays and taxes by cattle, according to the custom of the town," and also that if the inhabitants of the town should hereafter fail to pay their lays and assessments, this agreement shall be void, and it shall be lawful for the said Michael Wentworth to pay his lays and taxes by cattle as other inhabitants of Wolley do. *Copy, unsigned. 1 p.*

MICHAEL WENTWORTH and MR. BURDETT.

[? Temp. James I.]—Memoranda by Michael Wentworth, written on the back of a letter addressed to himself, controverting Mr. Burdett's claim to Maplewell and Maplewell Moor as part of his manor of Hoylande; and also his claim to part of Steincrosse Moor, where "he cannot prove by either word or writing, one stone, stick or other thing ever holden for bounder to sever his possession from the rest." As to his proofs, "his court rolls, in which his chiefest strength is, are things privately done between the lord and tenants only, which are but to be respected as otherwise they may be proved. Upon my purchase of this manor [Notton] he laboured to entitle this common to the King, as belonging to the honour of Pomfrytt, causing divers of his tenants of Maplewell and neighbours of Darton to present at Steincrosse Court my improvements (made long before by Mr. Geo. Woodrove) upon this common to be made upon the King's waste and soil, whereupon I was called by suit into the Duchy chamber, and there cleared that title; and now he setteth afoot a title for himself . . . and lest that should fail, hath stirred up a third title" to the common in question. *1½ pp.* [Michael Wentworth purchased Woolley and Notton in 1599.]

THOMAS, LORD WENTWORTH, to his cousin [MICHAEL]
WENTWORTH.

1634, September 29. Dublin.—"Sir, my cumming into Yorkshire is very uncertaine, but I should hartely wishe myself ther, when I might be able to doe you service; howbeit, sine you are

that poore Papist you mention, your best way will be certainly to compounde with the Commissioners, which if I may know when you intende to goe that way, I will write to the Commissioners, and doe you the best helpe therein I can. If you builde a new howse, remember that I tell you, itt is a matter whearin you may shew a greate deale, and a great wante of discretion, itt being nothing soe easye a thing to builde well, as men take itt to be that knowe it not, and therefore att your perill looke well aboute you; I am gladde your familye still increaseth *ut pluribus munitis staret*, and God hath sentt me a second son allsoe, a young Irishman, but whearever they be borne God make them good and honest, and then the matter is not greate. Wee of this partte of our familye, you see are turned abroad into the wide world, whilst your partte of itt, sitt warme and at ease by your own fier; well itt makes not much either way, God blesse us in our Pilgrimage, and you in your repose, keepe you with contentment whear you are, and send us with health backe to our owne homes to praise him, in his owne good time, and see you be merry the whilst, and soe will wee as much as wee can. God's goodnesse rest upon your whole household, continuing whear ever I am, both to you and itt in blood and affection, your ever most faithfull cosin and freind Wentworth." *Holograph. 1 p.*

Addressed: "My Cosin Wentworth."

Endorsed by John Wentworth:—"My Lo: Lieutenants of Ireland his letter to my father." [*Printed in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. XII., p. 7.*]

[THE JUSTICES OF THE WEST RIDING?] to the BAILIFFS
AND CONSTABLES of the same.

1685, October 15.—Whereas, notwithstanding the laws of the realm and his Majesty's late proclamations, "the game of fessante, hare, partridge and cunnys is almost quite destroyed . . . by meanes of sundry persones not qualified by lawe which keepe in their houses netts, settinge doggs, gunns, hayes and other engines," these are to command them to make search, and to take and keep all such nets, guns and gins, as also the persons in whose possession they are found. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

THOMAS, LORD WENTWORTH, to SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH.

1685, November 28. Dublin Castle.—"Good Cosen, The letter signed by yourself and other my good freinds, dated at Wentworth the 7th of this month and sent by Robert Wilton by the way of Scotland, was delivered unto me the 20th of the same. The contents whereof, I must confesse, in regard of the present state of my affaires, did at first something perplex me; But when I understood thereby what care yourself with the rest had taken and what provision you have made for the placing and setting all things in safety for the present, I received a great deale of satisfaccion in that particuler.

It is rue that I have lost a good and faithfull servant, one whom I held in verie greate esteeme, whose honesty (liveing) I never had cause to doubt, and (being dead) I hope it will appeare, when all things are fully examined, that I was not mistaken in the trust I reposed in him.

The manner of his death is that which troubleth me above the rest, for to dye, is a common case, and to be by all and at all tymes expected, but to expyre so sudainly and in that state of distemper,* is a thinge both fearefull and lamentable, for which I am most sorry.

I have now upon this your advertisement taken the best course I can thinke of for the ordering of my affaires, and doe retourne you my hartie and unfayned thanks for your good affection shewed unto me in your paines and care of me, and my estate, nows in my absence, which I will endeavour to requyte upon all occasions wherein my endeavours may be usefull unto you.

My haste to dispatch the messenger backe constraines me to make use of one of my secretaries, which I hope you will excuse, and rest confident that I am your most affectionate faithfull cosin, Wentworth. [*The concluding words only in Wentworth's own hand.*]

Endorsed by John Wentworth :—"My Lo: Lieutenant of Irelande his letter to my brother Wentworth."

SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH and THOMAS HEALEY.

[1687,] 13 Car. Nov. 80.—Indented agreement, whereby Sir George Wentworth of Woolley, knight, grants to Thomas Helay of Walton, upholsterer, a lease of his manor house of Notton, heretofore in the occupation of Richard Bradley, together with a croft, three "acres or day's works" of arable land and two closes, called the Broad Inge and Little Dame close, for the term of six years from the feast of S. Martin last past, at a yearly rent of ten pounds, and two capons at Pentecost, with right of re-entry if the rent is twenty days "behind and unpaid." Helay on his part covenants not to plough or convert into tillage the said lands except he "lay upon every acre or day's work so ploughed two wain loads of lime or twenty-four horse loads of lime, and not to take above three crops without liming the same again;" and moreover promises that the hay and straw of the corn grown and all manure there bred shall be spent upon the premises; that the manor house and other buildings shall be kept sufficiently repaired (having great timber allowed) and delivered up in good condition according to the custom of the country, and that neither he nor his heirs will let or assign the said premises to any but his wife and children without Sir George Wentworth's permission.

Signed and sealed by Thomas Healey, in presence of John Haddon, John Rayney and Robert Foster. 1 sheet.

* This steward was drowned, while crossing a stream, in a state of intoxication..

MICHAEL WENTWORTH.

1689, December 2.—Acquittances, signed by Richard Elmhirste, deputy receiver for Viscount Wentworth, Lord President of the Council of the North, and Receiver of the rents, &c., payable to the King by the recusants of the Northern Counties, for 26*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* paid by Michael Wentworth of Woolley, esquire, as one half year's composition money for recusancy due on St. Martin's day; and for 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being one half year's arrears, due on the same date. *Printed forms filled in.*

Also

Certificate, undated, from Ri. Elmhirste to "Mr. Radcliffe," that Michael Wentworth of Woolley, esquire, has given bond for three years' arrears according to his composition.

THOMAS WHEATLEY.

1641, October 16.—Bond of Thomas Wheatley of Brearley, co. York, gentleman, to Sir George Wentworth of Woolley, for 100*l.*, conditioned for the payment of 54*l.* before the feast of St. Andrew next ensuing. *Signed, Tho. Wheteley.*

Witnesses :—John Headon, Tristram Thomlinson, Edward [name illegible] and Thomas Bayle. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

RENDITION OF YORK.

1644, July 15.—Articles between the Earl of Leven, Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax, and the Earl of Manchester on the one part, and Sir Thomas Glemham, Governor of York, on the other part, for the surrender of the city. *Copy.* [*Printed in Rushworth, Vol. III., pt. 2, p. 640.*]

ARTHUR ALDBURGH.

1644, April–September.—Certificate of horses and cattle taken from Arthur Aldburgh, esquire, for the use of the Scottish army, the regiments of Cols. Lambert, Alured and Overton, &c. Total value, 192*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* *Eleren scraps of paper.*

PHILIP WILLUGHBY and MARIE his wife, to SIR RICHARD LANE, Lord Keeper.

1645, August 8.—Petition of the above, now kept close prisoners without apparent cause at the *Red Lion* in Oxford, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, that they may be brought before his lordship and proceeded against according to law.

Underwritten : Order by the Lord Keeper that if petitioners be in custody of a person to whom a *habeas corpus* may be directed, it is to be awarded as desired. *Copy endorsed* :—"This copy reserved, by special command." 1 p.

CHARLES I. to SIR RICHARD LANE, Lord Keeper.

1645, September 15.—Having been, and being like to be much troubled with the pitiful suits of divers loving subjects who have sustained losses by fire, shipwreck, losses at sea, being taken by pirates or enemies, or for other occasions, as also of Stranger Christians, who for their religion's sake are enforced to fly to England for relief,—all desiring license under the Great Seal to make collections of charitable alms—his Majesty hereby refers the same wholly to the Lord Keeper's consideration, according to the precedent of his most dear and Royal father, King James of blessed memory, granting him full authority to give order for passing such licenses as in his discretion he shall think fit. *Sign Manual. Countersigned by Edward Nicholas. Royal Seal. 1 p.*

THOMAS BLAKEY to SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH.

1647, December 8. Leeds.—Having signed Sir George's acquittances as desired, prays that the bearer may have the money. *1 p.*

Overleaf: Receipt by Timothy Kent, servant to Richard Cotton of Leeds, cloth dresser, for a bag of money, sealed up by Mistress Judeth Ouldfeild, and left till an acquittance was signed by her father-in-law and others, which is now received, and the money sent. Dec. 9, 1647.

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD, to SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH of Wooley.

1647, December 11.* Rouen.—“Good Cosen, I think it good to send this enclosed paper to give you and my Cousin Wentworth of Bretton full information of what I once mentioned concerning my estate. I shall no longer defer those directions I promised, having had so ready expressions of your affections to my interests therein. In the first place I desire you will send for Mr. Burrowes, and see the instructions he had from my father and that you and my Cousin Wentworth will take the same order my Cousin Rockley and Mr. Greenwood did in seeing all accounts.

And I desire you will look upon the account W. Bower keeps, in which I found half a year since 8,887*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* arrears for rents, and likewise much land given up; so that I shall desire your advice if to allow a year's rent to poor tenants, and also for letting leases, being I hope I may hereby raise something considerable in my sisters' portions; and I desire to know an estimate of those woods cut down this year.

I desire you to give constantly (*sic*) order for the payments mentioned in the list I send; and because I know not how the estate that is only liable to debts can be much yet, I resolve 2,000*l.* shall be set aside for paying all the interest at least of

*It is uncertain whether the Earl's letters written abroad are old or new style; probably the latter.

English debts, within which compass too I intend my personal expenses shall be included: This I would have duly made to Mr. Raylton quarter or half yearly. And though I find since the beginning of the troubles hitherto, my estate would not have so much as answered this charge, I believe it will now do it over and above, tenants being caused to pay that which is just. I desire you and my Cousin Wentworth to know of R. Burrowes if he be able to take the pains he has done heretofore which is necessary for him to do that is to be general Receiver of my rents; in regard of his service to my Father and me I shall be very glad if he can continue to perform his employment still; but if he find himself not able, I wish I may have your opinions whom to choose for that purpose; if either Tho. Edmunds or Richard Elmust be in a condition to take that charge I think it would be very well. I believe Nicholas Hurt fitter than any man to be employed about Woodhouse, and would have him encouraged in it. That you may see everything within that conveyance my Lord made of his estate to me, as is expressed in the relation I now send, I intend to write to my Grandmother to have a copy of it." 1½ pp.

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD, to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1648, May 27. Rouen.—I have received your letter to me of the 5th of this month, and am very glad to hear of you. My cousin Sir George Wentworth your brother did signify your readiness to come as you mention, and I shall be very glad to have you near me out of the good esteem I have and affections for you. I am very sensible of the unsafety my sisters are in if troubles break forth again, and therefore have sent to them to prepare themselves for a remove with convenient speed whiles there is a freedom of passing. It will be so soon that things will be in readiness for them, and they prepared to come away that I desire you should stay awhile to wait on them. This therefore shall say no more but thank you for that affection you express towards me, and on my part desire you to be assured of my good wishes and of that affectionate care I shall always have of you. 1p.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

1648, August 18.—Pass, signed and sealed by Col. Charles Fairfax,* for Mr. John Wentworth and his servant Matthew Husband, "with their horses, swords and a portmantua," to go to London and thence to Rye in Sussex and to return within two months. *Seal with the Fairfax arms.*

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD, to SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH.

1648, December 21. Caen.—". . . I cannot now write to my Uncle George, though I am very much to blame in not sending him a quicker answer to some letters I have from him, but I shall

* Col. Fairfax's signature resembles that of his nephew, the Lord General, to whom this pass is ascribed in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, XII., 161.

shortly write to him, and I entreat you to desire him to help all he can to bring in my arrears." Mr. Ray[Iton] writes that there should be a letter of attorney to my Uncle George and Ri. Burrowes, but I am sure none is necessary for the trustees. If there must be one, I will sign it for you and my Cousin Wentworth of Bretton. "I am much to blame also in not writing to my sisters to put themselves in readiness, . . . but shortly I shall write to them that they may be able to let you know what money they will have occasion for. I stay here expecting some certainty of the issue of the treaty^a; quietness not being intending, my sisters should come over, and in the mean time I am taking care where it will be best for them to be. The 500*l.* behind for my Cousin Anne Wentworth's portion is to be paid out of the arrears." [Money matters.] 2 pp.

FRANCIS OLDY.

1650 [-51], January 2.—Certificate signed by Darcy Wentworth and John Copley, justices of the peace for the West Riding of co. York, that Francis Oldy, of Woolley, draper, has voluntarily subscribed the engagement to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England as the same is now established without a King or House of Lords. *Two seals. Printed form, filled in.*

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD.

1652, September 25.—Bond of the Earl of Strafford for 2,000*l.* to John Wentworth esquire of Woolley, conditioned for the repayment of various sums to Robert Nettleton of Thornhill Lees, co. York—for which, on the said Earl's behalf, John Wentworth has given security—and for holding the said John harmless as regards the same. *Witnesses*:—Sir George Wentworth, Thomas Wentworth, William Bower and William Taylor. *Signed and sealed by the Earl. 1 sheet.*

JOHN FARRER to SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH.

1653, November 14. Brearley.—Regrets that he has not been able to come to Woolley, as unavoidable occasions have forced him northward, but sends Mr. Blakey's acquittance, and his own and his mother's and wife's services to Sir George, his son and all the ladies. Hopes to pay them a visit about Christmas. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal of arms.*

SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH.

[1653?].—The answer of Sir George Wentworth, one of the defendants to the bill of complaint of Parker Bernard. Defendant believes it to be true, as stated in the bill, that the Earl of Strafford is seized of the manors, &c. in co. York, there named,

^a In the Isle of Wight.

but denies that two years ago or at any other time the Earl gave power to himself and Thomas Wentworth to make any contracts for leases on his behalf, or that in April, 1651, they made any such contracts. He denies also that Sir George Wentworth, uncle to the Earl, desired him to admit the plaintiff to any farm in Tinsley. True it is that about the time mentioned, plaintiff came to him praying him to let him the farm, but he answered that he had no power to let any part of the Earl's estate. He never contracted that the plaintiff should pay 200*l.* to the Earl for the lease of the farm (then in the occupation of Richard Staniford), or gave him encouragement to sell his goods to raise the fine. Nor did he appoint William Bower to draw up any such agreement, or procure the Earl's uncle, Sir George, to stop the Earl from sealing the said lease to plaintiff, and it was not by his means that William Deane was put into possession of the farm. 1½ sheet. [See also below, p. 379.]

LEONARD SCURE* to SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH.

1655, October 23. Beeston.—Agreeing to meet Sir George, as is desired, although he knows not well what is the occasion. ¼ p. *Seal of arms.*

GEORGE FAIREFAX to SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH.

1655, December 18.—Thanking him for good advice and asking him to send up some money for his present needs. Owes his tailor and apothecary above 50*l.* and will be at new charges presently, when called to the bar, but intends to limit his expenses to 50*l.* a year and to let what he has besides go to the satisfying of these debts. 1 p. [Printed at length in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, XII., 98.]

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD.

1656, August 11. Woodhouse.—Directions concerning his tenants. Will abate them a year of their arrears, and to show that he desires their well doing as well as his own, will leave directions with his cousins, his commissioners, "that there may be yet more done for them"; but if, on their part, they will not carry themselves with justice and affection to him, he will proceed to have his rights. Such as do not pay their fines within a year shall be no longer his tenants, and those who do not hereafter pay their rents shall be proceeded against and forthwith thrown out of their farms. 1½ pp. *In his own hand, and signed.*

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD, to SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH.

1657, December 11. Knowsley.—"I wonder Col. Bright should stand upon 150*l.* per an. to secure 1,000*l.*, for I am much mistaken if my cousin Wentworth of Bretton writ not that he

* Oursels of Beeston, murdered there. See Whitaker's "*Loidis and Elmsley*," p. 102.

was content with 100*l. per an.* I am sure Sir Charles Harbert told me at London that if he had known last Michaelmas term was twelvemonth, he could have helped me to more than 10,000*l.* at that rate. . . . Truly though I have much occasion, I believe I shall hardly be persuaded to give much more, though I think I have given about the rate of six score. I thought Col. Bright had intended to do me a kindness herein." If he agrees, I desire that 600*l.* may be paid in London to Dr. Edward Lake. I am ill-favouredly dealt with at London by Cuttler, who promised to lend me 5,000*l.* upon the lands about Gawthrop. I sent Bagaley to London about it, and he writes that Cuttler objects to lend because these lands are to be sold for debts, which he knew before. Now he would buy them, but only at seventeen years' purchase. Bagaley writes that Abbott advises this "for respect to me, but the respect is all to their own base ends."

I doubt whether I shall get money to pay Mr. Paine, Mr. Hetherington, and the 2,500*l.* to my Lord of Devonshire, due at Christmas, but though much foiled, I have sent to see what can be done, Sir Thomas Hatton having lately offered four or five thousand pounds. I doubt Sir Thomas Witherington's money will not presently be ready. "For Sir John Savile, he may keep his land for me if he hold it so dear. I will give order by this post for proceeding with that fine gentleman whom I shame to own my uncle. Abbott at Cuttler's desire, would stay till Stamp come out of Ireland before he make award for my woods at Gawthrop. Here are fine honest people. Bagaley told me my interest at Overton was now cleared and might be sold, and Mr. Rushworth had desire to buy it. I have given him order to leave these businesses with Dr. Lake and my solicitor, who is now at London." 8 *pp.*

FRANCIS OLEY, Constable in the West Riding.

1660, October 11.—Bill of disbursements (beginning the previous October) for charges and expenses of various sorts, payments for arms, ammunition, repairs, &c., also the following items concerning the poor :—

Paid to seven poore with a pas that stayde all night	-	2 <i>d.</i>
To five poore with a pas to London	-	2 <i>d.</i>
To a poore souldier with a pas	-	1 <i>d.</i>
To a poore man with a pas that was dum	-	2 <i>d.</i>
To a souldier that was robd and had a pas and did stay all night at Hilton's to travel to London	-	6 <i>d.</i>
To five poore that did goe towards London and had lose by fire	-	2 <i>d.</i>
At Bingles, for a woman and a child that did stay all night and had a horse to carry her towards Scotland	-	2 <i>d.</i>
To a woman with a pas towards London	-	2 <i>d.</i>
To a cripell and a child with a pas towards Duram that did stay two nightes and went one horsebacke	-	8 <i>d.</i>
To twelve poore with a pas, four one horsebacke	-	4 <i>d.</i>

For a hue and cry after a man with a horse that had
 robbed a man and taken hundred threscore and
 thirtene poundes of money from him - - - 4d.
 For carrying a child to Painthorpe that was to goe to
 Duram - - - - - 4d.
 For four with a pas that stayde all night, and one of
 them was caryd away to Painethorpe one horsebacke 6d.
 To a poore man with a pas - - - - - 1d.

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD.

1668, November 5. Knowsley.—Award in a dispute between William Deane and Parker Bernard about a lease held from the Earl of land in the lordship of Tinsley.

Whereas Bernard had some promise divers years since from his lordship's commissioners, Sir George Wentworth of Woolley and Sir Thomas Wentworth of Bretton, to be tenant to the farm of which William Deane has a lease, the Earl is content that he shall have such part of the farm as Deane has let to Joseph and James Nicholson, at the same rent that it is leased for, provided that his lordship's present commissioners, Sir Thomas Wentworth and John Wentworth of Woolley, find him to be a responsible man. *Copy. 1 p.*

Annexed:—

Extract from a letter of the Earl's, of November 9, 1668, desiring the commissioners to agree with the two as they think fit, but stating his determination not to put off Deane. *Copy. ¼ p.*

JOHN PEABLES to JOHN WENTWORTH, at Woolley.

1664, October 1.—Desiring him to send a copy of the deed which his nephews are to seal, as they wish it to be perused by counsel. *¼ p. Seal of arms.*

Underwritten:—

Memorandum that on the above date a copy of the draft deed which Mr. Peables had perused at Wakefield,—for the passing of all the old wood and timber trees within Woolley and Notton to John Wentworth of Woolley, Esq., by William Osbaldeston, Esq. and Ann, his wife; Thomas Grantham, Esq. and Frances, his wife; John Thornhill, Esq. and Everilde, his wife,—was sent to Mr. Peables by William Newsam of Dewsbury. *Signed, William Newsam (by mark). Witnesses:—Ralph Sawden, Matt. Husband.*

The EARL OF CLARENDON to the JUSTICES of the County of York.

1665, March 25.—His Majesty being assured, by the confession of some desperate persons lately apprehended and by other information, that notwithstanding all his unparalleled lenity there is

still many seditious persons who, instead of being sorry for the ill they have done, are still contriving to involve the country in a new civil war, and have made choice of a small number who, under the title of a council, holds correspondence with foreign enemies and have got together arms and listed men to be ready; and his Majesty having written to his Lieutenants to be ready, but yet noticing great negligence in many justices of the peace in the exercise of their trust; he has therefore commanded me "who, serving him in the province I hold, am in some degree accountable for the faults of those who serve him not so well as they ought in that Commission," to write to the Justices and let them know what he expects at their hands. I am sorry to hear that many in the Commission of the peace neglect to be sworn, or being sworn, to attend to the duties of their office, and desire the names of all such to be returned to me that I may present them to the King to be proceeded against by his Attorney General; "For the rest, I hope, upon this animadversion from his Majesty, they will recollect themselves and seriously reflect upon their breach of trust to the King and Kingdom, and how accountable they must be for the mischiefs and inconveniences which fall out through their remissness and not discharge of their duties. I assure you, the King hath so great a sense of the service you do or can do for him that he frequently says he takes himself to be particularly beholden to every good justice of the peace who is active in his place, and that if in truth the justices of the peace in the several divisions be as careful as they ought to be in keeping of the watches and in the other parts of their office, the peace of the kingdom can hardly be interrupted within, and the hopes and imaginations of seditious persons would be quickly broken and all men would study to be quiet and to enjoy the many blessings God hath given the nation under his happy government." It would be great pity his Majesty should be deceived in his expectations, and that there should not be a virtuous emulation amongst you who can best serve so gracious a prince by discovering his enemies, undeceiving weak and misled men, and freeing the county from seditious persons and unlawful meetings and conventicles. We must not believe that the artifice, industry and dexterity of ill men throughout the country "can be disappointed of their wished success" by supine negligence or laziness in those invested with authority. It must be met by equal industry, dexterity and combination, wherefore I conjure you to use your utmost diligence, and I make no doubt but his Majesty will receive so good an account of the effects of your zeal that I shall receive his commands to return his thanks to you for the same; and I am sure I shall lay hold on any occasion to serve every one of you in particular as your very affectionate friend. Copy, 2 pp. [There is no copy of this letter amongst the State Papers, but a like letter appears to be mentioned as being amongst Mr. Le Fleming's MSS. Hist.: MSS. Commissioners' Report XII., App. pt. 7, p. 85.]

ROBERT DIXON.

1666, September 24. Woolley.—Warrant by John Wentworth to the Constable of Woolley, on complaint of Richard Ball, to bring up Robert Dixon with sufficient sureties to give bond for his appearance at the next quarter sessions; and also to warn Mary, wife of Thomas Prynce, to appear as Ball's witness.

Signed and sealed. 1 p.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY to the JUSTICES
of the West Riding.

1667, June 27. Whitehall, Treasury Chamber.—There are so many complaints made to us from the farmers and their officers of his Majesty's duty of the fire hearths, of abuses, riots and unlawful actings of persons denying payment of the duty, and of the Constables' backwardness to assist, "that we are almost at a stand to consider how such things can be acted under a quiet and settled government or how persons interest[ed] in any part of it can think their own concerns will be long quiet when his Majesty's revenue settled by law cannot peaceably be collected, especially in this age, when too lately, under the covert of such disorders, it may be so well remembered there grew up factions and overturned all that was settled." We are sensible that there are also recriminations upon the carriage of those officers, of their unfairness and their violence in collecting the duty, and to the end that all may be justly and quietly done in the future, we pray from you such correspondence in this business as may redress the complaints on either side. We therefore recommend to you that this being a legal revenue granted to his Majesty, it redounds to public advantage that it be duly paid, by all but those exempted in the Act by reason of poverty or smallness of estate. We inform you further that "All blowing houses and stamp furnaces . . . all kilns, private ovens, private stills and other useful and necessary accommodations for heating meat and sauces" are not to be reckoned as fire-hearths. We have ordered collectors to keep a steady time for levying the duty, giving notice thereof first by setting up a placard or bill, and we have also ordered Sir Richard Pigott, knight, Perient Trott and Humfrey Bean, esquires, the farmers of his Majesty's revenue,* to take care that the names of all officers employed shall be given in to the clerks of the peace, that the country may not stand in doubt of their lawful authority. "Stopping up of chimneys we think rather to proceed from disaffection than a burden, and if a liberty thereof was intended, [which in neither Act appears], we believe time will cure it. . . . There are many other smaller ways practised by interpreting the letter of the law to evade the true sense of it," all of which we pray you to discountenance. Lastly, we pray you to "discountenance that opinion that distinguishes the duty in his

* The warrant for granting them the farm of the hearth revenue was dated March 7, 1665-6. See *S. P. Dom. Car. II. Entry Book 25*, pp. 163-168.

Majesty's hands and in farmers, for if the farmers execute the same suitable to the law (which we shall ever hold them unto), it is really as if the farm were immediately in the King's hands." *Signed*, Albemarle, Ashley, T. Clifford. *Copy*. 2½ pp. [Not amongst the State Papers, but a copy mentioned as amongst Mr. Le Fleming's MSS.]

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the JUSTICES of the West Riding.

1667, September 18. Whitehall.—Order to apprehend Popish priests and Jesuits, and diligently to put in execution the laws against popery and popish recusants.

Autograph. Signed, Albemarle, Bathe, J. Bridgwater, Anglesey, Lauderdale, Carteret, Jo. Berkeley, Fitzharding, G. Carteret, Will. Morice, Ashley, Tho. Ingram, J. Duncombe, and Edw. Walker.

Overleaf. Note by Ri. Hutton that this was received by him on September 16 at Ferribridge, and sent on to Mr. White at Wakefield.

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD, to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1668, November 28.—Commission from the Earl, appointing John Wentworth his deputy for carrying out the King's orders for the preservation of his "game of hare, pheasant, partridge, heron and other wildfowl." *Signed and sealed*. 1 p.

The Master, Fellows and Scholars of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE, to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1670 [November 19], 18 Cal. December.—Thanking him for benefactions towards their buildings, whereon his name is wrought as was that of Phidias on the statue of Minerva, so that both must perish together. *Latin*. ½ p. *College seal*. [A translation is printed in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, XII., 165, but with a wrong date.]

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE to the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
at Rotherham.

1671, July 10. York.—Announcing their appointment as farmers of the Excise for three years in the county of York, and explaining how they intend to perform the trust, both to his Majesty's advantage and the satisfaction of the meanest retailer. *Signed*, "J. Dunklyn for myself and partners, John Foorth and Roger Higgs." 1½ pp. *Seal of arms*.

JOHN ADDY, Constable of Woolley.

1671, October 20.—Disbursements for twelve months up to this date, consisting of various charges and expenses, payments to

poor persons going with passes to other towns (*for like entries, see p. 378 above*), repair of bridges, drawing up of bills, &c. Also the following entries:—

For driveing goods out of the corne field, for four sworne men and myselfe	4d.
For going to search with a hue and cry for two baylives who killed John Elliot of Notton	2d.
For going to search with a hue and cry for one who stole a mare of Mr. Nettleton's of Dewsbury . .	2d.
Paid towards the House of Correction for two quarters	9d.
For going to search with a hue and cry for a woman who murdered a child who lived at Chesterfield .	2d.
For going to search with a hue and cry for a man of Wakefield who had stollen shoes and other commodities	2d.
To a blind man who was taken up at Royston and had a passe made by the minister to go to Awram-	3d.
For going to seach with a hue and cry for some suspicious persons who brake a shop at Barnseley-	2d.
For 12 months' searches at 4d. per month	4s. 0d.
Paid for writing the whole year	2s. 0d.
The sum total of the account is 2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> 2½ <i>pp.</i>	

DECLARATION OF INDULGENCE.

[1671-2, March 15.]—Contemporaneous copy of the above. A copy, on parchment, with the King's Sign Manual, is at the Public Record Office (S.P. Dom. Car. II., Case F, No. I.). It is printed in Neale's *History of the Puritans* and elsewhere.

JOHN WENTWORTH to his son, MICHAEL WENTWORTH.

1672[-8], January 2. Woolley.—I have received yours by Matthew and am glad to hear that you will soon have your congé to retreat homewards. "Your absence hath been the only want of our Christmas here, we never had more company since we came hither insomuch as we are forced to split our grand day into two. The accession of Sir William Wentworth so near as Stanley and Mr. Blythman to New Lathes, and others, forceth us to it, they being too many to deal with on one day, and whether the consideration of that, or what else, I know not, but our good benefactors hath sent us in greater store of venison than usual, for we have already had a brace of does sent in, and expect another or half at least to end Xmas with. I pray wait of your cousin Grantham to take leave of her, and, as I perceive you have great reason to do, give your own and mine and your mother's great thanks, as also to the noble lady Madame Warton, for their kindnesses to you, and entreat the favour of your cousin Grantham to procure if possible the receipt of her powder, which if I mistake not, your cousin Jack writ she offered to get for you, and if the medicine you are now using prove not effectual, I would have you make a trial of it. . . . Take your leave civilly of all

others who have been so kind to you. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Printed in extenso, but not quite correctly, in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. XII., p. 165.*]

THOMAS BAINES.

1673.—Payments for assessments; "Thomas Baines' note."

Paid to the churchwarding for the por for 15 months	4s. 5d.
To the constabel for 2 constabel layes	2s. 8d.
For the hiwayes	1s.
For a constabel layes and bridg mones	2s. 8d.
For church laye	iiid.
At lousing my cowe	8s.
paid for the sobstiti [subsidy]	1s. 7d.
paid for the sobstiti	1s. 7d.
paid for the sobstiti	1s. 7d.
paid for the sobstiti	1s. 4d.

Total . . . 21s. 0d.

Addressed:—"For his much respected friend, John Banes, at his father's house in Holbeck near Leeds." To be left with Mr. Timothy Smith, mercer, in Leeds.

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD, to his cousin
[JOHN WENTWORTH?].

[1674?] December 18, Friday. Knowsley.—Pray send me word how many years' purchase would be a good value for the lands near Gawthorpe. Bagaley has not carried himself well, for my mother Derby's servants would have procured present money for me, in a sale of my lady's a fortnight ago. "Bagaley has played the fool in writing something for which I am assured by them that know most in these parts he will be imprisoned and questioned. I wonder what the devil the man ails. My mother Strafforde has not yet parted with Hooton Roberts." You or my cousin W[entworth], of B[retton?], once advised me to prevent her letting it. I desire the money with Col. Bright may be despatched with all speed. 2 pp.

POPISH RECUSANTS.

1674-5, February 8.—Declaration of the King in Council for increased severity against popish recusants, and effectual care for the suppressing of conventicles. 1 sheet. [*There are three printed copies of this amongst the State Papers. (Car. II. Vol. 868.)*]

GEORGE MILNER, HIGH CONSTABLE of the West Riding, to the
PETTY CONSTABLES of Darton, Bratton, Woolley and Chest.

1674[-5], March 11. Ardsley.—Warrant to apprehend all rogues, vagabonds and wandering idle persons, under great pains and forfeiture to such as refuse or neglect to execute the same,

viz. 10s. to every person relieving a wanderer or beggar at his door, or not conveying him to the constable to be punished; 20s. to the constable that neglects to whip such person sent to him and to send him on to the place of his birth, and 10s. to such constable as shall not do his utmost for apprehending and punishing such rogues and beggars; 5l. to every person rescuing or refusing to aid in the punishing of the same, and 2s. "for every beggar upon every constable that shall suffer them to pass unpunished through his town," which two shillings shall go to any who apprehends them. This warrant to be publicly read after morning service in all churches and chapels the first Lord's day after its being received, or else particular notice to be given to all houses within their several constabularies. And within two days after, taking good help, they are to make privy search for all such rogues and idle persons, and bring those apprehended before the justices on the 17th of April next, at the house of Mr. Jo. Dronsfield in Barnsley; at which time they are to give an account upon oath of the following particulars; viz.: what persons they have apprehended; the names of such as have lodged or relieved them, and through what town each vagrant passed last unpunished. Also to present in writing the names of all such as sell ale or beer without license or suffer disorder in their houses; of all common swearers, barretors, drunkards, night walkers, profane cursers, cheaters, thieves and companions of thieves; of all such as sell, buy or keep unlawful weights or measures; of all who "keep or use guns, greyhounds and setting dogs, nets or other engines for the destroying of game, or that have or use any sort of nets, angles or other engines for the destroying of fish, not having 100l. per annum or 150l. by lease for ninety-nine years or longer term, or that being the eldest son of an esquire or higher degree." Moreover, they are at the same time to give a perfect account of all such masters "as have illegally discharged their servants or did hire or go to be hired at the late pretended statute meetings, and of such servants as have departed before the end of their term or a quarter's warning first given." The churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes are to be warned to appear at the same time and place to present in writing the names of all those who do not repair every Sunday to their parish church or some other church or chapel, there to abide during divine service; what weekly relief they give to their impotent poor, what poor children are fit to be put forth apprentices, what persons are fit to receive them, and those who have refused so to do or having unlawfully turned their servants or apprentices away; what bastard children have been born in the several towns and whether any orders have been made for their maintenance, and indemnifying the towns from charge. *Certified copy. 1 sheet.*

R[UISSHE] WENTWORTH to JOHN WENTWORTH, at Woolley.

1677, December 4. London.—"Since I received yours of the 22nd of October (mentioning the receipt of one from me

containing an account of the proceeding against Sir S[olomon] S[wale]) there has nothing happened (that I have heard of) material to our business till yesterday, when the Parliament met, in order (as 'twas thought) to adjourning till the 5th of April, pursuant to a late proclamation. But when they were assembled they received a message from his Majesty, implying that since the issuing forth of the proclamation he had seen cause to alter his opinion, and that he was now pleased they should adjourn themselves only till the 15th of next January, which accordingly they did, when 'tis believed they will sit some time, and by consequence, I hope, give us an opportunity to prosecute our intentions. . . . When the Parliament was sitting last spring, there then arrived from France one Sir Thomas Maleverer, who, as I was informed, seemed to be very confident of a considerable interest in Aldborough, which he said he intended to employ in his own behalf at the next election, to which I must confess I did not then give much regard, but about a fortnight ago I heard by chance that he still continues the same intention, of which I thought myself obliged to acquaint you.

"Sir S. S[wale] I hear is in town, and I doubt not but he will use his utmost diligence to prevent his removal, but unless he takes the oaths and the sacrament (which I dare not be confident but his large conscience may dispense with), I do not think it possible for him to save himself.

"Sir J. R[eresby] I heard had been very ill most part of this last long vacation, but I know not whether he be recovered or not. In case he be not in a condition to attend the House in person, I presume 'twill much facilitate our pretensions against him." *1½ pp. Seal with device of cupids and hearts.*

SIR JOHN RERESBY to his cousin, JOHN WENTWORTH.

1677[-8], March 7.—"The late loss of that worthy gentleman, Sir Godfrey Copley, before he had perfectly reconciled that matter in difference between you and me in Parliament, occasions you this trouble. . . I had not only his but Sir William Wentworth's assurance when that petition on the behalf of the borough was preferred against me that it was not from any animosity you had against me, but that the disputed number of electors might be determined. This was not only declared to me but to my lord High Treasurer, who was pleased to interest himself so far in the thing that to confirm it his lordship offered this expedient by letter to Sir Godfrey, and in discourse to Sir William Wentworth, viz., that the matter should be fairly tried before the committee; if it was carried for the twenty-four, then that I should immediately be chosen by that interest; if for the nine, I was to serve your friend with that number when Sir Sol. [Swale] went out.* My lord Treasurer had both these gentlemen's consent as well as my own to this proposal, and I suppose not without your authority. . . . The case, in short, must then

* The case was given against him. See *Memoirs of Sir John Reresby*, ed. Cartwright, p. 185.

be this: that it is in your choice whether to try the cause with me or in the next election. If with me, and that you will perform these conditions on your side, I shall perform that on mine, should Sir Soll. go out; only I desire you would consider if it be worth putting your friend to that charge and trouble of endeavouring to out me, when, should it succeed, you are under a covenant to re-elect me presently by the twenty-four, and if it be not preferable to try your title upon Sir Soll.'s vacancy, where, if you find no opposition, your supposed right is allowed; if a competition arise, you have the same means and possibly better weapons to perform it with them than with me, and may possibly do yourself and interest as much good and me less injury. . . . If you think fit to comply in this particular, I shall assist all I can to gain the expected vacancy, and although I cannot actually assist your friend in the election with any of the votes of the nine (for it is as impossible as it is unjust for me to persuade them to vote against their own right), I shall remain neuter."

Postscript.—"For news, the Duke of Monmouth was received on Monday last at Oastend with a hundred shot of cannon to express his welcome. The fort at Gaunt was untaken on Saturday last. Several commissions are given out this day for the levying of new forces. The Poll Bill was yesterday ordered to be engrossed." 2½ pp.

JOHN WENTWORTH to SIR JOHN REESBY.

1677[-8], March 18.—I have received a letter from you without any place mentioned, and so have resolved to direct this "to be left at the House of Commons' door, as I have seen usually letters done for the members thereof. My worthy brother, Sir Godfrey Copley, and Sir William Wentworth might very well give you assurance that the petition preferred in Parliament and proceedings thereupon was not from any animosity against you, for I assure you, sir, I have not any at all; but to maintain as well as I may an interest, which by the kindness of neighbours I have and do hope shall have in the borough. In the town I think I have a good interest, having a manor there with some privileges more than every manor hath, and some estate too that is not inconsiderable. . . . You write of an agreement begun by Sir Godfrey Copley, and assent to it by Sir William Wentworth, that if for a new election was carried by twenty-four, you was immediately to be re-elected again by them; but if by the nine (which you most insist upon to have it limited to, and us bound beforehand to comply with it) then you to assist our friend at another election, and but conditionally neither, for you reserve it so in your power, as, if you please, to serve any other, or at least to stand neuter, which is most unequal for me and my friends, and I think destructive to the constitution of the borough. . . . I give you many thanks for your news, and do beg your excuse that I return you none, for indeed our country affords not any." *Copy.* 1 p.

JOHN WENTWORTH to SIR WILLIAM WENTWORTH.

1678, June 10.—“I am sorry you should lie under any prejudice for appearing in this business. You may remember it was by your recommendation of my Cousin Ruishe at the first . . . who, you know, hath been at a great charge to wade through all the difficulties and obstructions he hath met with to see the issue of it, and now hath sent me notice of the day assigned for trial of it. . . . And now, when he is come to the crisis of the business would you have me to retract and leave him in the lurch, betray my own interest and the very constitution of the borough, . . . and by that leave myself under the obliquity of no less than a forgery, I mean of those hands which were subscribed to the petition with the affidavits annexed alleged to be written with our hand? If my Lord Strafford be a gentleman, I am sure I am so, for I am of the next extraction to yourself, and you may be assured I cannot but be sensible of such an indignity to it. . . . There are some amongst them of our country that know me so well as to vindicate me, knowing what I have suffered and my family too, ever since 1640, to approve ourselves honest.” *Copy.* 1 p.

SIR WILLIAM WENTWORTH to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1678, June 14.—Ruissee has dealt so ill with me that I am right glad the witnesses are gone on, that he may pay for his folly, “for he nor Sir Thomas [Mauleverer] nor none of his friends will let the cause be tried, but I am afraid Sir John [Reresby] will get it now on when the witnesses are there, and that no excuse will serve the turn, whereas if they had stayed them hence by petition, alleging the writ coming down and other excuses of sickness, &c., we might have got it off for this time. . . . Can you believe in cold blood that I would have been at the charges of a journey to you and back at this time if I had not loved you and your cause, being engaged in it and following it day and night. Nay, see if all my letters do not tell you that your honour is engaged to prosecute, and if this trial of Sir Markham's had not happened I would not have hindered you for whatever could have happened to me.”

If Harmon Tayler could not have gone to York I would have gone myself, and I wrote to Mr. Wood also, though I know Dr. Brome would do it, and said I was sure you would see it done. I know of no fault of mine but serving your interests as if you had been my parent, caring not what I suffered so that it had good success. I hope to be up before the cause comes on. 2 pp. *Seal of arms.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1678, June 14.—Because I am resolved not to mention one word of this business when I see you to-morrow evening I think I ought to vindicate my acting. I assure you the cause cannot be tried next week, for there are two causes and a return before it, and one of them (the Shrewsbury cause) “was fourteen days

from the first day to the last before ended." Another reason why the witnesses should not have gone up is "that since our princes do concern themselves, as it is a good cause, so if Sir John had not one voice and all the bribery in the world proved against him, he would carry it this session, and so will the Monday letters tell you, for as all these 179 will be to a man against you, so of the 166 there will not be left in town 140 by to-morrow sennight, so that I made this haste, that having such good excuses as the writ upon Sir Solomon's being outed might cause them to stay the attending of it, and then hay time and sickness and the like. Then the next session the cause would be tried between my cousin and Sir Th. Mal[everer], and Sir Thomas' petition coming to be tried first, the leases being good and the princes not concerned, the cause would come easily" and your petition would come to hearing and be carried.

Postscript.—"I sent Harmon to York last night to see your witnesses gone and to tell my cousin Wood so. My humble service to my cousin and the ladies. It is this Ruissae Wentworth that hath prepossessed you. God forgive him all his ill offices to me." 1½ pp. *Seal of arms.*

SIR PHILIP MONCKTON to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1678, June 22. London.—I have undertaken that you will give Sir John Reresby no further trouble in his election at Aldbrough, and he will prevail with those electors whom he has an interest in to choose Mr. Wentworth if you elect by nine, with your own vote to make ten, or will be neutral if you stand to elect by twenty-five. If the election had come on you would certainly have lost it, therefore I think this a very advantageous agreement for you and desire to know your decision by next post. If you decline it "your cousin may possibly treat his friends at Aldbrough until he is weary before the writ come, and when the writ comes, another will be returned; . . . besides, should you out Sir John, it can be but a void election, and he may stand again upon the same interest, and if he sue for wages for the time that he hath served the borough, it may cost yourself and others something." This being so, Mr. Wortley must excuse you being just to your family by securing this election, which would be lost for ever if you persist for him. 2 pp.

SIR WILLIAM WENTWORTH to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1678, June 29.—Sir John [Reresby] tells me that Mr. Simpson has persuaded Mr. Wortley "that great men did oppose him and that he neither should be elected or returned ever, nor should Mr. Wentworth," and he has desisted: Sir John will not wholly promise that Adams shall be absent, but will try to persuade him, and he says that Lord Treasurer has written to you and now all will go well; "you shall have the writ and do everything your own way; have as many electors as you please," only he must have your letter first, therefore write to me by the first post

that he shall not be molested. 1½ pp. *Seal of arms.* [There is a duplicate of this, undated and with two or three inaccuracies. By the address and postmark, it appears that both copies were sent.]

S. WORTLEY to R[UISSHE] WENTWORTH.

1678, June 29. London.—I have received yours, by which I find that Mr. Wentworth, your kinsman, and yourself are apprehensive of the success of your election, and question whether his interest for the future will be sufficient to have a burgess elected unless the petition against Sir J. R[eresby] be withdrawn; and having considered of it, I do desist in my pretensions and will not desire to have Sir J. prosecuted. As to the money I am out of I leave it to you. I have acquainted Mr. Colley with my resolution, . . . and am obliged to you and your kinsman for offering to hazard your own interest for me. 1 p.

JOHN WENTWORTH to [SIR JOHN RERESBY].

[1678, July, beginning of.]—"I have received the honour of a letter from my lord Treasurer, wherein his lordship very nobly is pleased to concern himself to prevent any further occasion of charge and dispute betwixt us, for which he conceives the avoidance of Sir S. Swale a fit opportunity." He proposes that provided you are no further disturbed, you shall be neutral in my cousin's election, which I very willingly embrace; and if Mr. Wortley desists, my cousin and I will not molest you in your election. We think it but reasonable to desire, however, that Mr. Adams or any others with whom you have influence either join in electing my cousin or do not appear in opposition. ¾ p. *Copy.*

JOHN WENTWORTH to SIR WILLIAM WENTWORTH.

[1678,] July 2.—I have received yours of June 29, mentioning that Sir J. Reresby had told you that Mr. Simpson had spoken with Mr. Wortley and persuaded him to desist, but for all that Sir John will not engage that Mr. Adams shall be absent. He seems to have some further design than he owns, but in the meantime, if he gives no opposition to my cousin's election and has persuaded Mr. Wortley to be quiet, he shall have none from my cousin and me in his own. *Copy.* 1 p.

SIR GODFREY COPLEY, jun., to his kinsman, JOHN WENTWORTH.

1678, July 8.—Stating that Friday is the day appointed for their meeting at Aldborough. ½ p.

SIR JOHN RERESBY to JOHN WENTWORTH.

[1678,] July 9. Thribergh.—"My lord High Treasurer hath shown great goodness and generosity by endeavouring to put a stop to a contest of this nature between families which had nothing to plead for its further progress on that side but animosity,

since the right in question between us may be better determined upon this vacancy and since you are acquitted of that engagement to Mr. Wortley." I hope this will confirm you in your intention to desist in the thing. As to your new condition of my influencing Mr. Adams to persuade some not to vote, I can press no man in a matter of right, and can only promise at the next election to stand neutral, "this being all that in honour or justice a man can submit to that now sits in the house by a contrary interest." 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

JOHN WENTWORTH to [SIR JOHN RERESBY].

[1678, before July 12.]—Can only confirm what he said in his last; that if his cousin be made burgess in the place of Sir Solomon Swale, he will give Sir John no further disturbance. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

[JOHN WENTWORTH to the LORD TREASURER?]

[1678, July.]—I humbly beg your lordship's pardon that I have deferred returning any answer to your letter, save that presented by Sir Godfrey Copley, as I could not do so fully "till, with Sir Jo. Reresby, we might to our election, which was done upon Friday the 12th inst.; the sheriff and his officers and Sir John upon the place, to all their satisfactions . . . and now, having accommodated the business with Sir J. R. in compliance with your lordship's commands, though we had a good cause to have prosecuted, I humbly entreat my cousin [Ruishe Wentworth] may have your countenance to be received, as he is returned, to the (*sic*) sitting member of Parliament."* *Draft.* 1 p.

Addressed:—"For Ruishe Wentworth, Esq., at Mr. Colleye's house over against the Crosse Keyes in Henrietta Streete in Covent Garden, London."

SIR GODFREY COPLEY to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1678, December 21.—On the death of his cousin Washington, the vicar of Sprotborow. Is determined to make him a pattern and to try to find such another, and give satisfaction to the parish by choosing a man of exemplary life, who will be willing to take pains to instruct his people, and who will be an agreeable neighbour for himself. Has already denied the solicitations of three men for whom he has a great esteem, Lord Castleton, Sir J. Dawnay and Sir J. Bright, and prays not to be urged further in the matter. Also, until Mr. H. has refused it, nobody can have it. Will show all kindness to his cousin, both for her husband's sake and her children. Sends love to his brother and sister, and a blessing to his godson. 2 pp.

* This election was petitioned against by Sir Thomas Mauleverer, but no order appears to have been made in the matter. Reresby speaks of Mauleverer as elected. *Memoirs*, ed. Cartwright, p. 149.

J. WENTWORTH to VISCOUNT HALIFAX, at Carlile House in
Lincoln's Inn-fields.

[Not later than 1679.]—Requesting permission to take stone for the repair of a ruined farm-house in his lordship's town of Breerely, and also that his [Wentworth's] tenant there may have "allowance to enclose a piece of land which lieth in the town fields, where it may be taken in without any prejudice in the earth to any others adjoining upon it," which is a liberty that his lordship's father was pleased to grant to all his tenants, if they could do it without inconvenience or trespass to neighbours' lands. Many such enclosures, made long since, yet within memory, still stand without any exception taken, and "it is a liberty that, all the country over, those who either by purchase or exchange can lay their land conveniently together have used." There has been a dispute about a right of way through a close of his tenant's, but Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Berry have taken a view of the ground and are both fully satisfied "as well of making the enclosure as keeping the way shut as it is from any other use than as a foot-path," it having been reputed no other for forty years or more. 1 p. [*Printed in extenso in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. XII., p. 170.*]

RUISSE WENTWORTH to his kinsman, JOHN WENTWORTH,
at Woolley.

[1679, beginning of?].—Having been much hurt by being overthrown in a coach, he is very unfit to write; but thinks it his duty to state that he hears from Liverpool that the gentleman who put in there has desisted and that his own election is presumed to be certain; wherefore he can only return many thanks for the favour designed for him at Aldborough, and will willingly discharge anything expended there by Mr. Doggett on his behalf if the gentleman who comes in scruples to pay it. 1 p. *Franked by himself.*

SIR GODFREY COPLEY to JOHN WENTWORTH, at Woolley

[1678-9,] January 25.—"We are all here very much surprised with the King's proclamation which is this day come out for dissolving the parliament, and it is hoped that a new one will be called ere long." Lord Castleton has been very earnest with me to pray you (to whom I am so nearly related^a) to use your interest for none but me. His lordship intends to stand for Lincolnshire and will easily carry it. "He doth protest that if you will stand fast to your own interest he will be your certain friend. I am persuaded by my friends and my own inclinations leads me to serve my country if I can. I see mean sort of people by sinister means come to be Parliament men, and when once obtained they think of nothing less than the interest of the country for which they were chosen. . . . I do assure you I will

^a His sister Dorothy had married Wentworth's son Michael.

perfectly espouse yours and the interest of the borough as if it were my own, and will defend it in opposition to any at my own pains and expense." Lord Castleton and my cousin Lionel Copley have written to Mr. Beckwith to engage him, that Sir John Reresby may be defeated, he having some votes which Sir John made use of. My blessing to my little godson.

SIR GODFREY COPLEY to JOHN WENTWORTH, at Woolley.

[1678-9.] January 28.—Hearing that all letters by the last post were stopped, he writes again requesting support in the coming election. Sends love to his brother and sister, with a blessing to his godson, and requests that his letters may be directed "For Thos. Vickers, over against the Cock in Suffolk Street at Mrs. Churches house" for fear they should be stopped or opened. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

A[NNE], LADY ROCKINGHAM, to her cousin, JOHN WENTWORTH.

1678[-9], February 1. Rockingham.—Her son is very anxious to become a parliament man, and is well qualified for it, she hopes, as being a right Englishman, well-affected to church and state. He designs to stand for the county of Northampton, but there are several considerable competitors and he may miss it; wherefore, understanding that her cousin has the making of two parliament men, she prays him to reserve one place for her son, in case he fails in his own country, the election for which will be over before those in Yorkshire come on. Her lord presents his service. 8 pp.

GENTLEMEN OF YORKSHIRE to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1678[-9], February 8.—Asking him to attend a meeting to be held at the *George*, in York, on Friday the 7th inst., for the purpose of chosing fit members for Parliament, and to forbear using his influence at Aldborough until after this meeting. Signed, Metcalfe Robinson, W. Thompson, Hen. Thornton, Hen. Fairfax, John Brooke, John Hewley, J. Bailby, T. Hutton, Ri. Cholmley, W. Loundell, J. Buxton, Chr. Brearey, Walter Laycock, T. Rokeby, W. Rokeby. 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1678[-9], February 7. York.—Stating that at the meeting held this day, where were present the three competitors for the county, Lord Clifford, Lord Fairfax and Sir John Kay, Sir John had generously retired, in order to save the confusion, charge and trouble of a contest. Feeling themselves bound to bring so worthy a person into the house, they pray Mr. Wentworth to procure his election at Aldborough. Signed, Clifford, Hen. Fairfax, Tho. Armytage, Fras. Nevile, Hen. Arthington, B. Bouchier, Watk. Payler, R. Hutton, T. Hutton, Br. Fairfax, Ro Hildyard, Ivett Palmes, Metcalfe Robinson, T. Rokeby, Will.

Osbaldeston, Tho. Rudston, Tho. Hesketh, John Brooke, J. Beilby, Tho. Yarburgh, Tho. Cracrofte, G. Cutler, J. Moyser, Hen. Marsden, John Hewley, Will. Stockdale, Robert Walters, J. Thompson, Eng. Lade (?), W. Loundell, H. Marwood, Ri. Cholmley, Will. Metcalfe, Ra. Warton, W. Rokeby, John Stapylton. 2 pp. *All the signatures are autograph.*

[SIR GODFREY COPLEY] to JOHN WENTWORTH.

[1678-9, March.]—The Parliament having only now fixed upon a Speaker (Serjeant Gregory, of Gray's Inn, who will be presented on Monday next) I could do nothing save make what interest I could with some of the members. Mr. R. Wentworth is ill of an ague at Lord Derby's. I have retained Sir George Jefferys and Mr. Ward of the Temple, and send you a copy for the petition, which must be signed by the burghers. Mr. Husband need not sign, as we shall need him as a witness, but "for the rest, the more the better." I would have them sign two or three for fear of miscarriage, one of which may be sent to Mr. Peacock and another to Mr. Greg. Brome, King Street, St. James'. 1 p.

Overleaf:—Draft of a petition from the burghers of Aldborough to the House of Commons, showing that Sir Godfrey Copley, Bart., and Henry Ardington, Esq., had been duly elected their burgesses for the present Parliament, but that the Sheriff had omitted to annex their indenture to the writ, and instead had returned one by which it is pretended that Sir Jo. Reresby, Bart., and Mr. Ardington are chosen, and the said Sir John now sits for the borough, thereby impeaching very much the rights and privileges of petitioners and the said borough. Pray for a hearing and relief. 1 p. *Seal with monogram.*

RUISSHE WENTWORTH to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1679, April 24. London.—Sends a "print"^{*} showing the alterations which the King has been pleased to make in affairs. The following is a list of such of the former Privy Council as are left out of the new one. The Marquis of Dorchester; the Earls of Lindsey, Ossory, Oxford, Northampton, Peterborough, Strafford, Clarendon, Carlisle, St. Albans, Aylesbury, Danby, Craven, Tweedale, Rothes, Carbery and Orrery; Viscount Newport; the Bishops of Durham and Winchester; Barons Berkeley and Maynard; Sir George Carteret and Sir Joseph Williamson. 1 p.

SIR GODFREY COPLEY to his kinsman, MR. THO. WHEATELEY, at Wakefield.

1679, May 8.—I dare assure you that no cause in this Parliament has been so well solicited as ours, neither has there been any want of industry against us. He [Sir John Reresby] has been spreading a report that I was a papist, and employed a

^{*} Probably "His Majesty's Declaration for the Dissolution of his late Privy Council, and for constituting a new one," of which there are several copies amongst the State Papers. This gives the names of the New Council, but not of the retiring members.

man who knew me when a child to write into Lancashire to enquire of my friends there if I had been at any university, and if my grandfather did not leave me an estate on condition that I should be a Roman Catholic. The gentleman he writ thus to sent me the letter, and thus have I traced this cunning juggler in his tricks of legerdemain. Even yesterday some whispered in the House that I was a papist, but I had those there who could speak to that point. "By this time Sir Tho. Meres was got into the chair, and it began to be a fuller house than hath been seen at a Committee this great while." I being plaintiff, my counsel opened the cause, and showed evidence and records in opposition to Sir John's nine votes, proving them extended to twenty-four or twenty-five. "But the other counsel, seeing that we had run them quite off their nine, they told us plainly that they insisted upon the popularity, and the humour of the House ran so clearly that way that there was no prudence in leaving the cause upon the issue of the twenty-five. So, being forced to join battle with them at their own weapon, we found they would not allow the popularity at large, but thus restrained, that is to all inhabitants in the town paying scot and lot. We were therefore asked on both sides how many such voters we did pretend to. We pretended to twenty-six and they to thirty-eight, and then they proceeded to examine on each side one witness . . . and upon examination, our witness, Peter Foster, took off from theirs nineteen, and their witness, Thos. Sutton, took off from ours but two, so it appeared we had the majority by five their own way.

"Then the whole House echoed with the word withdraw, and when the counsel were gone, it was supposed Sir John Reresby should have said something, but he withdrew and did not. Then it was decided that the right of election was in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The next question was whether Sir John Reresby was duly elected, and the noes carried it, and the next whether I was duly elected and there was not one vote against me. There was hardly a man that did speak against us except Sir Hen. Goodrick, Sir Edmund Gennings and Sir John Talbot. Mr. Wentworth did us very good service, and so did my Lord Castleton, Mr. Apreece, Col. Birch and divers others." If there is any debate upon the report, I will tell you of it. Give my blessing to my godson and remember me to my sister and brother. Mr. Wentworth sends his service to you all. 2½ pp. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM DAGGETT to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1679, December 22.—States that Sir Thomas Mauleverer, Mr. Oglethorpe and Capt. Place have met at his house and drawn up the enclosed rental (missing). The first parcel will have in it the manor house and a colliery which they have assurance of—having bored in six or seven places—with the advantage of carriage by water to Leeds. With the other parcel goes the royalties and the hopes of another colliery upon the moors. They affirm that "all the land is let such a penniworth" as that Sir Miles Stapleton received a year's rent beforehand, and that the rents may be advanced. Hopes to be at Woolley about New Year's Day. ¾ p. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM DAGGETT and ARTHUR SMITHSON to JOHN WENTWORTH,
1680, December 19.—Concerning Wentworth's proposed purchase of lands in Aldborough from Christopher Manton. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Seal of arms.*

ARTHUR SMITHSON to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1680-1, January 6. Aldburgh.—The town has been already "civilly treated" by Sir John Reresby's orders, and most are resolved to be his friends and to vote for him.

They pray Mr. Wentworth to recommend as the other burgess either Sir Godfrey Copley or Mr. Ruisse Wentworth, and would prefer the former "because of his care and civility whilst in the House," if he would discharge his arrears upon his last election; "otherwise 'twill be somewhat hard for him to have an entertainment like to his former." 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

SIR JOHN RERESBY to JOHN WENTWORTH, at Woolley.

[1681,] April 30. [London.]—"I am very glad to understand by the favour of yours that we are so ready to follow in the North the good examples lately afforded us from this place, though that we may not lessen ourselves in that particular I think we rather give them. But to show you how men improve in the virtue of loyalty here the most wealthy and considerable citizens have petitioned my Lord Mayor that their humble thanks might be given the King for his late Declaration,* which some others of much less rank and number opposing by a petition of a contrary style, his lordship thought fit to reject both.

"Fitzharris being this day brought to the King's Bench in order to his trial, he denied the jurisdiction of that Court as to his own particular, he being under an impeachment before the Lords [*sic*], as he conceived, for the said fact: but desiring counsel, the Court assigned him Williams, Wininton, Wallop and Vallaxfield [? Pollexfen†] for his better direction, with whom he is to appear again at the Bar on Wednesday next; he owned that he knew something as to Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's death, but conceived himself not under any obligation to reveal it there. I have taken what care I could as to the Declarations sending down. . . . I pray you, Sir, tell Mr. Blythman (if you see him) that he will soon receive an order of Council as to the matter he sent up." [*Printed in extenso in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. XII., p. 166.*]

SIR WILLIAM WENTWORTH to JOHN WENTWORTH of Woolley.

1681, November 12. Dublin.—States that he saw Sir G. Raiden [? Rawdon] as he came out of Scotland, who is very hearty, and, with his sister, sends remembrances. Will not be in England till after Christmas, but will then agree with Mistress Huby and sell him (Wentworth) the best pennyworth he can find anywhere. 1 p. *Seal of arms. Directed to be sent to the grand port of London, and so into Yorkshire.*

* Of the causes of the dissolution of the last two Parliaments.

† See Luttrell's *Brief Relation of State Affairs*, i., 79.

WILLIAM SPENCER to SIR MICHAEL WENTWORTH, at Woolley.

[16]81, December 23. Thurnsco.—Concerning William Beeston's lease. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal of arms and crest.*

SIR WILLIAM WENTWORTH to JOHN WENTWORTH.

1681[-2], February 16.—Concerning business dealings with Mr. Graham and Mr. Denison. 2 pp. *Seal of arms.*

M. MONCKTON to her Uncle, JOHN WENTWORTH.

[16]81[-2], March 11.—Lord Mar told me you would be here this week, but as you did not come I trouble you with these lines. My attorney has been to Mr. Fountayne, and lawyer Bellwood with him. He told him he had come about settling the 4,000*l.* for the granddaughters, and after much pressing Fountayne said he should be down in May with his wife and friends and will then do what you or my brother Berry think fit. Since he hath paid his brother Harrinton 2,000*l.* out of their father's personal estate, in all reason and conscience he must secure theirs.

He has promised to secure to them his brother's personal estate, and "as to the affects, they are sener in oufe to be the cheldrens. . . I give you my faithful service with my gerls, praying for the contentiency of all your comforths."

Postscript.—"Mr. Fountayne is much blamd for keeping the stude still unseatch, my aturney and lawyer was mighty sevell with Mr. Foun: he gave them a botle of clarrd wine at boswell cort." $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Seal of arms.**

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD, to JOHN WENTWORTH.

[16]82, April 18. W[entworth] W[oodhouse].—The bearer will explain why I pray you to excuse my paying your 100*l.* out of my next rents. "That I am yet behind for about a year's allowance of 30*l.* when you were long since my secretary in France, you having been in so plentiful condition, I likewise hope you will excuse, and blame my ill-fortune more than me, who though I may have thereby been sometimes a slow creditor. yet hope to prove a good one." 1 p.

JOHN WENTWORTH to JOHN WENTWORTH of Woolley.

[16]82, November 13. Woodhouse.—Conveying Lord Strafford's regrets that, having been disappointed of some of his rents out of Ireland he cannot yet repay the principal of the 100*l.* asked for, although the interest shall be duly paid. His Lordship and Lady Strafford send their services to himself and to Sir Michael and his lady. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

[JOHN WENTWORTH to WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD.]

[1682, November 17.]—When, in the year 1647, I was living with my sister Widdrington, in Northumberland, your lordship

* For explanation of this letter, see Introduction.

was pleased to write for me to come to you at Rouen. I think I was with you betwixt two and three years, and not wishing to be a drone in the hive, I made you a proposal "for 400*l. per annum* to keep you a chariot and a couple of horses, and your family in better order and plenty than it had been, though there had been a thousand a year spent that came out of England." This came to nothing; but during those years I three times came over to England, twice for the hastening of money to you, "for which you was many times reduced into great necessities, and the other time upon the proposal of the Lady Beecham for you, who was said to have 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* portion; and in this I was the most mainly engaged by my old Lord Clare and your sister, now my Lady Rockingham." In all this time I never craved a farthing of you, and after that, necessity of affairs enforcing separation, I became a stranger to you till it pleased God to bring me and my family into your neighbourhood, since when I cannot say I have done you any service, though always willing, save advancing my part of 500*l.* to prevent a breach between Sir Thomas Wentworth of Bretton and yourself. "Pardon me if I presume to take notice to you that I observe money issues from you in vast sums far more unnecessarily than in paying an old, just and an honest debt . . . If you will yet please to help me, if but with 50*l.* before Christmas and 50*l.* more at any time before March, I shall be well pleased," otherwise I must sell my interest in that security you have made to Mr. Edmunds and me, and go about it as soon as I can. *Copy. 2 pp. [Printed in extenso in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. XII., p. 168.]*

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD, to JOHN WENTWORTH.

[16]82, November 17 [*sic*]. W. Woodhouse.—"I received your letter this morning of the 17th inst., in which you recount my having sent for you into France the year '47, and your having been with me two or three years without salary. Those ill times made me behind with you and so therein 'tis true you wanted the benefit which I in kindness designed for you before another for your relation's sake, when I do not remember I had ever seen you, or at least very little. For this matter, as little need as you have had, and as many inconveniences as I have had, were the sum a great deal more it would not have been much longer before I would have come well out of your debt, and now I will I assure you make the more haste because I will not be beholding to you, and for the other little business too of your two hundred and fifty pound debt which you press with so great respect to me and with such gentleman-like generosity as to write me word if you may not have fifty pounds before Christmas and fifty before March you are resolved to make use of your own and assign your debt; my answer is you may do as you will, for I do not care, but that great sum of yours I scorn shall lie longer in my hands than Christmas, so as you may take up what interest moneys you have elsewhere than on me, and the same upon such carriage I

should have told greater persons than either Sir Thomas Wentworth or you, and reasonably, had they given me such occasion, only I am sorry to find such a mind in any gentleman of my name. What you mention you have heard of any issues of my money is some idle stories I believe you have heard from somebody that has as little to do with what I please to do with my own as yourself, and it is neither in their capacities nor yours to be my advisers what is just, honourable or discreet, all which under favour I understand better than yourselves, and so, Sir, as I have found very little of a generous kinsman always in you, I shall deal very plainly with you, and tell you I am as little satisfied with it." 2 pp.

JOHN WENTWORTH to JOHN WENTWORTH of Woolley.

1682, November 28. Woodhouse.—His Lordship, on receiving your letter, said you should be paid off at Christmas, but I do not see how it can be done from the rents; most of those in my collection (which are Wentworth and Greasbrooke only) "being run up almost before they was due." If my Lord will agree, I will try to borrow money to pay you, which will be better than your passing over your security. "His Lordship resents your letter so ill," that he thinks I must have said something in mine to occasion it, wherefore I pray you let me have my letter back to show him that I kept to the sense of what he ordered. 2 pp. *Seal of arms.*

JOHN WENTWORTH of Woolley to JOHN WENTWORTH,
at Woodhouse.

1682, December 6.—I send you an exact copy of your letter, upon which I took occasion to write as I did to my Lord. He was pleased to write a very angry answer, but I did not understand the cause of his displeasure unless he "thinks it a crime for one to require so honest, just and old debt as mine is"; but I will obliterate the past if he will make good his promise to pay all or some of it before Christmas. If one or two of his gentlemen "would lay off the money and take an assignment from me, I shall be very pleased." *Copy, on the fly sheet of J. Wentworth's letter of November 18. 1 p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1682, December 19.—Stating that he is about to pay off certain engagements upon Hickleton, and knows of some who would be glad to pay the money and accept the security, but before putting the matter into strangers' hands, would be glad to know what Lord Strafford will do. *Copy. [Written on the back of part of a letter stating that Samuel Harris has "this day" [i.e. May 16, 1682] been tried for publishing Fitz Harris's libels, but has been found not guilty, the only witness against him being "a hawking woman," who swore directly to the point that she had them of him and paid him for them.]*

JOHN WENTWORTH.

[1682, December?].—Memorandum, in John Wentworth's handwriting, that Thomas Wright is to enquire of Peter Foster whether there is any intention to present Thos. Done "for his foul trespass in betraying the jury and the court, and whether they have an honest jury for it." Also "to take notice that in the margin of the paper of instructions to treat with Mr. Place is set down that 2s. is demanded by the Marquis of Halifax for Holbecke Mill, and to appear at his court for his manor of Breereley." *Written apparently on the back of another part of the letter mentioned above, stating that the Whig and Tory parties in the city, as for distinction's sake they may be called, are busy about the choice of sheriffs; the former having pitched on Mr. Havering, a scrivener, and Mr. Humphrey Edwing, a merchant, and the latter on Sir Benjamin Newland, vice-president of the Royal African Company, and Mr. [North, brother] to Lord Chief Justice North. [North became sheriff in 1682, but no one of the others here mentioned.]*

JOHN WENTWORTH to JOHN WENTWORTH of Woolley.

[16]82, December 28. Woodhouse.—Concerning his lord's debts. On their side the country, money is proffered at only five per cent. interest.

Postscript.—"His Lordship takes it ill that you call me only John Wentworth in the beginning of your letters, saying you ought to give his servants which are in the quality of gentlemen to him more respect than if they were but yours." 2 pp. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM, EARL OF STRAFFORD, to JOHN WENTWORTH of Woolley.

[16]82, December 28. W. Woodhouse.—On the same subject. Is not "the ill husband that some woodcock perhaps may have reported" him to be, but has many and necessary occasions, and has been disappointed by a young gentleman, a page of his, whom he sent to Ireland, and who has acted so foolishly as to leave "some thousands of rents uncollected." 3½ pp.

FRANCIS NEVILLE to SIR MICHAEL WENTWORTH, at Woolley.

[1683?] July 6. Kirklease.—Has received a letter from the Sheriff word by word the same as those sent to Sir Michael and to Sir Thomas Armytage, so supposes they are sent "clear though the county." His wife's illness has prevented him from appearing at the assizes, but he has already addressed his Majesty upon this occasion, and being resolved to stand firm to what he has formerly set his hand to, thinks it "not only unnecessary but troublesome to the King to receive repetitions for the same thing." 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1685, June 16. Tuesday.—Notes of proceedings in the House on this day, sent to Sir Michael Wentworth. *Substantially the same as in Commons Journals under this date.* 1½ pp.

THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH.

[1685, June.]—Copies of the letter sent by Monmouth to the Duke of Albemarle and of Albemarle's reply. (*Printed in Ellis's Original Letters, 1st series, Vol. III., pp. 340, 342, and elsewhere.*)

Also List of the officers who went out of Taunton, and of the maids of the town who gave the colours. (*Printed in Roberts' Life of Monmouth, i., 304, from Harley MS. 7006.*) 3 pp.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

[1686 or 1687.]—The names of the Lords and others of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, being of York West Riding.

Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of England.
 Charles, Marquess of Winchester.
 Thomas, Earl of Aylisbury.
 John, Earl of Bridgwater.
 Thomas, Earl of Thanett.
 William, Earl of Strafford.
 Charles, Earl of Wiltshire.
 Richard, Earl of Burlington.
 George, Viscount Castleton.
 John, Viscount Downe.
 Conyers, Lord Conyers.
 Henry, Lord Fairfax.
 Hugh, Lord Clifford.
 Henry, Lord Ealand.
 Thomas, Lord Howard.
 John Darcy, Esq.
 Sir Robert Wright, Knt., one of the Justices of the King's Bench.
 Sir John Powell, Knt., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.
 Sir Robert Sawyer, Knt., the King's Attorney General.
 Sir Thomas Powys, Knt., the King's Solicitor General.
 Sir Henry Goodrick, Knt. and Baronet.
 Sir John Beresby, Bart.
 Sir John Kay, Bart.
 Sir Thomas Maleverer, Bart.
 Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart.
 Sir Bryan Stapleton, Bart.
 Sir Thomas Armitage, Bart.
 Sir Henry Cooke, Bart.
 Sir Henry Marwood, Bart.
 Sir Roger Beckwith, Bart.
 Sir Walter Vavasor, Bart.
 Sir Miles Stapleton, Bart.
 Sir William Tankred, Bart.
 Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart.
 Sir John Boynton, Knt., one of the King's Serjeants-at-law.

Sir John Otway, Knt., one of the King's Counsel-at-Law.

Sir Thomas Yarborough, Knt.

Sir William Wentworth, Knt.

Sir William Lowther, Knt.

Sir William Craven, Knt.

Sir William Dawson, Knt.

Sir Jonathan Jennings, Knt.

Sir Michael Wentworth, Knt.

Sir Philip Hungate, Knt.

John Middleton.

Ralph Hansby.

Michael Anne.

John Ryther.

Charles Osborne.

Walter Calverly.

Bruerdin Tindall.

Henry Slingsby.

Thomas Fairfax.

William Lowther.

William Ellys.

Thomas Yarborough.

Cuthbert Wade.

Francis Nevile.

Richard Beaumont, of Whitly Hall.

Westbury Norton.

Thomas Fawkes.

Thomas Parker.

Thomas Vincent.

Francis White.

Ambrose Pudsey.

Charles Bull.

William Bowes.

Thomas Hesletyne.

John Estoft.

Henry Bouch.

Christopher Wilkinson.

Henry Hitch.

Robert Byerley.

John Townley.

William Wombell (*sic*).

Jasper Blythman.

Henry Marsden.

Thomas Horton.

William Darcy.

Christopher Tankred.

George Thornhill, of Fixby.

Francis Jessop.

John Ramsden, of Hatfield.

Richard Redman.

Wm. Hammond, of Scardewall. Esquires

GENTLEMEN OF YORKSHIRE.

[1688, August *?].—"Being there is no commission produced from the King, neither any authority appears to us by the Statutes of the Militia whereby answers to the ensuing questions may be required, we take leave to make this declaration, that we think ourselves under no obligation to reply to them otherwise than to show our willingness to express our obedience wherever and by whomsoever the King's name is made use of.

Question 1. In case you be chosen knight of the shire or burgess for a town when the King shall think fit to call a Parliament, will you be for taking off the penal laws and tests?

Answer. If any of us should be chosen members of Parliament, we judge we ought not to pre-engage ourselves by consenting to the demand before arguments may be heard and considered in Parliament, and we are further sensible that the Protestant Church may be deeply concerned herein as to its security, which Church we are bound to support by all lawful means.

Question 2. Will you assist and contribute to the election of such members as shall be for the taking off the penal laws and tests?

Answer. Until such penal laws and tests may be made appear to be repugnant to the Protestant interest, we cannot contribute to any such elections.

Question 3. Will you support the King's desires (?) for liberty of conscience in living friendly with those of all persuasions as subjects to the same prince and good Christians ought to do?

Answer. We will live peaceably with all men, as it's every good Christian's duty to do, and in what may be required of us we shall endeavour to acquit ourselves with a due regard to the laws and discharge of good consciences.

Signed: Downe, He. Goodrick, Jo. Kaye, Hen. Cooke, Sir Tho. Yarbrough, Will. Lowther, Chris. Tancred, Tho. Yarbrough, Ri. White, Will. Ellis, Tho. Vinsent, Tho. Horton, John Ramsdane, Mi. Wentworth. *Copy.*

On the same sheet. If I be chosen a member in Parliament, I shall give my vote upon the debate of the House. I having formerly been asked my opinion in this matter, shall declare myself as I then did, with all humble submission, I cannot give consent to the taking off the penal laws and tests.

If I concern myself in electing any other person to serve as a member of Parliament, it shall be for such as in my judgment will be truly loyal to the King and established Government. My desire is to live peaceably and quietly with all men as a good Christian and faithful subject. Mi: Wentworth. [*Compare a statement by Sir Edmund Jennings, in the Report on Mrs. Frankland-Russell-Astley's MSS., p. 66.*]

LORD MIDDLETON to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at York.

1688, October 30. Whitehall.—Putting him in mind of the King's orders, already sent by Lord Sunderland, for seizing the

* For date, see *Memoirs of Sir John Riversby*, ed. Cartwright, p. 400.

horses which have lately been bought in large numbers and kept upon the seacoast, especially those of Sir Hugh Cholmley, who is said to have at least thirty in his stables; and also desiring his Grace to direct some of the deputy-lieutenants to go in person to Lady Dalton's house to secure Lord Lumley, who is believed to have been concerned in divers practices dangerous to the peace of the Government. *Copy.* 1 p.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to SIR JOHN RERESBY, BART., GOVERNOR of York, and the rest of the DEPUTY-LIBUTENANTS for the West Riding.

1688, November 4. Welbeck.—Sending a copy of Lord Middleton's letter, and desiring them to obey his Majesty's commands. *Copy.* 1 p.

BOROUGH OF ALDBOROUGH.

[1690, May?].—Case for Sir Michael Wentworth and Christopher Tancred, esq., against the honourable Henry Boyle and John Vandembembdie, esq. "Aldborough in Yorkshire is a borough by prescription, and hath anciently sent burgesses to Parliament, who were elected by the inhabitants within the said borough." About 1679, Sir John Reresby was returned, but on petition by Sir Godfrey Copley it was declared that the right of election "was in the inhabitants only that paid scot and lot; ever since which time all returns have been so made, the now pretended select number always joining."

For this present Parliament, "Sir Michael Wentworth and Mr. Tancred were duly elected by the said inhabitants, all signing the indenture except eight of the pretended nine, and were returned by the Bailiff, who was chosen by consent of all the town (the pretended nine joining with them) four days before the election," the election being proclaimed for the Friday following.

Till after the Sheriff's precept was read and the town had declared that Wentworth and Tancred were duly elected, the nine did not take upon them to have the sole power of electing, "but after the said Sir Michael Wentworth and Mr. Tancred were carried by the town to the Church to have their indenture signed, eight of the nine went to an alehouse with a bailiff they had chosen that morning, and there, by the persuasion of one Sir James Tilly, a perfect stranger in that country, they made a return of the honourable Mr. Boyle and Mr. Vandembembdie, neither of them being there, nor anybody appearing for them, nor they themselves knowing anything of it." The bailiff that returned Sir Michael and Mr. Tancred carried the indenture to the sheriff, who sent it to his office at York, where it was entered. The sheriff, in a letter to Sir Michael and Mr. Tancred, told them that another indenture had been sent to him from Aldborough by the interest of Sir James Tilly, but that he had refused it, and had sent orders to York that it should not be

received at his office; "which was the first notice that Sir Michael Wentworth and Mr. Tancred had of any other return but their own."^o *Printed sheet.*

SIR JOHN KAYE to SIR MICHAEL WENTWORTH, at Woolley.

[16]90, July 8. [London.]—My son's affairs, which have kept me in town, are so nearly settled that it only remains to set a day for his happiness. Arthur has been with his mistress for three weeks, and you may imagine will be shortly for going again. We shall be at the consummation on our way home. I would request you, when your occasions next call you to Wakefield, to taste both sherry and claret for me at Mr. Meager's and Dick Ellie's and give my servant your judgment which is the best, that he may take up some for me, "which trouble given you, I know your kindness will pardon."

"We have had bad success at sea with our fleet, which troubles many, and is attributed to bad management. It is said Lord Torrington is coming up to give an account and to vindicate himself in his conduct. Where the miscarriage will be fixed is not yet public, but people are very angry. Yet are not things so very bad as hath been related, but generally said that the fleet will shortly be in a fighting condition again."

Yesterday the Parliament met, but was prorogued by commission to the 28th inst. "Before we went to the Lords' House was read an account of the affairs in Ireland sent to the Queen by Lord Portland, and the King's order; and likewise a letter was read from Sir Robert Southwell to my Lord Nottingham. This enclosed print [*wanting*] is the substance of both; and I am now told an express is come to Whytehall that says King William is in Dublin, and Drogheday is delivered up." 2 pp.

MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN to MR. HEWITT.

1692, May 7, Saturday, 11 o'clock at night. London.—The enclosed letter from the Council, although dated the 5th, is only this instant come to my hand; yet it is of such importance that I must not neglect the sending by this post, and therefore must get you to write and send duplicates for each Riding. The Lords desire that the horses, when seized, be put into the hands of an adjoining innkeeper or other person who will be responsible for their forthcoming, and who shall be satisfied for their keeping before they are restored.

"I desire you will also give notice to Mr. Goulton that on Saturday next at York he will receive blank commissions for all the officers, both of horse and foot, belonging to the North Riding, which I do leave to be filled by those colonels and captains of horse who have already had their commissions; and you must give the like notice to Mr. Wilbert that the commissions

^oThe House of Commons confirmed their election. See *Commons' Journals*, May 17, 1690.

for the officers of the East Riding will be at Hull at the same time or sooner and that he is to attend my brother Osburne there to receive them." 1 p. Copy.

Enclosing:—

Privy Council letter, dated May 5, 1692, from the Council Chamber at Whitehall, to Lord Carmarthen, ordering him, by her Majesty's express command, to cause all horses belonging to Papists or disaffected persons to be seized and detained, the same to be done always in the presence of a deputy lieutenant, justice of peace, or commission officer of the Militia not under the degree of a lieutenant. Signed by Lord Pembroke, C.P.S., and eight others. Copy.

SIR JOHN KAYE to SIR MICHAEL WENTWORTH.

1694, May 18.—Forwarding a copy of a letter just received by express [wanting] which he prays may be communicated to Sir George Cooke and the Justices in Strafford and Tickhill, and to Mr. Yarbrough and Mr. Boerville. He himself will send it to the rest of the Riding. Also thanking him for "yesterday's generous entertainment," from which they got "very well home." 1 p.

SIR JO. BLAND to SIR MICHAEL WENTWORTH.

[1690-1695*?].—"The last night you was pleased to take things ill from me which were designed quite otherwise, and to look upon me as not your friend because I would have had you drunk less glasses. If you think amiss of me, or have as ill thoughts of me as you had last night, let me know it. I shall be at the Parliament House." ¼ p.

JOHN LLOYD to SIR MICHAEL WENTWORTH.

[1685-1697.].—Prays a word at the door [of the House of Commons?], or if that cannot be, a meeting with Thos. Lloyd and himself at Mrs. Pryor's in Channel Row. *Scrap of paper.*

SIR MICHAEL WENTWORTH to MR. WEDDELL.

[1685-1697.].—Having missed him at Westminster, fears he is not well. Begs to know what time they can meet at his chambers. 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

Addressed: "For Mr. Wedell, att Chamber in Lincoln's Inn or his house in Brownlow Street, Holbourn."

SIR GODFREY COPLEY to SIR MICHAEL WENTWORTH.

[1695-97.*].—Desiring him to come up into the Speaker's Chamber.

Addressed "To Sir Michael Wentworth. Mr. Crosse, limner, at the Naked Boy, Henrietta Street."

* During these years both were in Parliament.

A. M. WENTWORTH to her husband, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1701-1708.—Eight letters, written during temporary separations from her husband, chiefly expressive of affection to him and to her children. The following are extracts.

1701, August 21. Hatch End.—I hope that shortly "I may have the satisfaction of my Dear's companney, which I do assure you I want very much at this time; for I have no other diversion but what my little boy affords me. . . . He is our hole entertainment in the afternoons, att which time he is very good companny, but att dressing and undressing times, he immetaits his cousin Clarke, for he has not patience to let them stick one pinn."

1703, May 8. Essex Buildings.—"Yesterday I brought my deare little boy from Chelsea, who is, I thanke God, perfectly recover'd of his illness. . . . He is very merrey and diverting and grone almost master of the Einglish tounge. He often calls upon his deare Pappa, and fancys every one he sees in a blew clock is you and is very much concern'd when he finds his mistake. To-day he mett with your picture, which rejoyst him extreamly, and kist and strok'd it very often, and when we aske him whare you are he says you are lost. I have just put him to bed whare he leys like a little Angell. . . . I parted very good friends att Chelsea and the poor old man came as far as he could with the child, and took his leve of him with tears in his eys. . . . Hear is mighty news cry'd about to night and they tell me thare was an expresse came to the queen this morning, and that thare is great matters dun by gandsea [Guernsey]. The perticulars I know not but I sopose you will have them in the publique news. Doctor Radcliffe is pritty well again and is thought will live; he is got to his beef dyett. . . . That we may joyfully meet very shortly is the sencear and harty desier of her who is my Deare yours intierly."

1703, December 17. Brodsworth.—"I am very glad to heare my Deare got safe to London. . . . I thank God I am very well again, but very much weeken'd by this laste illness. . . . [Brother Wentworth] desiers I will come to Wooley in Christ-mass and little Mick, who I thank God is very well. Sister Wentworth coms home next Thursday; Lady Standish is brought to bed of a fine boy; yesterday my Lady and brother and sister Wombwell dined with me from Hickleton; he loocks very thin and is still very lame, . . . : Hear is a talk that wine will be very dear in a little time, so my Lady desiers if you can get her a little vessell of sherry that is very good you will buy it for her, and I think if you got a little for your self it would do very well, for the last we had from Thwates was starke nought, and if sugars are good now in towne indeed I would have you gett my sister to buy us a stock of white and browne and duple refin'd, for we pay an extravagant price for it, and it is very bad to; I sopose you have not yet bought my sadle, and I

am in twenty minds about my riding close; most peple perswaid me to a habitt, and I think if you like it I will have it, but it is so equall to me that I would have your choce; but if I have it you must get me a pritty light wigg, and I would have it maid so as to loock as like ones one hair as posable. I think a pale blew camblet will make as pritty a sute as any thing. I don't know wheather your tayler can make a habitt, but may be he can tell you who is recon'd to make them best, for thay are very ougly if they are not neatly made. . . . I cannot take any pleasuer or satisfaction in any thing now you are absent, except in poor dear little Mick, who is continually endeavoring to divert me with one pritty trick or other; he was extreemly overjoy'd to see his oncle Sam t'other night; my sister Nancy to make us diversion dress'd herself in your close, and pretended to be an humble servant to my sister Frank and continued it so as to come and inquire for her and we all humor'd it so that evry body in the house beleves it, and Gorge Shaw hapen'd to be hear at that time and cary'd it to Hickleton and we have had very good sport with it. She loock'd something like my brother Sam and Mick called her so . . . I shall run on so long in this Canterbury story that I shall quite tier you to read it."

17 [torn] August 2. Essex Buildings.—"I was much surpriz'd at the account yours brought me of my Deare boy, am glad he has got over his distemper. . . . I envey the pleasure you now ingrose to your self and long for a thowsand kisses of my little juella. Mick I thank God is very hartey and well. I have not bin very 'currant' sence I came to towne. . . . I drink Asses milk and I hope to find bennifitt by it." My father and brothers design for the West. My brother Clarke was earnest with me to go with him to Kingenton [Kensington?] this evening, but it proves wet so I shall not go, but am invited there to dinner next Tuesday to see my nephew Tom dance at the ball. "My blessing to my deare little boy and garl."

[No year.] August 9. Standford.—"I thank God we got safe heer by five a clock and nothing near so weary as I expected, tho the rodes are very ruff in some places. . . . Your daughter is one of the best of travellers. She is now very merrey in bed beside me. I asked her what she had to say to you and she told me you must send her sum spice and her brothers must goe to scool; if it was not for her we shoud have a very malloncholy journey for poor Mrs. Thom[son?] had a very bad account of my Lady from Mrs. Ann and I fear if she was not dead then she will be before she gets to her. . . . My blessing to my deare, deare boys and love to your self. . . . Mine and Mrs. Thomson's servis to all freinds."

THO. L'ANSON to his brother-in-law, THO. ROXBY.

1708, November 12. New Bounds.—Announcing that his mother has fallen into a most dangerous illness, viz., the dead palsy, "joined with another disease causing a heavy sleep called

come," and giving technical details of the cause and course of her malady. He is much afraid "she'll not act her parte long upon this stage of earth."

Addressed to "Tho. Rokeby, Esq., at the Yorkshire-Gray, in Gray's Inn Lane, or at Betty's Coffee House by Gray's Inn Gate in Holburne." *Seal of arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. torn.

[EDWARD] LORD HARLEY to GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Hickleton.

1718, October 11. Wimple.—"Sir, I received the favor of your letter of the 4th instant yesterday. Mr. Foley never mentioned to Lady Henrietta his design of recommending you to succeed Mr. Dawney at Aldborough till very lately, but she is very well pleased with his choise of you who are a person so very acceptable every way and she assures you she will do you all the service she can. I shall be extreamly well pleased to have an opportunity of showing you how much I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant." 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

SIR LYON PILKINGTON to his cousin, BURDITT PILKINGTON, in Ireland.

1718, December 12. Stanley.—Concerning the value, rents, &c., of the estate of Kirkheaton, and the amount for which the mortgages laid upon it by Burditt Pilkington's father and brother Richard in 1691 (some of which the writer himself holds) might be redeemed. Also reminding him that his (Burditt's) father has now been dead twenty-two years and that his brothers and sisters "are in a very mean and low condition" and deserve his charity.

Directed "to be left with Mr. Darby Clarke at the Custom House in Dublin." 1 p.

GENERAL CHARLES WILLS to MR. WENTWORTH and the rest of the DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS at Leeds.

1715, November 13, ten at night. Preston.—"At ten a clock this night I received the favour of yours dated the 12th instant. I arrived here on Friday and immediately surrounded the place, after which I made such attacks as were necessary to convince the rebels of my being in a condition to reduce them by force, and this afternoon they sent out a trumpeter to desire I would capitulate with them, which I have consented to and Lord Darenwater and Mr. McIntoch are now with me as hostages. I have not yet come to any agreements with them, nor shall I give them any other terms than relying on the King's mercy, to which I imagine they will submit, being sufficiently convinced I have them entirely in my power. Please to make my compliments to Lord Burlington."

Underwritten,

"This came express about 8 on Monday night to Leeds. By another express on Sunday morning from Preston about eight of the clock which gives an account that some of the rebels killed

some of Wills' men going into the town, upon which he ordered his soldiers to fire and killed about 50 of them, upon which they all surrendered of the [m] prisoners, about 900 in the church and also computed 900 more in the town. One fifth part of the town is burnt, 20 endeavouring to made their escape, part was killed and part taken. Brigadier Domdley* was broke to pieces, the Militia behaved themselves very well. 11 clergymen of the Church of England was with them. Computed about 500 killed of the rebels and about 200 of the King's forces." *Copy.* [*Printed in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. XII., p. 184, but with two or three errors.*]

The EARL OF BURLINGTON to the DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS and JUSTICES OF PEACE of the West Riding and City of York.

1715-6, January 31. London.—Is not a little surprised at the letter sent him, signed by the Lord Mayor of York, Sir Walter Hawksworth and Sir William Robinson, justifying instead of excusing their unlawful and unwarrantable proceedings. He has ever told them that the Deputy-Lieutenants and justices of peace have no power of bailing without his orders, and only a week before leaving the country sent them a letter (which they say they never saw) positively commanding them to admit none to bail before they knew the King's pleasure. It is a great grief to him to have to trouble the King so often, and he believes he may safely say that he is the only Lord Lieutenant in the kingdom who "has never been obeyed by his deputies in any one particular." With the highest concern, he finds gentlemen who profess themselves friends to the King and his government acting in a manner that would much better become those whom they have set at liberty, and that at a time when the Pretender to his crown is at la[rge] in his kingdom.

Copy, sent by John Saltonstall at Knaresborough to Sir Lyonell Pilkington at York. 2 pp.

THOMAS LARDNER to G. WENTWORTH, at Richards' Coffee House, near Temple Bar.

1725, May 25.—Sending him a copy of some verses which are being handed about, and which he thinks may afford some small entertainment to a member of the University, even amongst the refined wits of Richards' or Wills' Coffee House.

Overleaf. Copy of verses.

The Session of Criticks.

Begins "Old Zoilus, the sourest Dame Cretice bore."

There are two MS. copies of these verses at the British Museum. (Press marks, Add. MS. 5831, p. 140, and Burn. 523, p. 109.)

* No brigadier of this name was engaged, but it appears from contemporary accounts of the battle that Brigadier Dormer was wounded in the knee by a shot, and therefore it is possible that "Domdley" is a mistake of the copyist, and that the original note ran, "Brigadier Dormer's leg was broke to pieces."

MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN* to WILLIAM WENTWORTH.

1727[-8], January 7.—“My most hearty thanks attends you for your kind reception of me, but more especially for the confidence you are so good as to place in me which I hope you'll never repent, for as there is a most Just God in heaven before whom I must appear I most solemnly declare I have no Whig principles in me, neither will I ever espouse the interest of such Cattle. Pardon my troubling you with this but as a vindication for myself against my Unknown Governours I can do no less than begg the best of freinds to confute and confound them with my owne hand-writing. You are too sensible I am sure of my unfortunate Education so I doubt not of your excusing my bad English and false spelling, as my heart is true to the good old cause and its Freinds. John Key for ever is a most sincere expression from etc.” 1½ pp. *Seal of arms.* [Printed in the *Yorkshire Archeological Journal*, XII., 185.]

WILLIAM WENTWORTH to his nephew, GODFREY WENTWORTH,
at Burthwaite.

[1729,] April 28. Bath.—As he promised at Nottingham, he writes to tell his “dear Goddy” that he is still in the land of the living. The waters have ruffled and weakened him much, but the doctor does not doubt that in time they will relieve him. Bath is “a vast, full place.” 1 p. Dated April 25, but the post-mark is April 28. [Printed ut supra.]

SIR LYONELL PILKINGTON to his brother[-in-law], GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Burthwait.

1729, [April 28–] May 4. Paris.—“I believe you imagine by this time, and with some reason, that we are in a very dull way in this part of the world, since you hear so little from us. To excuse myself I must tell you we have had a Jubilee, a merry conceit enough for the Catholics, but a very dull one for us heretics who have no share in it. The town has been deprived for a while of all its diversions, and for want of the Playhouse, folks have been obliged to go—you know where. We have talked of nothing for a month together, but the Jubilee, and the length of the winter, which I really believe will never end. How can our friends in England expect we should say much to them, when we have so little to say to one another at Paris? . . .

“You seem to despair of any more operas in England, but I fancy there are some hopes yet of their returning. Handel is doing his endeavour in Italy to procure singers, and I fancy his journey will be of more effect than Heidegger's, but I'm told Senesino is playing an ungrateful part to his friends in England, by abusing 'em behind their backs, and saying he'll come no more among 'em. A Frenchwoman, whom I never will forgive for supposing we English can have a fault, told me the other day,

* Son-in-law of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford.

that Senesino had built a fine house with an inscription over the door to let the world know 'twas the folly of the English had laid the foundations of it. Is this pardonable?

"I am heartily sorry to hear of our losing Bryan Allott, because I am a lover of music and his company, and you know the value of an agreeable neighbour.

"I have little or no news for you, and have seen nothing of late worth giving you an account of. I was indeed at a review the other day, which gave me some pleasure, having a curiosity to see the difference between the French troops and ours. Theirs are very fine ones, but much inferior to ours, both with respect to the persons of the soldiers and their exercise. But in recompense, the King can raise an army of between two and three hundred thousand men.

"My pen grows bad, and I begin to suspect your patience, which are reasons for making an end." 3½ pp. *Seal of arms.* The English postmark is April 30.

REV. GEORGE WOMSWELL TO GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1729, [September?] 17. York.—Giving hearty thanks to his "dear Goddy" for the offer of the living of Bulwell, which he readily accepts of, and will shortly make "a civil visit to my lord Archbishop, whose particular favours few have had greater reason to boast of" than himself. As to the vicarage of Basford, he will leave it until he reaches London, and then see what can be done. 1 p.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1729, October 11. London.—Stating that upon due consideration he has determined not to accept the living of Bulwell, although he is as grateful for the favour shown him as if he had made use of it. 1½ pp. *Seal of arms.*

[ANN] LADY DALSTON TO MR. WILLIAM HERON.

1730, — 19.—Complaining of lack of money to discharge the debts and support the credit of her children and herself, and desiring him to communicate with her son Wentworth,* as she can bear it no longer. 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1730, November 25.—Complaining of the preposterous charges which he has allowed to be passed upon her for the time when she was "gardan" to her son. As to the accounts between her brother and her son, she is a perfect stranger; and as to the children's allowances, they stood her to upwards of forty pounds a year in their maintenance and clothes, of which she can make a "gust affedavey." She thinks it would be a great hardship to have to stand to the courtesy of every child as they shall come of age to allow this to her, and desires him to take particular care

* Lady Dalston's first husband was Sir Lyonell Pilkington. Their daughter Dorothy married Godfrey Wentworth.

that she may have "sum hopes of redress in this propostrus ensig." 2 pp. *Seal with crest.* Addressed "to Mr. William Heron, at Mr. Sorey's chambers in Furnivall's Inn."

DOROTHY, LADY WENTWORTH, to her grandson, GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Woolley.

1781[-2], January 19.—"Dear Gody, I hear you have ceased of Eman. Postard's goods." He owes me two years' rent, which I shall be glad if you can secure, and also let the land. "If John Linley would take it, I should think him as well as any."

"I have at last had Dr. Johnson of York's advice and I am taking his medesins, which in time I hope will have good effect. . . . Writing is very uneasy to me. You must pardon all faults." My service to dear Dolly and Mr. Holdsworth. 2 pp.

Endorsed :—"Letter from my grandmother about 4 days before her death."

SAMUEL CLARKE to [his nephew], GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1782, September 9.—Concerning proceedings before one of the Masters in Chancery, in a suit relating to an estate now held by Sir Lyon [Pilkington]. Also stating that he has received directions to get Dolly's money ready against Michaelmas, but as "the stock is creeping up," he means to wait till the last before selling it out. 1½ pp.

D. WENTWORTH to her brother, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1783, March 30.—"Your kind letter and the bill I recev'd saif, for which I return you thanks, I ought to have let you known as much the last Post, but I reley had not time, for according to the costum of this place, we made visits all the after-noon an at Night to Lady Strafford's, thear was great inquires mad of Cousen Wentworth wheather he did not intend to com to town this winter, Lady Ann [Wentworth] looks vere brisk, her Lover [Mr. Conolly] was thear, so I fance squars gos wright. She that was Mrs. Dalston is in Town, but so much oltord for the wors, that you wold hardle know her, she has got a fine Boy.

I saw your Nabor Lady Winn, at ye Redot the night after she got to Town, and as big as ever she cold tomble, poor Mrs. Horton is in vere great afflickshon for Marster Beaumont, who is in a hi feavor, and in great dainger. . . . I most now beg leve to conclud, haveing a letter of fashons as long as my arm to wright to Aunt Pegey, so beg you will excues this haistey scrall." 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

SAMUEL CLARKE to GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Woolley.

[1784, June 15.]—Concerning a debt due by Mrs. Elizabeth Addison, Goslin Street, London, which she declines to pay. 1½ pp.

Endorsed :—"Letter from my Uncle Clarke, rec. the 18 June, 1784." *The postmark is June 15.*

THE EARL OF STRAFFORD TO GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1784, September 18.—" . . . It is a great while I have wished your friendship, and of late that desire has grown stronger. . . . My affairs in other parts will soon call me from these, and I should be sorry to leave this country without waiting on you. The days are too short to think of an afternoon's visit, so I should be glad you would allow me the liberty of a friend to dine with you on your own dinner, for adding anything would be making a stranger of me. I only write to know the day would be most convenient to you and your lady for me and my wife to wait on you. . . . I am not a little impatient to know how Ward's pills agree with you."

1½ pp. *Seal of arms in a garter with motto, and surmounted by coronet.* [Printed in *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, XII., 189.]

SAMUEL CLARKE TO GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Hickleton.

1786, December 7.—Business matters. "Here is no news stirring, only this day Nixon the nonjuring parson that blew up the Acts of Parliament last Trinity term in Westminster Hall, was this day found guilty of making, printing and publishing the libel that was dispersed among them." 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

EARL OF MALTON TO [GODFREY WENTWORTH].

1786, December 21. Wentworth House.—Regretting not having seen him and his family before their going to York, hoping to have that pleasure upon their return and sending his own and Lady Malton's good wishes for the journey. 1 p.

JOHN THORNHILL TO GODFREY WENTWORTH at his house in York.

1787, April 2. Burnham.—" . . . As I always loved and valued your sister I could not help telling her so; she might have made her own terms with the little fortune I have as she had liked best. But as she likes her own condition and the elegant way she lives in, I am sure it cannot be in my power to improve it. I have lived a long time in great hopes of success, but my reasoning could never tell me why so, when I considered my fortune, so small to her two brothers, and that her way of life would be quite different if married to me." I did not tell your brother Bold of it, for, "if a blank, I was determined to be silent . . . I thank you for your kind good-natured wishes to me."

Postscript.—"This post has brought me the account of my nephew Sunderland's death and of Harry Wentworth's approaching end. When he dies, my affairs will immediately call me into Yorkshire, where I hope to see you." 1½ pp.

LORD MALTON to GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Woolley.

1737, June 30. Wentworth House.—Thanks for the papers. Lady Malton joins in best wishes, and "Lord Higham with Charles beg their humble services to masters, and hope they shall see them again in August. Enclosed [*wanting*] is a copy of what is in my book relating to your family." 1 p. *Seal of arms with coronet.*

WILLIAM WENTWORTH to his father, GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Hickleton.

1738, June 22.—Letter in a childish hand, sending duty to his Papa and Mamma and love to his brother and sister. His Aunt Preston also sends service, and her love to her nephew Goddy. 1 p.

Margin. Note signed H. Pilkington.

Endorsed:—"Letter from Billy, with brother H. Pilkington's acknowledgment of a bill."

HAR[ISON] PILKINGTON to his brother[in-law], GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1738, August 3. Oxon.—Is glad to say that his young pupil is in good health and much addicted to study. Concerning the filing of a bill against one Holden. 1 p.

HUMPHREY HOLLAND and others against GODFREY WENTWORTH and others.

1738, October.—Examination of Godfrey Wentworth in a cause concerning the rents of certain lands, the mortgages on which are held by the plaintiffs and defendants as creditors of the estate, the name of which, or of its former owner, does not appear, but "a warren in Thoresbay" is mentioned, and a note from Edward Russell, a former tenant, speaks of "farmes at Thoresway."

In regard to certain points, Wentworth says he can depose nothing, as they relate to the time when William Wentworth, his guardian, and Robert Scruton and Mr. Vates, his agents, had the management of his affairs, all of whom are now dead. 7 pp.

Annexed:—Payments and arrears of the following tenants:—Edward Russell, Thomas Carr, William Burman, John Farmery, John Burman, William Deane, Elizabeth Smith, Amos Low, sen. and jun., William Gilliat, John Graves, David Thomas, Thos. Bucknall. 3½ pp.

GODFREY WENTWORTH to the EARL OF CARLISLE.

1740, November 5. Hickleton.—Thanking him for his recommendation and interest in relation to the representation of the city of York, for which the writer is a candidate jointly with Sir John Kaye. 1 p. *Draft.*

DR. H. COOKS to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1740, November 14. Ripon.—I wish my power were equal to my wish to serve you. Hutchinson has written to the Lord Mayor [of York] to admit to their freedom such as are entitled to it, and to write to some gentlemen who have an interest in the neighbouring towns, such as Richmond, Bedall, &c.; but having received no answer, fears his letter has been intercepted "which may make some discovery to our adversaries which may be of prejudice." 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

DR. F. DRAKE to GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Hickleton.

1740, November 15. York.—"It is the sense of many principal citizens that you should appear and ride with the sheriffs on Wednesday next. Sir John Kaye always did it when in the country. . . Your showing yourself to the city in this cavalcade is thought absolutely necessary. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Seal with a curious device (apparently a cock making an offering upon an altar), and the words* OTHO POP. SABI.

F. EDMUNDS to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1740, November 17. Worsborough.—Promising his interest, which however is very small. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

SIR JOHN L. KAYE to GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Hickleton.

1740, November 25. [House of Commons.]—I received yours in the Lobby on the 18th, but waited to acknowledge it in the hope of hearing something from York in relation to the freedoms. Yesterday, in the Court of Requests, I met Mr. Thompson, who suggested that he and I should each choose a friend who might find out what was agreeable to our friends in the country and settle the affair. He named Mr. Payler of Nunmountain [Nun-Monckton] and I Mr. Morrit, with whom I hope you may be able to consult. The last bell has gone and I can say no more. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Seal of arms.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1740, November 29. [London.]—Sir Miles [Stapleton] tells me that he has given no commission to lay out money to Ben Steer, thinking him an improper person for it. I have ordered the *Champion* to be sent to you and have franked you thirty-six covers, which I think will be more than will serve you till you can serve yourself.

"Direct to me in Queen's Street by Golden Square, London, and not to the Lobby: letters are sometimes secreted away from thence." Old Mrs. Savile died last night. 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

SIGNOR F. BARSANTI to GODFREY WENTWORTH of Woolley, at York.

1740, December 8. Edinburgh.—“ . . . I was mighty glad few days ago to read in the newspapers that you stand candidat for York for wich I hartly wish with all my soul all success and may allways Fortune attend you in all your undertakings; as once you was pleased to divert yourself with any hard musik, I take the liberty to send you a Piece of mine that is a little out the way; the Recitativos being in the Enarmonick stile and the first part of the last song, you may take the bass and set him at the top and will bear any way.

“ I was in Dublin last September partly for diversion, and I saw Mr. Carter, but such an account I had of my country fellows that I was ashamed. Sig. Palma is still in Edinburgh, he is a fine tollerable singer but nothing else; I was glad [to] hear that you are a costant Performer in the Concerto and hope that the same flourishes better and better. I have set some tolerable bass to some Scotch tunes. . . . ” 1 p.

THOMAS FAIRFAX to GODFREY WENTWORTH, in York.

1740, December 18.—“ The votes at Wetherby are: William Jackson, sadler; Tho. Rhodes, glazier; Tho. Shillitoe, butcher; Dr. Briggs, apothecary; Tho. Banks, gent.; Mr. Lowray. These are freemen, and besides these there are six or seven young fellows who are said to be long apprentices of freemen and therefore capable of taking their freedoms.

“ As soon as ever Mr. Thompson was gone I went with the divines Gyrling and Wetherherd and spent a good deal of time and liquor upon them, but I cannot say that we were promised one vote. They all said they were sorry they were engaged, and I believe they were, but Mr. Stapylton had been entertaining them the very next day after that the resolution of the candidates was to be made known to their friends, which was three days before I knew that I was at liberty to ask votes for K[aye] and W[entworth].

“ I was then told that the glazier resented Mr. Thompson's turning a piece of work upon his hands, and the sadler somewhat of the like nature, but I did not find, tho' the company was highly pleased with what we did, that we were one vote the better that we could depend upon. I have heard since that we have made an impression, but I am far from being assured of it. . . . I fear we cannot poll with them either at Wetherby or Tadcaster, at which last place I have secured all the town except the exciseman, the postmaster, and his brothers, who are all or most of them tenants to Brooksbank; but, alas, the exciseman, postmaster, &c., are almost all the town; nevertheless, I hope and believe we shall outnumber and outpoll them too at York. . . . ”

Postscript.—“ I had forgot to say that Stapylton has been again on Tuesday last with other company at Wetherby, caressing and carousing . . . You write so well and I so ill that I am almost ashamed to correspond with you.” 2½ pp.

T. BRAUMONT to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1740-41, January 20.—Application has been made to the Lord Chancellor for the seals for the vicarage of Basford, but I am now in town to take them out myself. Mr. Idle, secretary of the seals, tells me "that it will be in your power to vacate Bullwell, and without you will be so good to promise me to take no advantage thereof, he would not advise me to take the seal out . . . I have libelled a tenant of the Lord Charles Cavendish in the court of York for all small tythes in general, which is the reason he has privately caused some one to ask for the seal." Please direct for me at Robin's Coffee house in Chancery Lane. 1 p.

MICHAEL WOMBELL to his cousin, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1741, May 2 and 7. Wakefield.—Two letters on election matters. Mr. Holmes, hardwareman in Wakefield, has written to Mr. Richardson in Birmingham to try to get votes. Stephen Braithwaite of Owlton has promised to go to Leeds to see a friend who will go with him to York, and who will give one vote as Braithwaite pleases, but the other is engaged for Thompson. In York they will be at the *White Hart*, at the bottom of the Shambles. 1½ pp.

THOS. JOHNSON to DR. DRAKE.

[1741, May ?]—Praying for the repayment of the balance of what he has spent on the freemen, amounting to 3*l.* 11*s.*, which he hopes will be sent him, as he has proved his sincerity to the cause almost to the loss of his life, "being laid up by it." As to what he has spent in taking them to York, it was done by Lord Burlington's orders, so he will probably pay it. 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS JOHNSON to the HONOURABLE GODFREY WENTWORTH, at York.

1741, May 21. Pocklington.—Has given in to Dr. Drake his bill of charges concerning the freemen on his side the country, amounting to 3*l.* 11*s.*; and spent on Sunday last 2*s.* 6*d.* in procuring Richard Bell's son, who took his freedom, and voted for Wentworth and Kaye the same day. The charges for "giving the last treat and attending them to York," the Earl of Burlington will defray. Sends congratulations on the successful issue of the election.

Postscript.—"I hope dear Sir by that time you have enjoyed your seat in the honourable House the full sessions, you'll be able to procure your chair without gathering from all quarters of the world so many Hottentots." 2 pp. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM WENTWORTH to his father, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1741, July 15.—"Dear Pappa, I write these few lines to let you know that I have been removed higher in the school and so

has my brother [Godfrey], we have had our new Cloths made about a week ago ; I am sorry that you was prevented of coming to town, for it would have been a great Pleasure to me and to my brother to have seen you, I hope my mamma and sister will come to town with you in the winter. My uncle Clarke's family in Cook's Court went out of town a little while ago. Mrs. Preston sends her service to you and to my mamma, she is sadly impatient to hear after my uncle harrison [Pilkington], who I hope is well. He has been a long time out of town. No more at present but I am your dutiful son."

Overleaf. "Having an opportunity I send you these verses. The CVth Psalm : on the first, fourth and ninth verses.

*Da Grates Domino et implora Nomina Sancta :
Dic populis cunctis grandia facta Dei.
Quære Deum semper gentes et Robora magna :
Vestiga vultum cuncta peræva suum.
Conventum meminit quod Numen fecit Abrahmo :
Isaaco fœdus quod pepigitque suum.*

Mrs. Preston has received the bills safe last night which she thanks you for." 2 p.

Endorsed :—"From Billy."

SIGNOR CHRIS. BATTI to GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Hickleton.

1741, September 14. York.—Stating that not having received any answer to his last letter, in which he enclosed the concerti which he hoped his honour would accept for the six guineas agreed upon, and being on the point of starting with the other Italians for Beverley and Hull, he now repeats what he then said, viz., that he sent the twelve concerti, many of which his honour had already heard, and also (in case any of these did not please) the following music : four soli by Signor Clari, a solo by Signor del Abbaco for violin, four soli of his own for violin, an aria of his own, with the words "*dal tuo veler dipende*," and a book of six soli which Signor Palma has sent from Edinburgh, of his own composition, in print. Prays his honour to accept the whole for the six guineas, and to favour him with an answer addressed to York, whence it will be forwarded. *Italian.* 1½ pp.

THOMAS COTES to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1741, November 4. Nottingham.—Stating that there is a chief rent due out of the manor of Bulwell and neighbouring places to Sir Robert Dashwood, whose collector is Mr. Swain ; with particulars concerning the collection and payment of the same. 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

IRISH DEBTORS.

[1741-1747.]—Petition of "the poor, dismal, deplorable, afflicted, melancholy, stript, distressed, grieving, weak, sick, famishing and dying debtors" in the several gaols of Ireland ;

setting forth their unhappy condition, especially complaining that no place is set apart for the sick, but that be their illness ever so malignant they are left with the others; and praying the person addressed [? Godfrey Wentworth] that of his interest and charity he will bring into Parliament a bill on their behalf, that their case may receive due consideration and an Act be passed for their "general enlargement or support, as 'tis in Great Britain and not in this kingdom of Ireland."

*Addressed to Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., at the House of Commons.
[He was in Parliament from 1741 to 1747.]*

JOHN TWISLETON to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1741[-2], January 11. York.—Concerning a letter of Wentworth's which had been sent to the Lord Mayor [of York] and of which he complained that a copy had got into wrong hands. The time of engagement draws near and the writer hopes that Mr. Fox's interest has much improved of late, but it will be a hard battle.

"Lord Aylesbury dines at Gibson's this day, and it is said Mr. Turner comes to town this evening. Mr. Fox comes to-morrow evening attended by the Craven voters. It is very bad weather for an election." 1 p.

DRAPER WOOD to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1741[-2], March 1. York.—"I have the extraordinary news to tell that M[em]ber T[hompso]n had last post a fulsome letter of thanks for his good service during his being our Representative. Cooked up by his placemen and expectants and signed by a sorry number of Fools and Knaves of our City. It's a great many's opinion of this place that Capt. G—t deserves more praise than that gentleman or his patron Sir Bob :

"We hear with surprise that great Pultney is an Advocate for him to keep his place as Lord of the Ad[miralt]y, which puts us upon enquiring where is his merit; is it for abusing Mr. Pultney in a letter to his York tools and when a copy was sent him, was obliged to run the risk of his life to vindicate his honour. Or is it to support a vile servile dependant spirit at this place. For that gentleman, if he has promised one he has promised more than a hundred of places to one or another in order to support and carry his point at our late Election, against the sense and inclination of the bulk of our people. Perhaps he may merit his place for voting the Westminster Election just and good, etc. or is it for riding into our City at the head of a Regiment this time seven years, after which he made a learned speech to the Inn-holders, showing the necessity of troops in time of peace, and at the same time delivered a list, a printed list, of all that voted for him and Sir Millner to the Officers and Gentlemen of their party in order to recommend 'em and none else to their favour, etc. which we feel at this time.

"If Mr. Pultney think him worthy of a place we will give our consent no other way then he shall quit this place and let him accept of another that he may put himself once more upon his Country and we will try if we can't send you honest Sir John Kay for a partner, that he may have the pleasure of being himself one of the Honourable Majority.

"At the news of Sir Bob being displaced I moved amongst our better tradesmen to send for the poor freemen in our neighbourhood and treated them with good Roast Beef and Strong Beer upon the joyful occasion and talk 'em over Liberty and Old England, etc. which they took extreme kindly. At the same time we promised 'em to repeat the same treat again upon the repeal of the Septennial Act. And again at the Limitation of Officers to sit in Parliament, and again when Sir Bob: lost his head or banished, and again when the B[isho]p is voted useless in the Lord's house. (I would be understood the Parliament House) or such limitation to the roguish C——y as a good parliament shall think fit. And this we design to do in order to establish an interest amongst the poor freemen that we may be the better able to fight the D——l emissaries if any should appear when you please to let us have another Election.

"I wrote to Mr. Amb: Tyte of Bristol some time since about G——t and showed the letter to Lord Mayor before I sent it, which he approved and ordered Mr. Tyte to write an answer to Sir Miles Staypleton which doubt not but he has received before this and to make what use he thinks proper of it.

"I have now run the length of a Newsletter and it [is] time to give over. If you favour me with the reason why Mr. T[hompso]n is to keep his place it is more than I can reasonably expect but as you please, a little Parliament news or hints who's to fall under first your examination will be very acceptable; in the meantime my hearty prayers for the health and perseverance of the worthy House to probe and search the corrupt wounds to the very bottom and cut off the rotten parts, and don't let none of our heroes be an advocate for E. T[hompso]n."

N.B.—"Mr. Wm. Pultney has been my favourite Health for this many Year and I should take it very ill he should sully his honour to be an Advocate for such a tool of a party without given a very good reason for it." 8 pp.

Addressed:—"Godfra Wentworth Esq., Member of Parliament for York, at the Lobby of the House of Commons, London."

DOROTHY WENTWORTH to her brother, GODFREY WENTWORTH,
at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

1742, April 11. Bold.—My heart has ached for my dear Billy, but your good account this morning has filled me with joy inexpressible. "I did think Sir Ed. Hulse wold be against A. M. going out of the house; when his own little boy was ill he turnd a girl into the room to play with him that she might take the distemper, but I fancy he'l hardly perswade you to that; but

whenever little madam has 'em I wish she may be under his care, and it wo'd make me very happy to congratulate you on her haveing got well over them." I gave Beck. Clarke a few commissions, amounting I fancy to about five or six guineas, which I should be glad if you would defray if quite convenient; but if not, make no scruple of telling me, "for I know London's old lick pocket." I have had a kind letter from Aunt Pegey, who tells me that Sir L. P[ilkington] "is leaveing York in order for London. My sister and I cannot help thinking but some proposals will be maid from that quarter to D. Hinchliff, but I hoap she'll ansure him in the negative."

Postscript.—"I'm mutch obliged to you for the accounts you give me in the parliamentary way, whitch I like to hear, tho its above my head to say mutch in ansure to them, more than wishing you better suckcess for all the truble you have." 8 pp. *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS HOLME to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1742, April 12. Wakefield.—An attack of gout prevents Mr. Matthew Wentworth from writing, who therefore begs you, as the Captain is going aboard Admiral Matthews for a cruize and will need money, to negotiate the enclosed bank bill for him. We are glad to hear that Master Wentworth is in so likely a way to get well through the small-pox. All here send service to you and Mrs. Wentworth, and to Mr. and Mrs. Neville.

Endorsed:—Mr. Holmes by order of my Uncle Mat. Wentworth, with a bank note for 30*l.* enclosed for the use of Cox. Peregrine Wentworth. 1½ pp.

D. HINCHLIFF to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1742, April 25. Ludgate Hill.—Asking to be allowed to borrow her mother's portrait in order to take a copy from it. ¼ p. *Seal of arms.*

MARGARET WENTWORTH to her nephew, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1742, June 22.—Thanking him for sending her interest, and giving him news concerning Mrs. Digby, Henny and Lucy, Miss Digby and Mr. "Benits." 1½ pp. *Seal with crest.*

DOROTHY WENTWORTH to her brother, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1743, July 3. Bold.—My sister is better, and is willing to part with me for a month or six weeks, so I do not despair of coming to you this summer. We have a great stranger with us here, Cousin Hinchliff. "She's pure well and chearfull and likes the country vastly.

"We have nothing but rejoyceing now on account of the victory [at Dettingen], and I hoap you did not fale to set the bells a ringing at Hickleton to-day. Thay rang very merraly at

Farnworth. I wold have perswaded D. Hinchliff it was for her. . . . As to the lady that is marched into Ireland I allways thought wold prove a new copy of mama, but she exceeds her, but I cannot say but I think its the fairer way of the two, what signefies living with one man and leting another have thar affections. Indeeeds you was very lazy at Doncaster and I'm sory you think your age justefies you in it, thear being but a few years differance betwixt us, nay and I heard too that ether you or my sister ansur'd for me that I was past all such devertions, indeed I'm sadly afrunted at that. Little Nancy is a deal better, goes without hat, handkerchief or cap under her chin, and the rest are pure well." 3 pp.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1745, April 19. Plymouth Yard.—Encloses an account of what he had spent for Mr. Wentworth. Was up until twelve o'clock at night the day he arrived, getting him equipt, and next morning had just got near the Admiral's ship with him "when the gun and signal was made for weighing in order to sail, and the ship *Ipswich* under sail in five minutes" after he was on board. The Admiral's secretary introduced him to the Admiral and the writer desired the purser to have an eye over the young gentleman. The Admiral sailed the 14th instant and the wind has been fair ever since. 1 p. *Seal with the Wentworth arms.*

DOROTHY WENTWORTH to her brother, GODFREY WENTWORTH,
at Woolley.

1745, October 10. London.—Our friends have got safe to Bath but find little company there, nor like to be any but invalids. "The Rebellion makes most people chuse ather to be at their respective countreys to garde that or hear for the saifty of their persons, severall that went to Bath was so frited with the reports thear, that they returned to Town directly, but they was not of the mail kind. I'm glad to hear General Wentworth is in such good sparits about it. I'm told the Scotch will not fight an inch upon English grownd for the Pretender, all they want is to breke the Union.

"Since I wrote you the news about the Queene of Hungary thear has been a report in Town that Prince Charles [of Lorraine] ralleyd his forces and gaine a compleate victoray, but this wants confirmation and most people beleives it not trew."

I am sory you think poor Uncle Wentworth in so bad a way. Cousin Mick was with me on Saturday. He wants sadly to see his friends in Yorkshire but cannot be spared at present. I congratulate my namesake on her recovery, and hope she will now be pure hearty. I had the pleasure of my dear Billy's company on Sunday, he's pure well. 3 pp. [*Quoted in Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, XII., 190.*]

ALAN JOHNSON to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1752, May 16. Wakefield.—Concerning an interview with Mr. Beaumont at Highedge, tendering him the "modus" in lieu of tithes in Hemsall and Bulwell; also giving the arrangements come to with various tenants, amongst whom there appears to have been a good deal of discontent. At Highedge, he saw "some of the confederates" drawn up on a high hill. They seemed to be advantageously posted but did not attack, and he could not have said anything to them without it being said that he sought a capitulation. 2 pp.

Annexed:—A list of writings sent by the coach, mostly deeds of the time of Car. II. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

GODFREY WENTWORTH to REV. MR. BEAUMONT.

1753, January 10. Hickleton.—In reply apparently to an angry letter, assures him that if the tithes are over-assessed, he, as patron of the living, can have no desire for any diminution of its value, and that there is an easy remedy by an appeal. As regards the lands exempt from tythe, he wishes to include none that have not always been so freed; and as to the Easter offerings, he knows nothing about them, but if the "voluntary oblations for communicants, christenings, burials &c." are meant, he should think they have nothing to do with a "modus" such as is now proposed. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Copy*.

DOROTHEA WENTWORTH to her son, GODFREY WENTWORTH, jun., at Woolley.

1753, November 16. York.—"Dear Godey, I have wrote a line or two to enforme you me sister Nevile came to York the last Monday upon haffe a dayes notice to have taken me from York to have been with me brother, John Pilkington at New Mellesdam something like a lunetick person quieat disorder'd en thear heades uppon a moments notice which I will never concent to. . . I eod like to be with you at Woolley a little hife you staye thear for I know I must have a life like a dooge I have ad wone bad a nofe at York to have spent so much money en hit, and I can a shoueur you a great maney false undesarven things sade on me and all amongst the sarvents; We ad a good esemble on Monday last, Mr. Wentworth of Braton was thear and Mrs. Lane from Braxton, and a good many strangers; we have good conceorts. . . the young officers are all gone to Leedes and Wackefield only left all the ould men at York, I beleve we have fife hundred onld mades at York and as maney moor ould women besides, all very crose and dose a great deale of mischafe en the Toun. . . I hear your fayther and sister his gon to London, Miss Nevile's a fine garle I hear and poor Dear Cetty Wentworth the same. . . I fancy we shall have but a then toun at York thesse wenter, the place his groone so sencorriese a place I do not wonder at het, you can scarsley speeke to aney bodey with ought sencar I do a shour you with ought joke." 2 pp.

SIR CHARLES SEDLEY to ALAN JOHNSON.

1768, May 7. Park Street, Grosvenor Square.—Assuring him that he has done nothing to Mr. Wentworth's prejudice but much to the contrary, and begging that Mr. Wentworth may be assured of his readiness to pursue any measures that he may approve. 1 p.

ALAN JOHNSON to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1768, May 11. Wakefield.—Did not find Sir Charles Sedley at Nuttal, but has received the above letter from him. The people of Bulwell persist that there has always been a horse way between Bulwell and Hemsall. They do not express themselves properly, but their meaning is obvious. Learns from Mr. Moor that Sir Charles has done nothing but "hang some little gates in dead places of the fences for conveniency of hunting" which is an improvement to the estate. A land tax is laid on the county of Nottingham for raising a sum tantamount to what the militia would have cost. 1 p. *Seal with crest. Written on the same sheet as the preceding.*

GODFREY WENTWORTH to SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH [of Bretton].

1764, May 2. Hickleton.—When a dispute arises between two friends, it is best to settle it without the intervention of a third party, and therefore he writes to mention the hardship put upon the inhabitants of Woolley by the Pindar of Bretton, in impounding their "goods" when they happen to stray from one common to another, a thing which it is impossible to prevent until a gate is hung by the town of Bretton "going from thence on to Woolley Low Moor . . . It is a mistaken notion which some people have got that there are to be no gates on a turnpike road except the bars. The contrary may be seen within twenty miles of London. And indeed where the commons of two townships lie contiguous, there must necessarily be a gate betwixt them; otherwise they must be in a perpetual state of war." *Copy. 2½ pp.*

A. BOLD to her sister, DOROTHY WENTWORTH, at Hickleton.

[1764?] December 30. Chester.—On Saturday we arrived at this place. "The house is a pite good one, and standes very airy having a fine prospect of the Welthis mountains . . . and if (but there must allways be an if) the affaire was settled between me an my daughter, I think I should have nothing to doe in this world but to live as easy an quist as I posably can." I imagine that I must insist on my right in favour of my younger daughter, but I pray my brother to deal with Mr. Tom, and what he thinks reasonable, I will do. 2 pp. *Seal of arms.*

A. M. BOLD to her aunt, DOROTHY WENTWORTH.

1765, January 21. Bath.—Concerning a Chancery suit [probably "the affair" mentioned by her mother, above] of which she is so weary that she would almost submit to anything to bring it to a conclusion. Announces their safe arrival at Bath, where they have a comfortable little house in Pierpoint Street.

"There is a good deal of company here considering the time o' year, but not many people of fashion, and our acquaintance mighty slender indeed, so that we are ready to say with the multitude that there's scarce a creature one ever saw before. . . My brother, Dilly and Molly join in kind respects to all at Hickleton." 2 pp. *Seal, head of armed man.*

A. BOLD to her brother, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1765, January 31. Chester.—Concerning the same subject, and certain objections made by "Nanny" in the matter. 2 pp.

SIR CHARLES SEDLEY to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1769, May 15. Ringwood, Hants.—Complaining that a number of people have taken to fishing in the river, where he has been at great expense to preserve the trout, and requesting that measures may be taken to put a stop to it. 1 p.

BENNET WILLIAMS to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1769, August 18. Bodleweddau, near St. Asaph.—Advising that an allowance of 240*l.* or 300*l.* should be made to the widow of his late brother, as a maintenance for the children, which he is sure that his brother would have wished, and instancing the arrangements made by Sir Ellis Cunliffe, which were so liberal that "it cannot be supposed he thought that the actual expense on their little backs and bellies would come to these sums, therefore no doubt intended 'em to enable his widow to have such an home for them until they were of age as was proper" and that there should be no pinching in their education. As, if anything should happen to the three dear babies, the reversion would centre in his own wife and children, this advice must free the trustees from any apprehension of disapproval, his wife entirely agreeing with it, and, joining him in praise of, and gratitude to his "sister's" behaviour ever since they had the pleasure of her acquaintance. 8 pp.

Endorsed by Wentworth:—"Letter from Mr. Bennet Williams with his opinion concerning the allowance to be made to my niece Hesketh by the trustees for the maintenance and education of her children. N.B. To be carefully preserved for my justification."

FRANCES HESKETH to her uncle, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1769, November 24. Bold.—On the same subject. If she had only one son, the 200*l.* a year proposed by her Uncle would do

very well, and even as it is, she is ready to accept it for some years, and indeed not to have it increased if he so advises, having full assurance of his justice and friendship. Her sister and "guinea chicks" join in regards to him and to Miss Kitty. 8 pp.

SIR T. WENTWORTH to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1770, March 24. Bretton.—Concerning a proposed exchange of lands at Woolley, Haigh Moor and Moorhouse. Also inviting him to come to the celebration of his birthday on the following Tuesday, for which, the weather being so fine, they are preparing illuminations and fireworks to be exhibited on the island of Venus, in the lake. 1½ pp.

FRANCES HESKETH to her uncle, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1770, July 15. Bold.—Regretting that she cannot accept his kind invitation, as she must go to Meols and to Rossall, and then return to Chester to furnish a house she has taken so as to be near her boys. Also complaining of her father Hesketh's conduct, to which, while the blood of the Wentworths and Bolds runs in her veins, she can never tamely submit. 2½ pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1771, Feb. 3. Chester.—Hopes to be able to accept his kind invitation to stay with him in town. Her trustees under the Act of Parliament show her great kindness and her brother Hunt takes infinite pains. Has been threatened with a chancery suit by Mr. Hesketh of Tulketh, but hopes her brother may arrange the matter. Evey has got a horse which she seems to like; cannot say she herself does so, but at any rate he is quiet and safe. 2½ pp.

ALAN JOHNSON to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1772, March 6. Wakefield.—Concerning the confession of one Dobson, a house-breaker at Woolley Edge, and stating that the Under-Sheriff of "Nottshire" has hopes of apprehending Parsons before Easter. Is glad to hear from Dr. Amory that there are hopes of Sir George's recovery. 1½ pp.

MESSRS. GOSLING, CLIVE AND GOSLING to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1776, September 6. London.—Concerning the sending of money to Mr. G. Armytage at Brunswick. They were unacquainted with the rules of the Academy there in not allowing money to be advanced to a student without the consent of his tutor, but have arranged that in future nothing is to be paid unless Mr. Knock, the tutor, signs the receipt. 1½ pp.

FRANCIS HESKETH to her uncle, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1788, October 13. Rossall.—Giving an account of her son's expenses at Oxford up to his coming of age on the 29th of April

last. He has a little exceeded the 800*l.* a year allowed him, but by her uncle's advice she has not been too straight-laced with him, and his expenses have included some months spent abroad, a tour in England, and also 50*l.* for a piece of plate presented to his College. This last she thought ridiculous, "but found it was expected, upon advising with his tutor and some other old men who were of the same college." Knows her uncle will be pleased to hear that she has very satisfactory accounts of the characters of both her sons, and sends her regards to Lady Armytage and her family, with renewed congratulations upon the marriage of his grandson. There has been much bad fever round Preston, but their remote corner has escaped, perhaps owing to the sea breezes, of which they have had plenty. Six weeks ago she could not help wishing Miss Armytage there, as she wished to see the sea in one of its greatest furies, and it was then tremendous indeed. Hopes the young folks had an agreeable meeting at Doncaster; hers were delighted with that at Chester. Little Godfrey's wife sends remembrances (though he is probably old enough to be ashamed of her), and joins with herself and her son Robert in best regards to himself and Mrs. Wentworth. Her brother Patten has carried his son into Yorkshire, and poor Becky Clarke is dead, which is very sad for Sally. 8½ pp.

GODFREY ARMYTAGE.

1784, September 6.—Bill endorsed "Account with Mr. Crousay for attending Mr. Armytage to Bruxelles, &c."

Paid at the Inn at Bruxelle	-	-	-	1	1	8
Coach from Bruxelle to Gent and expenses	-			18	0	
Do. from Gent to Ostende	-	-	-	5	0	
At Ostende	-	-	-	3	0	
Provision took aboard	-	-	-	5	0	
Passage	-	-	-	1	1	0
Dover	-	-	-	7	6	
Coach	-	-	-	1	1	0
Expenses on the road	-	-	-	5	9	
						5 2 11

"Gave Mr. Crousay five guineas for his expenses to and from Bruxelles with my grandson and ten guineas for care of him and fixing him with Mr. Gobert."

ROBERT FISHER to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1786, April 1. Darton.—It is a clear case "that the full profits of the farms of Keresforth Hill and Pogmoor are to be applied to the Free School, the poor of Overflockton and the parish of Darton." Mr. Beaumont has tried to get him to give up the deeds, but he has told Mr. Skelton, the attorney who applied for them, that though he will willingly give copies, he cannot give up the originals unless a vestry meeting were called, and the whole parish were willing for Mr. Beaumont to have the deeds.

Has got a copy of Mr. Thomas Beaumont's will from York, and finds a legacy of 100*l.* payable by his nephew and executor, Mr. George Beaumont, which the neighbours knew nothing of until this affair came upon the anvil. 1½ *pp.*

CORNET J. ARMYTAGE to his grandfather, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1786, November 28. [*Postmark* Northampton.] — Apologies for not having earlier acknowledged his letter and draft, but was out hunting when it arrived. Is glad to hear that *Jessica* carries his sister so well, and hopes soon to have the pleasure of riding out with her. 1½ *pp.*

FRANCES HESKETH to her uncle, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1787, Aug. 29 and Oct. 31. Rossall.—Two letters, written one before and one after a visit to Hickleton. In the second,—after announcing that they are safely arrived at home (having come by way of Manchester to avoid the dreadful stage between Blackburn and Bury), and offering congratulations upon the happy marriage of Lady Armytage's daughter to Mr. Grady, with hopes that Miss Charlotte will have equal success when her turn comes—the writer proceeds, "I suppose you will have Sir R. Arkwright for a neighbour, as I think Lord Down's prudence will prevent his contesting the matter with such a heavy purse, backed by the vanity usually attendant upon such mushroom upstarts. I know little of the person in question, though his first setting out was in this neighbourhood at Kirkam, where he was an apprentice to a barber, and when he began his plan, from which has eventually arisen all his good fortune, he had not cash to put his ideas into execution, upon which he went to Preston, and there met with a friend who lent him a little money, and I have heard that a few years ago, when the cotton tax, &c., was proposed, he offered government 11,000*l.* per annum if they would not levy it.

"I think our cousin of Tolston [Peregrine Wentworth] would be more highly gratified by the honour of a royal visit than if it had been conferred upon his namesake. My ambition does not soar so high as to wish for such great neighbours." We have a post here but three times a week, so this will not leave Poulton till to-morrow. This is one of the grievances of our situation. My son and daughter join in best regards to yourself, Lady Armytage and Miss Wentworth. 3½ *pp.* *Seal with head.*

JOHN DUTTON to GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Hickleton.

1787, December 6. Chevett.—Writes by Sir Michael Pilkington's orders to announce the death of Mr. Pilkington "this afternoon, a little before five o'clock." ½ *p.*

CORNET J. ARMYTAGE to his grandfather, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1787, December 18. Hertford.—Is informed by his Colonel that one of their Captains was just going out, and that it is in his turn to purchase the lieutenancy, but the purchase is 300*l.*, a sum that he cannot raise, unless it can be taken out of his own fortune, which, if practicable, he is willing to do, with his grandfather's consent. 2 *pp.* *Seal with initials and crest.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1787, December 21. London.—Acknowledges his letter with draft for 300*l.*, and thanks him most sincerely for his great goodness. It is said that the Horse Guards are going to be reduced, and that his own regiment is to take the duty. If so, many officers will quit, and the juniors will have a very good chance of promotion. 2 *pp.*

JOHN DUTTON to GODFREY WENTWORTH, at Hickleton.

1788, February 7. Lupsett.—Writes by Lady Pilkington's orders to announce the death of his master, Sir Michael Pilkington, "which happened here yesterday afternoon, a little before five o'clock." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

J. ARMYTAGE to his grandfather, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

[1788,] February 24. Harley Street.—Requesting him to send up 20*l.* by his mother when she comes to town, which will make up his allowance for 1787. Is sorry to say "the report is that the Prince of Wales is again very much in debt. He and his brother have set up a club where there is a great deal of gambling going forward, and they enter very much into the spirit of it." Hears that at the sale of Mr. O'Kelly's horses a great many were bought by the Prince, and that he is going to enter upon the Turf again.

Mrs. Grady has had a letter from Godfrey. 2 *pp.*

CHARLOTTE ARMYTAGE to her grandfather, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

[1788,] March 4, Tuesday. Somerset Street.—Giving him an account of their journey up to town, and of her mother's health. Mr. Grady looks very ill, but Harriott and Jack say he is mending. Finds that Mrs. Eyre is left in possession of the house at Grove, 1,200*l.* a year, and the house in town for life, "so the Colonel will now be very little benefited as an eldest son." London is said to be very full but very stupid. Prays him to excuse her shabby scrawl, as "what with the rattling of carriages and people coming in," she hardly knows what she writes. 3 *pp.*

With postscript by J. Armytage thanking his grandfather for the 20*l.* note which he has received from his mother. [*The year is given on the post mark.*]

ROBERT WILKINSON to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

1788, July 30. Wakefield.—Mr. Heron of Pontefract does not think that he has encroached on your churchyard at Darton, but if it shall appear that he has done so, he will move the fence.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

CORNET ARMYTAGE.

1788, December 3.—Receipt by Bland and Foster for 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, being their bill in full.

Annexed:—The bill above mentioned, dated April and May, 1786.

"Cornet Armytage, bought of Bland and Foster, sword cutters and belt makers to his Majesty, the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, &c." [*Printed heading, with Royal arms.*]

A crimson silk sash - - - -	1	8	0
Steel uniform broadsword - - -	2	18	0
Steel hanger - - - - -	1	18	0
Uniform shoulder belt - - - -	0	19	0
Morrocco belt with swivells - -	0	9	0
Packing case to Northampton - -	0	1	6
	<hr/>		
	7	18	6

With memo. by G. Wentworth, that he paid this bill to Lieut. Armytage.

KATHERINE WENTWORTH to her nephew, GODFREY WENTWORTH.

[Undated.]—Eight letters, chiefly about putting out of 500*l.* on mortgage. She is willing that Mr. Grice should have it at four and a half per cent. (though she should have thought that for a sum under 1,000*l.* she might have had five) if she has her interest punctually, but knows that he has many ways of spending money and fears he may be a bad payer. Mrs. Grice, as she remembers, was "a varry good fortin," and she wonders the estate is not secured to her and hers, but that may be easily seen to. In one letter she mentions that her mother is gone to her (the writer's) brother Davison, for the Stockton races. She is very glad to hear that "Master has his health so well, and that thar is another a coming." [*Probably written about 1780, soon after the death of the writer's husband (William Wentworth), and of her brother-in-law, Godfrey, senior.*]

EARL OF STRAFFORD to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

[Before 1789.] Friday morning.—Apologises for not having taken leave of him and his lady, as he had to hurry down with Lord and Lady Winchilsea, who were strangers there. Herewith sends the promised pills, "in the quill" as Mr. Ward

made them up, and in which he says they may be kept for years. Would have sent some of the drops also, but believes he does not care to venture on them. Requests permission for Lord Carlisle and his daughters to drive through Wentworth's park on their way to sup with himself. 2 pp. *Seal of arms in garter, surmounted by coronet.* [Perhaps written in 1784. See p. 414 above. The Earl died in 1789.]

SIR T. [WENTWORTH] BLACKETT to GODFREY WENTWORTH.

[Before 1789,*] October 8. Bretton.—I am sorry to have to inform you "that George Fishburn, your gamekeeper, killed a hare last week with a greyhound before my hounds in view and took it away with him though my huntsman demanded the hare, which was found in my ground of Morehouse, and was hunting upon the high road near Fishburn's house . . ." 1½ pp.

WILLIAM EGERTON to MR. GEFFINGS of Hickleton.

1789, May 19. Grosvenor Square.—Acknowledges the receipt of a Doncaster Bank bill for 100 guineas, as the executor of the late Mr. Wentworth, for the use of Mr. G. Wentworth.† Will buy the brown mare, as she is not wanted for Miss Wentworth, and begs that it may be sent to Withenshaw, along with Mr. Wentworth's galloway. Sir G. and Lady Armytage are in town. 1½ pp.

THE SAME to MR. JOHNSON.

1795, April 16. Grosvenor Square.—Requesting him to be in town on Sunday evening, that they may have a meeting with the gentlemen "concerned in this navigation" on Monday morning, before they go into their committee on the Bill. Neither he nor Mr. Wentworth think there is any immediate need for Mr. Parker to come up. 1 p. *Seal with crest.*

J. HEAVISIDE to MASTER WENTWORTH.

1803, December 18. George Street, Hanover Square.—"My dearest Johnny, Many thanks to you for your letter. You have given me as great anxiety and as much happiness as I have felt on any occasion. Thank God the task I pledged myself to undertake for you years ago has ultimately been completely successful. The object of it was, and the consequence will be, your introduction to education, society and the world, all of which to a certain degree you must otherwise have been deprived of . . . That you may long live to be a comfort and happiness to your parents, relatives and friends" will ever be the wish of your obliged friend and humble servant. 1 p.

* Godfrey Wentworth died in January, 1789.

† Godfrey Wentworth Armytage, who took the surname of Wentworth on his grandfather's death.

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